

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY 125TH
ANNIVERSARY

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to pay tribute to my alma mater, St. John's University on their 125th anniversary. In 1865, the Rev. John Loughlin, first bishop of Brooklyn, invited the Vincentian Community to establish a day college for boys in New York City. The school officially opened on September 5, 1870, where it welcomed its first class under the presidency of Rev. J.T. Landry, C.M. In 1933, the Board of Regents authorized St. John's College to be changed to St. John's University, Brooklyn.

In addition to the opening of the college in 1870, a number of other schools within the college were added. The School of Pedagogy was established in 1908, the Graduate School of Arts and Science opened in 1914, the School of Law was instituted in 1925, the School of Accounting, Commerce and Finance was added in 1927, the College of Pharmacy opened in 1929, and in 1942 the School of Nursing was opened.

World War I and II impacted the campus as many students and faculty joined the services and the war industry. In 1917, the St. John's service flag was blessed with 129 stars for collegians who are serving our country in World War I. In 1945, the SS *St. John's* a victory ship, was christened as a symbol of the commitment displayed by the St. John's faculty and students. A plaque commemorating those who served in both of the wars was erected in 1945.

Today, the school continues to thrive. The university has extended itself well beyond the campus in New York. Recently, a study abroad program in Ireland was introduced allowing students to receive their education in a different cultural surrounding. In 1985, the university officially launched College Europa for its students. These programs allow the St. John's community to help the world around it by continuing the tradition that was started 125 years ago by Rev. John Loughlin.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to be a graduate of this fine institution. I am confident St. John's University will continue to bring a high quality educational experience to the community as well as the world. I know my colleagues join me in congratulating St. John's University on 125 years of excellence in education.

TRIBUTE TO DR. JACK VAN
NEWKIRK

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to have the opportunity to join the White Rose Foundation in recognizing an outstanding community leader and educator from Pennsylvania's 19th Congressional District, Dr. Jack Van Newkirk.

As the ranking minority member on the House Education and Labor Committee, I am very fortunate to have Dr. Van Newkirk as a sounding board for various education related proposals which come before Congress. For many years, he has served as a member of my Education Advisory Board and has been an invaluable source in assisting me in the development of our Nation's education policies.

Dr. Van Newkirk has dedicated more than 35 years of his life to the education of our Nation's youth and is most deserving of the Service to Mankind Award. Over that period of time, he has enhanced the lives of literally thousands of people.

He has forged partnerships with Federal, State, and local government officials, business and industry, community leaders, parents and teachers in delivering excellence in education. He has made the education community sit up and take notice of York City schools and received national and statewide attention for his efforts. Most importantly, by having Jack as school superintendent, parents know they play a vital role with regard to their children's education.

As an administrator, he has fostered excellence in education through innovation, high expectations, and effective outreach. In addition, Dr. Van Newkirk has taken giant steps in coordinating education programs and services which meet the needs of a very culturally and socially diverse community. He has implemented policies which set high standards of academic performance for all students. He has developed programs which foster professional growth for teachers and school district employees. In order to meet the challenges of educating America's youth, he developed and supported programs for dropout prevention, teen pregnancy, drug and alcohol abuse, dysfunctional families, and illiteracy.

The fact that he demands that every program he runs is of the highest quality has made my job in Washington a bit easier. I have long been able to point to specific programs which were implemented by Dr. Van Newkirk that really work. I am very proud to know that cutting edge programs which provide the prototype for other school districts exist in my district.

Dr. Van Newkirk has given the people of York a sense of ownership and pride in their schools and their community. He has given our young people a brighter future and the ability to reach their goals, which in my mind, is the best feat any individual can accomplish.

SALUTE TO THE SCHOOL OF SO-
CIAL WELFARE AT THE UNIVER-
SITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKE-
LEY, ON THEIR FIRST 50 YEARS

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with pride and honor to share with you and my colleagues a tribute to the School of Social Welfare at the University of California, Berkeley. As an alumnus of this prestigious institution, I congratulate the faculty, staff, and students on 50 years of excellence and achievement.

The School of Social Welfare at Berkeley is one of the outstanding graduate schools of social welfare in the country. The school has committed itself to preparing professionals for careers in public social services. Its students are prepared to deal with contemporary societal issues such as aging, child welfare, family disruption, mental disability, and substance abuse through classroom courses and supervised fieldwork.

Recently, the school initiated the California Social Work Education Center [CalSWEC], a major statewide public service effort to recruit, retain, and better educate child welfare workers in public agencies. CalSWEC will enhance the quality of services to children and families in counties throughout California. Attesting to its level of success, it has already been identified as a national leadership model.

Concern for social welfare and the public institutions that serve the poorest members of our community requires a strong commitment toward building healthy, thriving communities. The School of Social Welfare at the University of California, Berkeley, has demonstrated this commitment in the pride and care it has shown in educating social workers to help communities build their capacity to support families, to educate their youth, and to assist the needy. As you look to the future and the next 50 years, I congratulate you on a job well done and wish you well on the difficult task ahead of coping with ever-changing realities.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

INTRODUCTION OF THE SMALL BUSINESS OSHA COMPLIANCE INCENTIVE ACT

HON. JAMES A. HAYES

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, over my 8-year tenure in this body, no problem has been more apparent and of paramount concern to the many small businesses located in my southwestern Louisiana district than the egregious regulatory burdens placed upon them by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration [OSHA]. Ninety-five percent of the business in Louisiana, not accounting for government or farm workers, employ 100 or less workers, and OSHA's costly paperwork requirements and perpetual threatening demeanor not only exemplify the inefficiency of this agency but also reduce our overall economic productivity and hamper competitiveness.

Therefore, in an effort to improve the responsiveness of OSHA in meeting the need of small businesses in Louisiana and throughout the country, today I am introducing "the Small Business OSHA Compliance Incentive Act."

I have been especially disturbed by OSHA's propensity to propose reactive solutions to the problems associated with safety and health hazards in the workplace. The emphasis on punishing employers, rather than working with them, has diverted crucial financial and human resources from preventing potential risks to employee safety. Instead, employers must sift through a maze of red tape.

My bill would change OSHA's primary focus from reactive to proactive policy strategies. The provisions are summarized below:

First, the bill would increase the incentive to states to establish their own safety and health programs. The 23(g) formula would be changed from a 50%/50% Federal-to-State match to a maximum of a 75%/25% split. This will increase the number of section 18(c) State-Plan-State Enforcement Programs and decrease the amount of Federal dollars currently being spent to enforce OSHA requirements. The amount of Federal enforcement monies saved would be directed to 23(g) consultation services to better assist small businesses develop effective safety and health plans. This provision would also provide statutory authority for the consultation service program, which currently can be eliminated with the stroke of a pen.

Second, the proposal would exempt small businesses from any fees that may be instituted by OSHA for use of consultation services, should those small businesses request and utilize consultation assistance.

Third, the bill would also exempt small businesses from OSHA inspections where these businesses implement recommendations from the consultation service for enhancing preventive strategies and for abating hazards.

Fourth, finally, the bill would limit the penalties on small businesses that are able to abate non-willful hazards in a reasonable time period and that exhibit a cooperative and diligent approach to mitigating such hazards.

Officials from the Occupational Safety and Health Consultation Programs (OSHCON) es-

timate a significant backlog of requests from small businessmen to assist them in meeting OSHA standards. Establishing health and safety plans can range from six months to two years. Dwindling resources have restricted OSHCON's ability to maintain qualified competent staffs and provide timely service. To keep up with inflation alone, in 1991, OSHCON programs would have required an approximately \$8 million budgetary increase. While OSHA's enforcement budget has grown only slightly due to overall fiscal constraints within the Department of Labor, the overall fiscal constraints within the Department of Labor, the State and Federal dollars allocated to enforcement, however, have been more than six times greater than those going to consultation.

Clearly, with such scarce resources available for health and safety assistance, the Federal Government should allocate its resources in a more prudent manner. We must redirect them to a more constructive means of achieving OSHA's laudable and necessary goals. Concentrating on enforcement sends the wrong message.

Most small businesses have put forth a good faith effort to protect their employees. It is, after all, impractical, fiscally irresponsible, and counterproductive to implement procedures and processes that endanger employees. But, if OSHA does not have adequate resources to provide all the tools needed to do its job protecting health and safety, then why should we presume that small businessmen, most of whom live on the margin as it is, have the technical expertise and financial resources to do so. They need our help.

This is a work in progress. I introduce this bill today in an effort to inform my colleagues, small business owners and employees, regulators, and others of my thoughts on these important issues and to enlist suggestions for improving this legislation. My intention is to consider these recommendations over the course of the next few months, make revisions that are appropriate, and introduce the bill again early in the 104th Congress. In this way, we may transform OSHA's overregulatory approach and provide the relief that small businessmen everywhere desperately need.

TRIBUTE TO BENJAMIN DEHART

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a dedicated public servant, and a lifelong Democrat, Benjamin DeHart of Westland, Michigan.

Ben DeHart has been a staff representative for the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees for over 27 years, and has served as the union's legislative liaison from 1987 through 1991.

A Democratic Precinct Delegate since he was 21 years old, Ben's involvement in politics runs deep. He has served on the Westland City Council for many years, and has also been elected Deputy Registrar and a member of the City of Westland Planning Commission. He has held a number of leadership positions

within the Democratic Party, including co-chair of the District Party.

Ben and his wife, Eileen, have five children—Rebecca, Benjamin, Timothy, Teresa, and Brian. Eileen shares Ben's commitment to political life, and is herself a candidate for State Representative in Michigan's 18th District.

Ben has decided to begin his well-earned retirement this fall. A retirement party honoring Ben DeHart will be held on November 10, 1994, in Westland, Michigan.

At this time, I would like to ask my colleagues in the House to join me in recognizing Ben DeHart for his years of dedication and service to AFSCME, the Democratic Party, and the people of Westland, Michigan.

THE 200TH ANNIVERSARY OF RUSSIAN ORTHODOXY IN AMERICA

HON. HERB KLEIN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the 200th anniversary of the establishment of the Russian Orthodox Church in America.

The early relationship between the Russian Church and the Native Alaskan cultures has been highlighted in a Library of Congress exhibit entitled "In the Beginning Was the Word." It was with great pleasure that I joined with President Clinton and President Boris Yeltsin at the opening of this exhibit. I commend this exhibit because, given the current changes being experienced in Russia, there is a great deal of insight we can draw from the role the Russian Orthodox Church has played in our region for the last two centuries.

In 1794, eight Russian priests accompanied the arrival of the first official Russian envoy to North America. While conversion was among the primary goals of the mission, it is important to note that the Russian Orthodox method prohibited coercion. The respect of the Russian Orthodox Church towards the North American culture laid the groundwork for a unique merging of two culturally-rich peoples. This bond of tolerance and understanding between these eight Russian priests and the Native Alaskans led to the establishment of a significant Russian Orthodox presence in this country.

Russian Orthodox culture has flourished throughout our Nation ever since. First, sprang a large community that would leave lasting effects from the Aleutian islands through the length of the Pacific coast. Now, Russian Orthodox Churches can be found throughout North America, enriching the lives of both those who belong to the church and those fortunate enough to live in the surrounding communities. The church has established an incomparable legacy of spirituality and dedication to education.

The Russian Orthodox Church has also contributed much to the philosophical framework of the United States. Our modern political state and our religious institutions can prosper together because of a dynamic envisioned during the establishment of Russian

Orthodoxy. It was a recognition of the double allegiance of sacerdotium and imperium—or church and state—which can be dated back to the time of Basil I in the ninth century. It was their view that the two institutions should abide and operate in perfect concord and agreement, respecting and recognizing each other's rights. This understanding has enabled Russian Orthodoxy to persevere through a millennium of political tumult.

It is important for all Americans to try to understand the broad scope of the sweeping social and political changes in Russia. It is in our best interest to see democracy and the free practice of religion guaranteed in modern Russia. The rehabilitation of the Russian Orthodox church has given us the opportunity to explore our shared beliefs and to fully appreciate the resplendent history of the Russian Orthodox Church in America and throughout the world.

As we commemorate the landmark 200th anniversary of the meeting of these two cultures, we are embarking on a new era of relations between Russians and Americans. "In the Beginning Was the Word" represents the first time our two nations have united in official recognition of the rich history between our peoples. It also reminds us that the meetings between the Russian Orthodox Church and the native North Americans are a precedent for the expanded relationships we now seek.

TRIBUTE TO ARAM GEORGE
GARABEDIAN

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today on behalf of Aram G. Garabedian, who is being honored this month by the Armenian Masonic Degree Team of Rhode Island as their Armenian-American of the Year. This organization annually recognizes an individual whose efforts have led to the betterment of life in Armenia and whose noteworthy contributions have made a significant impact on the greater Rhode Island community.

Aram George Garabedian was born in Providence in May 1935, and is a graduate of Hope High School. Aram graduated from the University of Maine in 1957 where he majored in physical education and biology and played college football. He married his high school sweetheart, Jane, and immediately following his graduation, he entered the U.S. Army as an infantry officer.

Upon his return to civilian life, Aram worked in several merchandising capacities as well as teaching and coaching in several schools. In 1966, he joined a small company, Nature's Bounty, where he was instrumental in increasing the company sales from \$50,000 to \$150,000,000. In 1986, he resigned from their sales force and joined his family's company, Bliss Properties.

In addition to his success in business, Aram has always been actively involved in public service. He held public office for 12 years as a member of the Cranston School Committee and a State representative and was a former candidate for Lt. Governor.

But perhaps Aram's greatest avocation has been his selfless service to the Armenian people. His devotion is evidenced by his countless humanitarian gestures and a lifetime of commitment. In 1988, he was deeply moved by the tragedy of the earthquake in Armenia and helped to mobilize the Armenian Assembly in Washington, organized local relief efforts and was instrumental in the building of a children's rehabilitation center at the earthquake site. He contributes to numerous projects throughout the Armenian churches in Rhode Island and is a generous benefactor and ardent supporter of the preservation of Armenian culture and heritage.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of my home State of Rhode Island, I would respectfully ask my fellow colleagues join me in honoring an outstanding individual, Aram George Garabedian.

RECYCLING WASTES AS ENERGY
IN CEMENT KILNS

HON. MICHAEL A. ANDREWS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. ANDREWS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, over the last several years, Congress has grappled with the controversial issue of how best to manage hazardous waste in this country. Under direction from Federal law, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has found that combustion of certain wastes represents the best demonstrated available technology for safe and effective management. Each year 1.4 million tons of this waste is managed in 15 commercial incinerators and about 25 cement plants. When waste is burned in a cement plant, it is recycled as energy to heat the giant kilns that produce cement, an ingredient essential to rebuilding our roads and bridges. Congress should not let competitive issues distort its judgment regarding safe and productive use of waste fuels.

As Members of Congress, it has long been our collective judgment that well-regulated energy recovery from waste makes great sense as environmental, energy, and economic policy. For example, when we enacted the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, we established an objective to promote protection of human health and the environment and to conserve valuable material and energy resources. Further, we committed the Federal Government to a cooperative effort with the States, local governments, and private enterprise to encourage energy recovery from waste.

Mr. Speaker, use of waste fuels in cement kilns makes particular sense. First, because of the high temperatures, turbulence, and long burn times inside the kiln, the cement kiln can manage wastes in a manner protective of human health and the environment. Second, instead of squandering the heat generated by combustion of waste, the cement kiln can channel it into energy savings, the equivalent of 168 million gallons of oil or 1 million tons of coal. The men and women that work in cement kilns strongly support the use of waste fuels. Consider the statement of Ande Abbott, the legislative director of the International

Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders, Blacksmiths, Forgers & Helpers, AFL-CIO, on the subject:

Waste fuel substitution in cement production is a vital link in a unique and efficient materials reuse chain. Fuel substitution provides a valuable end use for the residues of recycling, solving a waste disposal problem and conserving fossil fuel resources. The industry benefits from lower costs, making them more competitive on the world market, thereby protecting the jobs of workers. The public benefits from the total destruction of hazardous waste without air or ground pollution.

As Dr. Randall Seeker, a member of the EPA Science Advisory Board, recently noted, "Cement kilns satisfy all of the critical design parameters for the ideal high-temperature destruction of hazardous waste." EPA itself has described the regulations that cover cement kilns, known as the Boilers and Industrial Furnaces Rule, as "substantive requirements that protect human health and the environment." In contrast to the recently promulgated BIF rule, commercial incinerator regulations were last updated back in 1981.

This win-win situation is being challenged in a recent bill, H.R. 4948, which would benefit economic competitors of the cement industry. Commercial incinerators, who do not recover energy, would gain an unfair competitive advantage through a one-sided, anticompetitive legislative proposal that purports to protect the environment while cynically undermining an environmentally sensitive form of waste management—energy recovery. The bill would skew regulatory priorities and undermine ongoing EPA investigations. In short, the legislation attempts to achieve for the commercial incinerator industry what it could not accomplish in the marketplace. I encourage my fellow Members not to support such one-sided, unilateral legislation. Instead, Congress should be prepared to encourage energy recovery consistent with the meaning of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

THE EQUITABLE TRANSPORTATION
OF MOTOR VEHICLES
INTO THE UNITED STATES

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to join with Chairman LIPINSKI in introducing a concurrent resolution calling on the Clinton administration to do everything in its power to open the international car carrier trade to U.S.-flag vessels, owned, operated, and crewed by citizens of the United States. We must urge other countries to eliminate their restrictive practices which unfairly exclude U.S.-flag carriers from the carriage of automobiles into the United States. If appropriate steps have not been taken to open this market by the time Congress reconvenes next year, I intend to work with the chairman next year on legislation that would provide equitable access to the vitally important car carrier trade for U.S.-flag carriers.

Each year, millions of cars and trucks are shipped into the United States from overseas

on foreign-flag vessels, owned, operated, and controlled by foreign companies and crewed by foreign seafarers. Foreign shipping companies and foreign automobile manufacturers are clearly engaging in unfair trading practices—condoned and facilitated by foreign governments—which have the effect of eliminating or minimizing the participation of U.S.-flag vessels and U.S. seafarers in the transportation of motor vehicles in the foreign commerce of the United States. These unfair and unjustified practices must end. U.S.-flag vessels must be given the opportunity to compete in this trade on a fair and equitable basis.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution enjoys bipartisan support because both Democrats and Republicans understand the importance of opening markets for American industry. Our concurrent resolution simply asks the President, the U.S. Trade Representative, the Secretary of Transportation, and the Secretary of Commerce to take all necessary and appropriate steps to eliminate the unfair and anticompetitive practices in the automobile transportation trade. I urge all Members to lend their support to this resolution. Should favorable action not be taken on this matter in the near future, I look forward to working with my committee and the Congress to address this issue early next year.

HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH/ASIA REPORT

HON. JOE BARTON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. BARTON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following press release and excerpts from the Human Rights Watch Asia Report for August 1994 for my colleagues review.

EXCERPTS FROM THE HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH/ ASIA REPORT (AUGUST 1994)

The Human rights situation in Kashmir is getting worse at a time when international pressure on the Indian government has all but ceased. Indeed, it could be argued that the increase in deaths in custody and other abuses over the last six months is not unrelated to the signals sent by India's one-time critics, notably the United States, that human rights would no longer feature prominently in bilateral discussions.

As the conflict in Kashmir continues into its fifth year, the government of India appears to have stepped up its catch-and-kill campaign against Muslim insurgents. As a result, human rights abuses, particularly deaths in custody, have escalated since early 1994.

For their part, Indian troops continue to summarily execute detainees, kill civilians in reprisal attacks and burn down neighborhoods and villages and collective punishment for those suspected of supporting the militants.

Torture also continues to be routine. Human rights groups have compiled a list of over fifty interrogation centers where detainees are kept in unacknowledged detention and tortured.

The security forces routinely defy court orders to produce the detainees, and several thousand habeas corpus petitions filed in these cases remain pending without result,

according to the Jammu and Kashmir Bar Association. All of these actions are in clear violation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political rights, to which India is a party.

Although the government claims to have punished security personnel for abuses, to Human Rights Watch/Asia's knowledge not a single soldier has been prosecuted for the murder or torture of a detainee.

That human rights would be relegated to private discussion only was made clear by the new U.S. ambassador to India, Frank Wisner, in an interview published in the July 15, 1994, issue of India Today.

In addition, the State Department has repeatedly given India credit for measures the government has not even taken.

One crucial opportunity to raise human rights is through the United Nations. India should be urged to invite the specialized agencies of the U.N. Human Rights Commission to visit Kashmir and investigate abuses.

The countries who aid and trade with India have a particular responsibility to ensure that India's potential as a market does not obscure its human rights problem.

MEMORIAL TO PVT. WALTER S. VERRET

HON. JAMES A. HAYES

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask that it be remembered that on this date, 50 years ago, Pvt. Walter S. Verret, son of Fernest and Edna Verret of Jeanerette, LA, died from wounds received in action. Pvt. Verret died near Morey, France while serving with the Army's Co. C 317th Inf. Regt., Eighth Division. Pvt. Verret along with thousands of other soldiers made the highest and noble sacrifice so that we may be free. Please let them be remembered and honored.

This memorial is submitted on behalf of Pvt. Verret's brother Howard A. Verret, who served in World War II in the Pacific theatre.

TRIBUTE TO PAT RISSLER

HON. JOLENE UNSOELD

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mrs. UNSOELD. Mr. Speaker, I write these words in honor of one super terrific staffer, Pat Rissler, who is retiring at the end of this Congress. I have worked closely with Pat during her tenure as staff director of the Education and Labor Committee.

Pat has worked on the Hill for over 30 years. Originally from West Virginia, she started out in Congress as a staff assistant and worked her way up through a series of high-level staff positions to her current role on the committee. BILL FORD, who will also be sorely missed, has been an excellent chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, and I have no doubt that Pat's hard work has directly contributed to his success as chairman.

Her performance goes far beyond mere professional excellence. Pat has been the brains

and the organizer of everything that might be needed when it is needed. She is the soother, the consensus builder, the persuader, the translator and the one with the stick-to-itiveness to make sure that all that details are in place when the last piece of paper is filed.

After all of her years of service on the hill, and after all the long hours and late nights working on the committee's agenda, I wish Pat a wonderful retirement. We will all miss the opportunity to work with her in the future. This institution will miss her, but with her goes our appreciation and our love.—

CONGRATULATING THE MIDWAY, TEX., ALL-STARS MAJOR LEAGUE SOFTBALL TEAM FOR WINNING THEIR THIRD CONSECUTIVE WORLD SERIES

HON. CHET EDWARDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. EDWARDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to congratulate the Midway All-Stars major league softball team for clinching the Girls' Major League Softball World Series for the third consecutive year.

On August 20, these 14 young women, ages 11 and 12, capped another phenomenal season. The Midway girls are three-time world champions, having also won the world title in 1992 and 1993. This is an amazing accomplishment for any team in any sport.

The Midway girls' triumph was international in scope as teams from the Philippines, Czechoslovakia, Canada, and the United States competed for the title of world champion in Portland, OR.

This year's squad overpowered opponents at the district, sectional, State, and southern region levels before capturing the world series. The team consists of girls from the small community of Hewitt/Woodway right outside of Waco in the heart of Texas' 11th Congressional District.

Members of this world championship team include Stephanie Bonnell, Rebecca Brophy, Kristi Crosby, Michelle Dalton, Katy Davis, Laura Decker, Renee Fratus, Megan Johnson, Sharee Johnson, Annesa Lindsey, Tammy Martinez, Jessica Pryor, Lindsey Reaves and Suzanne Rosiles. They should be lauded not only for their outstanding achievement, but for the qualities that made that achievement possible: teamwork, hard work, self-discipline and commitment. These are qualities that will serve them well throughout their lifetimes.

The coaching staff includes Rick Brophy, Mike Reaves, Joe Martinez, Tom Lindsey, Terry Dalton, Don Fratus, Roy Colslas and Danny Pryor. Through their unselfish dedication, they have forever touched the lives of these young people.

I ask members to join me in congratulating this year's world series team and their coaches for this outstanding athletic accomplishment.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM SHAPIRO

HON. HERB KLEIN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute today to an outstanding citizen of Passaic, NJ, as he retires as executive director of the Congregation Adas Israel.

Mr. Shapiro has dedicated 30 years of service to the synagogue and has committed half a century to the community at large. Through his diverse activities, Mr. Shapiro has touched countless people and has helped improve the quality of life in northern New Jersey.

In addition to serving as the executive director at Congregation Ada Israel, Mr. Shapiro has served as president of the Passaic Hebrew Independent Benevolent Association, secretary of the Passaic-Clifton Chapter of the Mizrahi, and financial secretary of Congregation Chevra Thilim. Mr. Shapiro has also been instrumental by his role in 1948 as a founding member of the Keyman Organization, the fundraising arm of the Jewish Community Center, the predecessor of the Jewish Federation of Greater Clifton-Passaic.

Despite his retirement, Mr. Shapiro will continue to be active. Currently, Mr. Shapiro is the commissioner of the Passaic Housing Authority. He also plans to remain busy with the Jewish Federation, the B'nai Brith, the Daughters of Miriam, Hillel Academy, Beth Israel Hospital, and other organizations.

Mr. Shapiro's career has earned him well-deserved recognition. He has been honored by the religious Zionists of America, Yeshiva University, and along with his wife, Lillian, has been twice honored by Hillel Academy.

I am honored to join Mr. Shapiro's family and Congregation Adas Israel in saluting him for proving how much hard work can accomplish. Mr. Shapiro has been a role model to everyone, I thank him for his unrelenting energy.

DR. JOHN LATSCHAR: AN OUTSTANDING SUPERINTENDENT IN THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

HON. JOSEPH M. McDADE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express the sincere gratitude of the people of northeastern Pennsylvania, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and of our Nation to Dr. John A. Latschar for his dedicated service to the National Park Service. During his tenure as Superintendent of the Steamtown National Historic Site in Scranton, Pennsylvania, Dr. Latschar performed his duties with the most utmost professionalism and a commitment to excellence.

John Latschar was appointed by the National Park Service as Superintendent of the Steamtown National Historic Site in 1988, when the park was in its formative stages. There could have been no finer choice to lead the development of the park. John Latschar

brought to Steamtown a wealth of historical knowledge, deft management skills, and a strong faith in the mission to preserve the story of the role of the railroads in America's growth. Throughout his six years at Steamtown he remained willing to go above and beyond the call of duty, doing everything he could to keep the development of the historic site on track and within the budget. He is perhaps the one person most responsible for taking an abandoned site which was once a thriving, working rail yard and restoring it to its former glory, while bringing to it the high standards and visitor accessibility expected of a National Park Service unit.

John Latschar is a 17-year veteran of the National Park Service, serving as a research historian and Chief of the Natural and Cultural Resources at the Denver Service Center prior to his appointment to Steamtown. He and his staff in Denver planned and carried out development projects for 70 parks in the western United States and Alaska. He earned a doctorate in American history from Rutgers University, after earning a bachelor's and master's in history from Kansas State University. He is a veteran of the Vietnam War, serving in action there in the U.S. Army in 1970 and 1971.

When John Latschar came to Scranton in 1988 he faced a daunting task—to breathe life into a dormant industrial site, and to make it historically accurate, educational, and visitor-friendly. John met the challenge, and the Steamtown National Historic Site stands at the brink of completion as we prepare for the grand opening in July, 1995.

I ask my colleagues to join me in commending John Latschar for his outstanding contributions to the National Park Service, and in wishing him our best as he begins his new assignment as Superintendent of the Gettysburg National Military Park and Eisenhower National Historic Site.

**PORTALES NATIONAL BANK
HELPS THEIR COMMUNITY**

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing the efforts of Portales National Bank in New Mexico and Valle del Sol, an organization dedicated to the creation of affordable housing. Portales National Bank and Valle del Sol were chosen by Social Compact in conjunction with the 1993 Outstanding Community Investment Awards competition to be one of sixteen honorees that provided a partnership-based strategy to strengthen disadvantaged neighborhoods.

Portales, New Mexico is a city of more than 10,000. Many Portales residents are renters and in the city there is old and deteriorated rental housing. In response to an inadequate supply of quality housing, Valle del Sol created a homeownership project, with the invaluable help of Portales National Bank. Portales National Bank makes loans to Valle del Sol which equal 100 percent of the purchase price of these rundown houses. Valle del Sol then

sells these homes to worthy applicants which makes them homeowners. The actions qualify the families for State and Federal loan programs which cover materials for renovating homes. The family provides the labor. The result of this financing and family sweat-equity is that 54 families who never had a chance at homeownership now own these homes and owe less than half of the renovated property's value.

Again, I want to commend Portales National Bank and Valle del Sol for being chosen as one of 16 honorees in this nationwide competition for helping to provide the citizens of Portales with one of the most essential elements of the American Dream—homeownership.

**THE OPENING OF DENVER'S LIGHT
RAIL SYSTEM**

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, today marks a significant milestone in the ongoing efforts of the Denver, CO region to address air pollution, traffic congestion, and quality of life issues which derive in part from our overburdened transportation network. Growth in our region has far outpaced the capacity of our roads to accommodate resultant increased traffic volume. Douglas County, for example, is among the fastest growing areas in the Nation. Population there has climbed at a rate of over 135 percent over the last decade, with traffic volumes on Santa Fe Drive projected to grow by more than 150 percent by the year 2015.

While I am certainly Denver's biggest advocate as a wonderful place to live and work, we have to make every effort to redress our mounting traffic woes and to lift the metropolitan area out of its "serious" clean air goal non-attainment status. Many governmental agencies, environmental organizations and others are pushing the envelope for creative and aggressive solution to these problems so that our quality of life does not further suffer. I want Denver to continue to be viewed as the Nation's premier place to be.

Among the many jewels we boast in the Denver area is the Regional Transportation District, last year voted the Nation's number one transit provider. Bucking industry trends, RTD has increased its bus ridership for seven consecutive years. It provides safe, clean and reliable service to more than 61 million riders each year, makes a significant contribution to improved public mobility and quality of life. RTD has been a leader in forging new and timely solutions to our pollution and congestion problems.

Just last month, RTD opened the long-awaited Downtown Express, new bus/HOV lanes from I-25 North into Downtown Denver. Already a smashing success, these lanes are providing an attractive alternative to single-occupancy vehicle commutes by saving time and stress. With the opening today of the first 5.3 miles of light rail in Downtown Denver, RTD is helping Denver to move into the next century

with a proven rapid transit option which promises to further reduce pollution by taking cars and buses off the streets, and greatly enhance mobility for the transit dependent, students, downtown commuters, tourists, and others. Among the many business, cultural and governmental facilities which will now be easier to access with light rail are the Auraria Campus, the Broadway Marketplace, the Denver Performing Arts Complex, the Colorado Convention Center, the 16th Street Mall, the Byron White Courthouse, the Department of Motor Vehicles, and numerous restaurants, churches and retail shopping opportunities.

As this light rail system expands in the future, we hope that it will reduce the reliance on cars in our region and provide the key to cleaner air, reduced commute times, and ensure a quality of life for generations to come which has made Denver a proud and attractive city.

COMMONSENSE REMARKS

HON. J. DENNIS HASTERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, the following remarks were delivered by Carleton H. Sheets at a meeting of the Family Taxpayer's Network in my district in Illinois on September 15, 1994. They reflect a great deal of common sense and I commend them to all my colleagues to read:

ADDRESS BY CARLETON H. SHEETS

Every American can be classified as a tax producer or a tax consumer. One of my personal goals is to assist dedicated individuals in establishing themselves as tax producers rather than recipients of government social welfare; in other words, tax consumers! But, obviously, this effort alone is not the entire answer.

The fight to restore fiscal responsibility to our government is, above all, a fight for the freedom, dignity, and prosperity of all Americans—a fight that compels the utmost support of anyone who cherishes those values.

Almost as if it cannot be helped, our government continues the destruction of an economic system that has brought us the greatest prosperity, the highest standard of living and, most important, the greatest individual freedom in the history of mankind. Personal and political freedoms are inseparable from economic freedom. If our economic freedom disappears, history warns us, our personal and political freedoms will also disappear!

Excessive taxation for the alleged purpose of social welfare confiscates resources from the most productive sector of the economy and transfers them to the least productive. The average American must now work until May of each year to pay Federal, State and local taxes. In effect, our government has forced the privately-employed middle class to finance the growth of a publicly-employed middle class, who's occupation it is to absorb themselves in the bureaucratic redistribution of wealth. Americans are a practical and compassionate people. And while we are willing to pay higher taxes, Americans have become disillusioned with the results. The record of accomplishment for the poor, the elderly, the sick, the disadvantaged, the undereducated is dismal or non-existent in all too many cases.

Government's borrowing to finance spending beyond its tax revenues, usurps the majority of funds in the private financial markets, leaving private enterprise significantly less with which to modernize, increase productivity, create lasting jobs, and discover new technology.

And the Federal Government's excessive printing of money to pay its debts, dilutes the value of the dollar and generates inflation, which in turn encourages individuals to spend and borrow for present consumption at the expense of saving and investing for the future.

Big government is trampling the free enterprise system in other ways too. Such as over-regulation of industries and an educational system which is woefully "out-of-touch" for preparing our young people to enter the work force and to become responsible citizens.

Public wisdom and political courage are our only hope for preserving the values which have enabled America to be the envy of the world. We must make all Americans aware that the fundamental guiding principles of American life have been reversed and that we continue to move with frightening speed toward socialism and away from individual sovereignty and free choice.

We are, as human beings, creatures of volition. Simply put—we have the ability to make choices. And the choices we make will govern the lives we lead and profoundly affect the lives of our children and our grandchildren.

What can we do? We can support efforts to reduce the growth of government spending and taxes, while eliminating unnecessary government regulation and wasteful, ineffective government programs which do not meet their intended objectives.

Tell anyone who will listen that the twin ideas of human liberty and the free market go hand-in-hand. Tell them to stand firm in allowing millions upon millions of individuals to pursue their material interests, with minimal interference from the government, and that this process will unleash an incredible outpouring of inventiveness and wealth. Tell them that tax consumers can become tax producers. Tell them—this is what has made America great!

PAKISTAN'S LINKS WITH FUNDAMENTALISM AND INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

HON. PETER DEUTSCH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, I am shocked to see reports detailing the extensive involvement of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan in supporting Islamic fundamentalist terror groups in Afghanistan and India. I have seen Peter Arnett's excellent documentary "Terror Nation? U.S. Creation?" shown on CNN last month. The film provides a graphic account of the links between the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the fundamentalist regime of Gulbuddin Hekmatyar. I was disturbed to note that some Afghan groups that have had close affiliation with Pakistani intelligence are believed to have been involved in the New York World Trade Center bombings.

Following an investigation, Peter Arnett reports about the New York bombing, "It hap-

pened at this apartment complex. Police at the well-patrolled community say the Sheikh's driver, Mahmud Aboubalima was Shalabi's most frequent visitor. Police consider Aboubalima their prime suspect. He is the second person from the Afghan Refugee Center implicated in a U.S. crime. But he has not been charged. Shalabi's family blames Sheikh Rahman for the killing, a charge a cleric denies. With Shalabi gone, Aboubalima takes control of the Afghan Refugee Center. Aboubalima, Sheikh Rahman and Hampton El were bound together not only by the Brooklyn-based Afghan Center, but also by the holy war headquarters in Peshawar, Pakistan, the bustling base of operations for the Afghan resistance. It is in Peshawar that the New York terror campaign takes shape. Peshawar was the headquarters of Sheikh Rahman's international network. Peshawar was also the headquarters of Gulbuddin Hekmatyar's party, which trained four of the key New York suspects. Hekmatyar's links to the New York suspects came as no surprise to pro-Western Afghan officials. They officially warned the U.S. Government about Hekmatyar no fewer than four times. The last warning delivered just days before the Trade Center attack."

Speaking to former CIA Director Robert Gates, about Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, Peter Arnett reports, "The Pakistanis showered Gulbuddin Hekmatyar with U.S. provided weapons and sang his praises to the CIA. They had close ties with Hekmatyar going back to the mid-1970's. Hekmatyar's Islamic fervor played well with the fundamentalist powers of Pakistan."

Mr. Speaker, I have now come across a report in the Washington Post of September 12 from Karachi, Pakistan, which states that: "Pakistan's army chief and head of its intelligence agency proposed a detailed 'blueprint' for selling heroin to pay for the country's covert military operations in early 1991, according to former Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif." The report provides considerable detail on the degree to which Pakistan's military leaders have been involved in their pursuit of an Islamic nuclear bomb and export of fundamentalism into India. It says, "It has been rumored for years that Pakistan's military has been involved in the drug trade. Pakistan's army, and particularly its intelligence agency (the equivalent of the CIA) is immensely powerful and is known for pursuing its own agenda. Over the years, civilian political leaders have accused the military (which has run Pakistan for more than half of its 47 years of independence) of developing the country's nuclear technology and arming insurgents in India and other countries without civilian knowledge or approval and sometimes in direct violation of civilian orders. Historically, the army's chief of staff has been the most powerful person in the country."

The significance of these reports at a time when India's investigative agencies are discovering growing evidence of Pakistani involvement in the heinous bombings in Bombay last March cannot be underestimated. A prime suspect in the bombings has recently been arrested with documents including a passport, driving license and birth certificate provided to him by the same intelligence organization. The use of drug money by the intelligence services

of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for bringing the destabilizing effects of fundamentalism into Afghanistan and India cannot be condoned. The administration should investigate these reports with full vigor and share its findings with the Members of the House.

The article follows:

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 12, 1994]

HEROIN PLAN BY TOP PAKISTANIS ALLEGED

(By John Ward Anderson)

KARACHI, PAKISTAN—Pakistan's army chief and the head of its intelligence agency proposed a detailed "blueprint" for selling heroin to pay for the country's covert military operations in early 1991, according to former prime minister Nawaz Sharif.

In an interview, Sharif claimed that three months after his election as prime minister in November 1990, Gen. Aslam Beg, then army chief of staff, and Gen. Asad Durrani, then head of the military's Inter-Services Intelligence bureau (ISI), told him the armed forces needed more money for covert foreign operations and wanted to raise it through large-scale drug deals.

"General Durrani told me, 'We have a blueprint ready for your approval,'" said Sharif, who lost to Benazir Bhutto in elections last October and is now leader of the opposition in parliament.

"I was totally flabbergasted," Sharif said, adding that he called Beg a few days later to order the army officially not to launch the drug trafficking plan.

Beg, who retired in August 1991, denied Sharif's allegation, saying, "We have never been so irresponsible at any stage. Our politicians, when they're not in office and in the opposition, they say so many things. There's no truth to it."

Durrani, now Pakistan's ambassador to Germany, said: "This is a preposterous thing for a former prime minister to say. I know nothing about it. We never ever talked on this subject at all."

Brig. Gen. S.M.A. Iqbal, a spokesman for the armed forces, said, "It's inconceivable and highly derogatory; such a thing could not happen."

The interview with Sharif, conducted at his home in Lahore in May, was part of a broad investigation into narcotics trafficking in Pakistan. It marked the first time a senior Pakistani official has publicly accused the country's military of having contingency plans to pay for covert operations through drug smuggling.

Officials with the U.S. State Department and the Drug Enforcement Administration said they have no evidence that Pakistan's military is or ever has been involved in drug trafficking. But U.S. and other officials have often complained about the country's weak efforts to curtail the spread of guns, money laundering, official corruption and other elements of the deep-rooted drug culture in Pakistan, which along with Afghanistan and Iran lies along the so-called Golden Crescent, one of the world's biggest drug-producing regions.

In a scathing report two years ago, a consultant hired by the CIA warned that drug corruption had permeated virtually all segments of Pakistani society and that drug kingpins were closely connected to the country's key institutions of power, including the president and military intelligence agencies.

About 70 tons of heroin is produced annually in Pakistan, a third of which is smuggled abroad, mostly to the West, according to the State Department's 1994 report on international drug trafficking. About 20 percent of all heroin consumed in the United

States comes from Pakistan and its northern neighbor, Afghanistan, the second largest opium producer in the world after Burma. The United Nations says that as much as 80 percent of the heroin in Europe comes from the region.

It has been rumored for years that Pakistan's military has been involved in the drug trade. Pakistan's army, and particularly its intelligence agency—the equivalent of the CIA—is immensely powerful and is known for pursuing its own agenda. Over the years, civilian political leaders have accused the military—which has run Pakistan for more than half its 47 years of independence—of developing the country's nuclear technology and arming insurgents in India and other countries without their knowledge or approval and sometimes in direct violation of civilian orders. Historically, the army's chief of staff has been the most powerful person in the country.

According to military sources, the intelligence agency has been pinched for funds since the war in Afghanistan ended in 1989 and foreign governments—chiefly the United States—stopped funneling money and arms through the ISI to Afghan mujaheddin guerrillas fighting the Soviet-backed Kabul government. Without the foreign funds, the sources said, it has been difficult for the agency to continue the same level of operations in other areas, including aiding militants fighting Indian troops across the border in Kashmir. Such operations are increasingly being financed through money raised by such private organizations as the Jamiat-i-Islami, a leading fundamentalist political party.

A Western diplomat who was based in Islamabad at the time of the purported meeting and who had occasional dealings with Beg and Durrani, said, "It's not inconceivable that they could come up with a plan like this."

"There were constant rumors that ISI was involved in rogue drug operations with the Afghans—not so much for ISI funding, but to help the Afghans raise money for their operations," the diplomat said.

In the interview, Sharif, claimed that the meeting between him and the generals occurred at the prime minister's official residence in Islamabad after Beg called one morning and asked to brief him personally on a sensitive matter.

"Both Beg and Durrani insisted that Pakistan's name would not be cited at any place because the whole operation would be carried out by trustworthy third parties," Sharif said. "Durrani then went on to list a series of covert military operations in desperate need of money."

Sharif, in the interview, would not discuss operational details of the proposal and refused to disclose what covert plans the intelligence agency wanted to fund with the drug money.

Sharif said he had "no sources" to verify that the ISI had obeyed his orders to abandon the plan but that he assumed the agency had complied.

"I told them categorically not to initiate any such operation, and a few days later I called Beg again to tell that I have disapproved the ISI plan to back heroin smuggling."

Embittered that his political enemies cut short his term as prime minister last year and helped engineer the return of Bhutto, Sharif has gone on an intense political offensive to destabilize her 10-month-old government. He claimed recently that Pakistan has a nuclear bomb and said he made the infor-

mation public to prevent Bhutto from dismantling the program under pressure from the West. The government has denied possessing a nuclear bomb but repeated previous statements that it has the ability to build one.

Calling Sharif a "loose cannon," a second Western diplomatic source said, "I'd have a hard time believing" his allegations about the military's drug trafficking proposal. The official suggested that Sharif's disclosure might be designed to keep Bhutto and Pakistan-India relations off balance. "If anything should bring these two countries together, it is their common war against the drug problem, but this seems to fly in the face of that," he said.

IN HONOR OF THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN POLISH VETERANS, INC.

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the American Polish Veterans, Inc., and to congratulate them on their 50th anniversary. The organization was established in April 1944 by Polish-Americans returning early from World War II. The main goal of the organization was to assist the American-Polish veterans in adjusting to civilian life after the war. Walter Sapinski was the first commander in the men's section and Clara Wozniak was president in the woman's section.

The organization was designed to help Polish-American veterans obtain employment and to visit their sick and disabled friends at their homes and hospitals. In order to raise funds, they worked diligently to organize social affairs and fund raisers. These funds were used to help pay death allowances to the families of deceased members, to offer financial assistance to the needy post members, and to sponsor bowling and softball teams, as well as the Boy and Girl Scouts. These are just some of the worthy causes to which the organization has contributed.

The Polish American Veterans, Inc. is an organization committed to helping those in need. In August 1953, the ladies auxiliary began making cancer kits for distribution in a local hospital. At the same time, they conducted a drive for old and used eyeglasses which they donated to institutions for the visually impaired.

The Polish American Veterans, Inc. continues in their efforts to support their community by offering their services at various community patriotic functions in Bayonne. They also demonstrate their support of the educational system by sponsoring an essay contest on patriotic themes for the students of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel School.

I am proud to have such an organization in my district. The members of the Polish American Veterans, Inc. obviously understand the importance of helping those in need. They are kind, generous and caring individuals.

On Sunday, October 9, the organization will celebrate their golden anniversary by holding a dinner dance. I hope their celebration is full of job and happiness. Furthermore, I wish

them continued success in their humanitarian endeavors.

RICHARD "DICK" DEYOUNG
CHAMPION OF RETIREE'S CAUSE

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. BARCIA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Richard "Dick" DeYoung. Mr. DeYoung served with distinction in the U.S. Air Force for over 30 years. His service began during the years of World War II, through the Vietnam war, and concluded in the early 1970's. He served in both of these conflicts, and at duty stations through out the world.

Mr. DeYoung resides in Oscoda, MI, which until June 1993 was the home of Wurtsmith Air Force Base. In the area surrounding the former base a large Air Force retirees population has established itself. They have all felt the impacting of this base closure. Services and privileges they have had come to rely on, and were told they would always have, have been literally revoked because of this closure.

Presently, Mr. DeYoung has embarked on a citizens lobbying campaign. This campaign is centered on regaining what he believes are benefits that were promised to him, and other service members, during their years on duty. Primarily, Mr. DeYoung has been lobbying on the issue of health care for retirees.

Through out his service, Mr. DeYoung was led to believe that he would be provided health care during his retirement. His service, with the many hardships and adversaries it encompasses, was to be his payment for life time health care and other benefits.

Mr. DeYoung has come to Washington to press his case. During his time here, Mr. DeYoung has worked on these issues by meeting congressional leaders and getting the word out through military associations. On his last visit Mr. DeYoung met with Congressman SONNY MONTGOMERY, chairman of the Committee on Veterans, other Members of the House, and staff members of both Senate and House sides of Capitol Hill.

Mr. DeYoung has also worked with the National Association of Uniformed Services to garner signatures from members on a "Statement of Support." In part, this statement of support calls for the protection of "funding and personnel levels for military medical care to keep lifetime medical care promises."

Mr. DeYoung selflessly served his country, and is now serving retirees in his role as an advocate extraordinaire. Mr. Speaker, this type of behavior should be recognized, and lifted up as an example for all America. He is a role model for his fellow citizens.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TAIWAN BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION: 17TH NATIONAL CONFERENCE

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, from Friday, October 21, through Sunday, October 23, 1994, the Taiwan Benevolent Association of New Jersey will hold its 17th Annual Conference at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in New Brunswick, NJ. The theme of this year's conference is "New Opportunities, Challenges and Prospects." This event will be attended by more than 300 community leaders. On Saturday, October 22, I will have the honor of being the featured speaker at this conference.

The panel discussion of Saturday's conference will present many timely and challenging ideas for both Taiwan and for Taiwanese-Americans, who are extremely concerned with promoting strong United States-Taiwan relations, the betterment of their community and an improved quality of life for their children. The first panel will be looking at the question of where Taiwan is heading in this transitional period of history. Economic issues will be addressed in the second panel, as we confront the future of business in the Republic of China in the global marketplace. Finally, the third panel will address cultural issues, including a look at Taiwan's march toward democratization and the ongoing battle to maintain the rich Chinese cultural heritage in changing times.

Mr. Speaker, currently there are approximately 300,000 immigrants residing in all regions of the United States. The main purpose of the Taiwan Benevolent Association of America is to assist the immigrant from Taiwan in adjusting to life in the United States, and to promote broader understanding between the people of Taiwan and America through cultural, educational, economic and scientific programs. Membership in the Association is open to any ethnic Chinese who was born in, resided in, studied or worked in Taiwan, without regard to provincial origin. The Association is concerned with the destiny of the Taiwanese homeland, but does not involve itself in homestead politics. Founded in 1978, the TBAA now has 20,000 members with 12 branches nationwide, in Washington, DC, Philadelphia, New Jersey, New York, New England, Chicago, Seattle, San Francisco, San Jose, Los Angeles, Houston, and Michigan, with more chapters planned. The TBAA sponsors conferences, seminars and discussion groups on a variety of topics, and presents annual awards to people in all walks of life. Many current and former members of the House and the Senate have been recognized by the TBAA.

Mr. Speaker, the Taiwanese community is part of a long tradition of immigrant groups coming to the United States and establishing themselves in their new country while maintaining a strong sense of devotion to their homeland. I am proud to recognize the achievements of the Taiwan Benevolent Association of America, and I look forward to joining them in New Brunswick on October 22.

October 7, 1994

SUPPORT SOUTH AFRICA AND PRESIDENT MANDELA

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, yesterday morning I was privileged to sit in the House of Representatives during a historic joint session of Congress addressed by President Nelson Mandela. As I submit this statement, I am awed at the transformation that has taken place in South Africa. From being a country where apartheid was an institution, a way of thinking, a way of life; where nonwhites had none of the inalienable rights of all human beings, South Africa has become a young, yet prospering democracy.

South Africa's new President, Nelson Mandela, is a man who suffered for 27 years in prison for acting upon his belief that equality, freedom, and justice must govern his country. Nevertheless, as he explained yesterday to Congress, through years of suffering, Mr. Mandela retained "the ability of the oppressed to forgive and accept a shared destiny with those who had enslaved him."

Now, as a popularly elected president he is showing a breathtaking ability to build coalitions with the former racist establishment. As for the rest of the population, he maintains the support of not only the nonwhite population but is increasingly popular among his former foes. Mr. Mandela is establishing a peaceful, harmonious society in South Africa that can move beyond its past, but never forget it—and always looking towards its future with ever increasing hope.

On October 5, 1994, the House adopted House Resolution 560. With South Africa's history and remarkable progress in mind, this resolution commends the South African people for their commitment to replacing the racism and discrimination which has governed their nation and expresses support for President Mandela as he guides his people into the future. I was proud to cast my vote in favor of this legislation and will continue to do all in my power to see that equality and justice are the new foundations of South African democracy.

TRIBUTE TO IRVIN WOLOCK

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the late Irvin Wolock, a past president of the American Society of Plastic Engineers, who died tragically last month, and to bring to your attention a moving eulogy by Rabbi Joel H. Zaiman.

Irvin Wolock, of Silver Spring, MD, died September 23 after being injured in a traffic accident. A researcher at the Naval Research Laboratory, he was a civic leader in Montgomery County, serving at one time as president of the Montgomery County Civic Federation and of the Rosemary Hills Civic Association. In 1964, he received the Washington Star

Newspaper Cup Award for his civic activities. He was a friend who added luster and strength to the phrase "Civic Activist."

Rabbi Zaiman's eulogy is a wonderful tribute to Irv Wolock, and I am taking the liberty of enclosing portions of it. The text of the Eulogy follows:

It is hard to imagine, let alone believe, that Irv Wolock is not alive. It is not so much that he died so suddenly, it is that he was so alive, that it is hard to imagine him any other way. You can't even comfort yourself by pretending that Irv is napping or sleeping and maybe, somehow, miraculously, he will wake up.

Because, you never thought of him napping or sleeping in the first place. No . . . you thought of him being, acting, doing, asserting, insisting.

Tall, thin, his was a commanding presence, you knew he was there. Even when he was quiet. Perhaps, because he was so often silent, those who knew him, knew he would have the last word. Yet, the sense of his commanding presence was felt even by strangers who did not know that Irv would eventually let you know how he felt. To be more accurate, how he thought. Not often did Irv express his deepest feelings. That was hardly his style. It was his thinking that he freely shared.

And, which, with rare exception, carried the day. He was bright, well trained—a PHD in Engineering from Hopkins, ordered, orderly and organized, well read in his chosen field and researched well in whatever he ventured . . . he wanted, he expected his opinions to prevail. And, they did.

Irv was a man who expected. High expectations. Of himself, first. He loved to work. He loved his work. He distinguished himself in that work. With the National Bureau of Standards. Thirty-five years with the Naval Research Lab. He was an expert in composite plastic materials, becoming the President of the Society of Plastic Engineers. He authored numerous scientific articles and received numerous awards. He worked on the Manhattan Project and did field research after the atomic blasts in the Bikini Islands. He really achieved. High expectations. He pushed himself.

Others, too. Particularly, his kids. Five A's and one B. Why the B? demanding. Tough. He was devoted to his children—Janet, Bruce, Joanne. He would do anything for them. He was more than willing to sacrifice for them. And, how fiercely they loved him. Valued him, appreciated him. How hard they tried to please him—and how accomplished they are. He loved them and was proud of them—notwithstanding the fact that it was not Irv's style to verbally profess that love and pride.

That was left for Shirley. She took care of that, and a lot of other things, too, for 43 years . . .

And, in that neighborhood where Irv grew up, and in that home where Irv grew, he acquired another, more significant passion. Social justice. He was not only a chemical engineer. He was, to his everlasting credit, a social engineer—and, the two, do not often go together. He had a keen sense of justice. He had a clear vision of how things should be. He was committed to and worked for a "kinder and gentler society", well before it became a political slogan. . . .

He was active, very active, in the civic life of Montgomery County where Shirley and he lived. President of various civic associations. Chosen as outstanding citizen of Montgomery County. Ran as an independent—fat chance of success—for the Montgomery

County Council. But, Irv made his point. And, that is precisely what he wanted to accomplish. On all fronts, he was a man to be reckoned with. In his profession, in his community—as a citizen, and in his family. . . .

So along comes Parkinson's disease to challenge Irv Wolock. A disciplined, health conscious, life affirming man. A fiercely independent soul who could not take from others. . . . Parkinson's. It slows you down. Irv, denied he had it. He continued as though he did not. He loved life. He wanted desperately to live. He had to be in control. And he would be damned if he would allow something like Parkinson's to challenge that control.

It was tough. There is an inexorability to Parkinson's. Since Irv was so active, and since he did so many different things, he was more aware than most of that inexorability—though he denied it throughout. There was nothing he could not fix. Or, did not fix. Parkinson's changed that. It was very hard for Irv and for those who loved him.

He didn't know how to yield. Giving up was not in his nature. Some people go through life accepting and blaming circumstances. Irv, created circumstances. Parkinson's was tough.

And then . . . he took the route that he told Shirley and his children never to take. Undoubtedly, in a crunch, he took it himself before. This time, the mistake was fatal. Yet, he did beat the ravages of Parkinson's.

TRIBUTE TO OUR LADY OF DIVINE PROVIDENCE HONOREES

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the Reverend Lawrence J. Quinn, the Honorable Judge Frank Torres, and Ms. Carmen A. Castro, who will be awarded medals this coming November 17 at the ninth annual Friendship Banquet held by the Committee of Our Lady of Divine Providence of the Archdiocese of New York.

These outstanding individuals have all demonstrated an inspiring dedication to the development of our youth. In addition to making wonderful contributions as Pastor of Our Lady of Mercy Church in the Bronx since 1983, the Reverend Quinn cofounded the El Camino youth movement for Hispanics of the New York Archdiocese, has taught moral theology at the Pastoral Institute and the Pastoral Center in the South Bronx, and has directed the Youth Institute of the Northeast Pastoral Center for Hispanics.

Justice Frank Torres, who was appointed to the Family Court in 1980 and was elected a justice of the New York State Supreme Court in 1987, is very actively involved in programs to assist minority students. He serves on the Blue Ribbon Commission to establish the Martin Luther King, Jr. High School Institute of Law and Justice, and is a member of the board of directors of numerous law school-affiliated organizations, including Practicing Attorneys and Law Students [PALS], the CUNY Law School Board of Visitors, and the Alumni Advisory Board of Black and Latino Student Affairs [BALSA] at St. John's University School

of Law. He also serves on the board of advisors of the Puerto Rican/Latinos in Criminal Justice Project, the Catholic Interracial Council, and the Puerto Rican Organization to Motivate, Enlighten, and Serve Addicts, Inc. [PROMESA].

Carmen Castro has been involved in the Hispanic youth ministry for over 20 years. She is a founder of Brooklyn's Jornada Movement for Hispanic youth and of the Leadership Training Institute for the Northeast, where she guides the regional youth committee's publication of "Pasqua Juvenil" and "Adviento Juvenil." Currently director of youth projects for the Northeast Hispanic Catholic Center, she served on the advisory committee for the Pope's recent youth summit in Denver, CO.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Ms. Carmen A. Castro, Justice Frank Torres, and the Reverend Lawrence J. Quinn, who will be recognized at the ninth annual Our Lady of Divine Providence Friendship Banquet next month.

FINALIZING THE UNITED STATES-JAPAN AGREEMENT IN PRINCIPLE ON FLAT GLASS

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, at this time when so many initiatives are being blocked by divisiveness and partisanship, there is one area where the administration has achieved an important success: On October 1, 1994, the United States concluded a significant trade deal with Japan covering a number of major industries.

Ambassador Kantor and the administration deserve credit for reaching agreements that go beyond earlier trade deals with Japan. Japan has committed to annual evaluations of progress in increasing foreign market share and expanding foreign access. In the telecommunications, medical technology, and insurance sectors, we should be seeing measurable gains in United States sales in Japan. And I am very pleased to report that each of these market-opening agreements are based on most-favored-nation status, thereby benefiting all of Japan's trading partners, not only the United States.

In a fourth market—flat glass—the United States and Japan have reached an agreement in principle and agreed to finalize the details by the end of October. Meeting this 30-day timetable constitutes the first test of the October 1 trade deal. The good will generated by last weekend's agreements should not obscure the fact that much work remains to be done on this major part of the trade pact.

Mr. Speaker, the United States must maintain pressure on the Government of Japan if we are to successfully complete the final phase of glass negotiations before the 30-day deadline expires. To this point, the glass negotiations have followed an all-too-familiar pattern. Progress is made only when United States pressure is taken seriously by the Japanese. After more than a year of unproductive glass negotiations under the framework talks,

Ambassador Kantor and his USTR negotiators succeeded in communicating the likelihood of a section 301 investigation of Japan's glass market. Under this threat, substantial progress was made in the 24 hours leading up to the section 301 deadline, and an agreement in principle was reached.

The same type of pressure is needed to hammer out the details that will determine the ultimate value of a glass agreement. The Government of Japan must be firmly reminded that if a final agreement on glass is not concluded by the end of the month, the administration will initiate a section 301 investigation. Without continued U.S. firmness, I am certain that agreement on the pact's details will elude the United States, the October 31 deadline will be postponed, and we will face further delay and backsliding.

Ambassador Kantor said that in the first year of a flat glass agreement, he expects that three quarters of the 100 largest Japanese wholesales and glaziers would obtain 30 to 40 percent of their flat glass from nontraditional sources, a mixture of both foreign and domestic. This would mark a tremendous victory for U.S. workers and U.S. glass manufacturers. Today, a closed distribution system, dominated by Japan's three largest manufacturers, limits the United States to less than 1 percent of Japan's \$4.5 billion glass market.

Mr. Speaker, the month of October will determine whether Japan's glass market will be opened to United States manufacturers. I urge the administration to keep up the pressure on Japan so that a glass agreement can be added to the other trade victories achieved over the past weekend.

A TO Z LIVES

HON. WILLIAM H. ZELIFF, JR.

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. ZELIFF. Mr. Speaker, respect for Congress is at an all time low. Long-term Members including some of the leadership are in difficulty at the polls. Only used car salesmen are rated below Members of Congress in the eyes of the public.

The Orton sense of Congress legislation is one of the many reasons that Congress is held in such low repute. The people of America thought that majority rule prevails in the people's House. This legislation is proof positive of how the House leadership has repeatedly thwarted the will of the majority.

The people of America clearly wanted the Members of the House to cut wasteful Government spending. The Members of this House clearly wanted to cut spending.

In August 1993 ROB ANDREWS a Democrat from New Jersey and I created what we called the A to Z spending cut plan. We sensed that many members of both political parties felt strongly that the President's tax plan did not cut wasteful Federal spending enough.

The President's tax plan raised the debt from \$4.7 trillion dollars to \$6 trillion dollars in his 5-year plan. Entitlement spending was on automatic pilot. Spending programs were seldom cut. Something had to be done.

We circulated a letter to the Speaker. We simply asked for a 10-day period when any Member could propose a spending cut in any program. The Members would be able to debate each proposal. There would be a rollcall vote on each spending cut proposal. The spending cuts enacted would reduce the deficit. It's called accountability.

It is a common concept in the business world which I come from. It is an alien concept to the leadership of this House. This is why we have a \$4.7 trillion dollar debt. That is why we will spend over \$200 billion dollars in interest payments this year.

Some 234 Members from both political parties, a majority of this House agreed with us, and co-signed our letter. The leadership ignored this letter from a majority of their Members. Nothing happened.

So in October 1993, ROB ANDREWS and I introduced legislation to implement this A to Z spending cut plan. Some 232 Members from both political parties, a clear majority of this House, cosponsored this legislation.

Again nothing happened. No public hearings. No action by either committee. For the second time a clear majority of the elected membership of the House was ignored by their leadership. Is it any wonder that American people have so little respect for this Congress?

We took the path that the Member from Oklahoma had opened for us. In May 1994, we filed a discharge petition to force this spending cut concept to the floor.

We met with our cosponsors. All agreed to allow more involvement for freshman Members from both sides of the aisle. We agreed to start with entitlement cuts.

Members totaling 204 signed our discharge petition. We were on our way. Real spending cuts were about to happen.

The leadership swung into action. There was no way that the leadership would actually let the elected membership vote on individual spending cuts.

Their pork barrel projects would be in jeopardy. They would not let that happen. Speaker FOLEY claimed that "it would be a three ring circus."

The leadership drew a line in the sand. They stationed sentinels to guard the discharge petition. Members were threatened with the loss of choice committee assignments.

The majority leader promised a deal to a group of Members who had cosponsored A to Z, but had not yet signed the discharge petition.

He told them, if you don't sign the A to Z discharge petition, you will get a vote on entitlement spending cuts, and a vote on the deficit lock box, assuring that a cut is a cut.

Today's entitlement sense of Congress resolution is how the leadership keeps their word. There is no vote on entitlement spending cuts. Not one red cent will be cut by our action today. The gentleman from Utah and his cohorts traded every Member's chance to make real spending cuts for this charade, called a sense of Congress resolution.

The gentleman from Utah should be embarrassed. His deal did not cut even one pork riddled program.

There will be no vote on deficit lock box either.

What a deal the gentleman from Utah got.

The so-called deficit hawks did the leadership's bidding. They killed the A to Z spending cut plan.

The people of America will not be fooled by the leadership's unkept promise, even if the deficit hawks were fooled.

Today we will vote on a clever sense of Congress resolution. On November 8 the authors of this clever ploy to kill the A to Z spending cut plan, will get a sense of the American people message.

It will be loud and clear. The American people want us to cut spending now. The American people are fed up with politics as usual. The American people want Members of Congress to stop spending our children's money. We will return with a new A to Z spending cut plan in January.

You can have your sense of the Congress resolutions. A to Z is the sense of American people. The people's voice will be heard. A to Z will pass next year.

After A to Z passes and the concept is proven we will then use the A to Z process to eliminate oppressive Government regulations; to cut out unfunded mandates; and to wipe out tax loopholes.

A to Z lives, Mr. Speaker, despite the Orton charade that will not cut one red cent from the deficit.

THE FIRST THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. CRANE. We, indeed, have much to be thankful for living in these United States of America, and Thanksgiving Day provides us a moment to reflect on these blessings. Because Congress will adjourn before, and will not reconvene until after Thanksgiving Day, I wanted to take this opportunity to share with my colleagues the first Thanksgiving proclamation issued by our first president, George Washington.

THE FIRST THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION

(By President George Washington)

Whereas, it is the duty of all nations to acknowledge the providence of Almighty God, to obey His will, to be grateful for His benefits and humbly to implore His protection and favor; and

Whereas, both houses of Congress have, by their joint committee, requested me "to recommend to the people of the United States a day of public thanksgiving and prayer, to be observed by acknowledging with grateful hearts the many and signal favors of Almighty God, especially by affording them an opportunity peaceably to establish a form of government for their safety and happiness.

Now, therefore, do I recommend and assign Thursday, the twenty-sixth day of November next to be devoted by the people of these States to the service of that great and glorious Being who is the beneficent author of all the good that was, that is, or that will be; that we may then all unite in rendering unto Him our service and humble thanks for His kind care and protection of the people of this country previous to their becoming a nation;

for the signal and manifold mercies and the favorable interpositions of His Providence in the course and conclusion of the late war; for the great degree of tranquility, union and plenty which we have since enjoyed; for the civil and religious liberty with which we are blessed, and the means we have of acquiring and diffusing useful knowledge; and, in general, for all the great and various favors which He has been pleased to confer upon us.

And also that we may then unite in most humbly offering our prayer and supplications to the great Lord and Ruler of Nations, and beseech Him to pardon our national and other transgressions, to enable us all, whether in public or private stations, to perform our duties properly and punctually; to render our National Government a blessing to all the people by constantly being a government of wise, just and constitutional laws; discreetly and faithfully executed and obeyed; to promote the knowledge and practice of true religion and virtue and the increase of science among us; and generally, to grant unto all mankind such a degree of temporal prosperity as He alone knows to be best.

Given under my hand, at the city of New York, the third day of October, A.D. 1789 George Washington.

QUESTIONS TO ASK YOUR CONGRESSMAN

HON. RICHARD K. ARMEY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, a recent article by Ralph Kinney Bennett, in the August 1994 Reader's Digest, outlines "Questions to Ask Your Congressman About Health Care Reform," of obvious interest to me and my colleagues.

I ask that this important article on health care be included in the RECORD.

The article follows:

[From the Reader's Digest, August 1994]

QUESTIONS TO ASK YOUR CONGRESSMAN ABOUT HEALTH CARE REFORM

(By Ralph Kinney Bennett)

Late last year President Clinton's Health Security Act was introduced with great media fanfare. But as details emerged, public opposition grew. Polls show that about 80 percent of Americans are pleased with their health care; most are wary of compulsory "universal" coverage, especially if this means any loss in quality of care or choice of physician.

Nevertheless, most Congressional Democrats and even some Republicans still accept the premise of the President's plan—that the nation's health care system is in "crisis." With President Clinton apparently willing to sign any bill that creates a universal health entitlement, Congress seems hellbent on increasing government's control of medical care. "We're going to push through health care reform regardless of the views of the American people," says Sen. Jay Rockefeller (D., W.Va.), a leading advocate of the Clinton plan.

As you sort through the sometimes bewildering array of proposals to "fix" health care, here are the central questions to put to your Senators and Representative:

WHO WILL PAY FOR HEALTH CARE REFORM?

President Clinton has ardently maintained that his plan can be paid for by mandatory

payments from employers, a higher cigarette tax and budget cuts. "The vast majority of Americans will pay the same or less for health care coverage," he promised.

But the Congressional Budget Office (CBO), which rules on budgetary impact of pending legislation, estimates that within three years of passage, the Clinton plan will be the largest program in the budget—bigger than the Defense budget, bigger than Social Security, bigger than Medicare. Reaching a cost of \$740 billion a year within the next decade, the plan "would require a tax increase of more than 27 percent—unprecedented during peacetime," says economist Bruce Bartlett of the Alexis de Tocqueville Institute, a free-market think tank in Arlington, Va.

While still chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, Dan Rostenkowski (D., Ill.) was one of the few Democrats to admit the huge costs of the Clinton plan. Warning of "broad tax increases," Rostenkowski declared that universal coverage would require "a substantial amount of new revenue."

The White House and many Congressional advocates of Clinton-style reform would like the bulk of revenue to come from forced "contributions" by employers. But calling these disguised taxes something else changes nothing. As CBO director Robert D. Reischauer told Congress, "This is going to be the 800-pound canary in your living room. Whether you call it a mouse or a plant isn't going to trick anyone."

Says former Democratic Sen. George McGovern, "Were I still in business today, I would be frustrated and frightened by the specter of substantial increases in employment costs."

These contributions would, of course, affect workers' paychecks. "Employees pay for health insurance by getting less in cash earnings," notes Carlos Bonilla of the Washington-based Employment Policies Institute.

Herman Cain, president and CEO of Godfather's Pizza, Inc., says his company pays 80 percent of health insurance costs for full-time employees of his 141 corporate-owned outlets. President Clinton's plan would quadruple his costs to \$2.2 million a year. Covering such expense would require a 16- to 20-percent increase in sales—a virtual impossibility in the highly competitive fast-food market.

"We would then be put in a position to eliminate jobs or increase prices to the point of being at a competitive disadvantage," Cain wrote the President.

After an extensive study, June and Dave O'Neill of New York City's Baruch College concluded that a Clinton-style employer mandate could cost over three million jobs, with low-skilled, low-wage workers especially hard hit. The restaurant industry alone could lose over 800,000 jobs, retailing over 700,000. Farming, construction and repair services would also be affected.

Despite a rising furor, Congress has labored to keep employer mandates in a health bill. One device is the so-called trigger mandate, which would be hidden in the law and would kick in if a certain percentage of Americans were not covered by a fixed date. Another gambit: a "play or pay" scheme, giving smaller businesses a "choice" between mandated employee insurance or a payroll tax to subsidize the uninsured.

Why is Congress so set on mandates, despite public displeasure? "In general, politicians prefer spending other people's money rather than tax revenues," notes Henry Butler, professor of law and economics at the University of Kansas. "Adverse economic ef-

fects are less visible, and political costs lower."

WILL I BE PAYING FOR ONLY THE HEALTH BENEFITS I NEED?

The Clinton plan and its Congressional alternatives promise all Americans a "comprehensive" package of health benefits. Many of these benefits you will pay for but never need. Yet to cover them, millions who already have medical insurance will pay at least \$500 a year more in premiums, according to Lewin-VHI, Inc., a health care consulting firm in Fairfax, Va.

What's more, "every year will see pressures to expand the package," says Edward Gillespie, policy director at the House Republican conference. "This new entitlement will grow in the best tradition of federal programs."

The feeding frenzy began last fall as health care interest groups converged on Capitol Hill, demanding their services be included. Big insurance companies spent millions seeking to refashion the Clinton plan to their advantage. Many more groups—from rural health alliances and dental groups to manufacturers of prosthetic devices—have simply sought their "cut" of any new law. Even acupuncturists and biofeedback advocates have lobbied for a piece of the action.

By June, the American Hospital Association had spent \$3 million on lobbying; Planned Parenthood, \$1.5 million for ads and brochures; the Health Care Reform Project, a coalition backing the Clinton plan, \$3.5 million.

Already, results of this kind of pressure have been seen in states where health groups have forced special mandated coverage on insurance buyers. This ranges from mid-wife and optometry services to provision of toupees and protection from "accidental ingestion" of illegal drugs. In 1970 about 30 such mandates were in place. Now there are over a thousand, causing premiums to soar.

HOW WILL COSTS BE CONTROLLED?

The bills before Congress promise to control costs through government "efficiency." But a closer look at those bills indicates the prime method of holding down costs will be government controls.

Under euphemisms such as "global budgeting," "premium caps" or "fee caps," the government would calculate the country's yearly spending limits on medical care. Bureaucrats would decide everything from the "fair" price of a prescription to whether it is "cost efficient" to replace an 80-year-old's hip.

The result is clear in countries where medicine is under state control. Doctors' fees are kept artificially low, creating assembly-line medicine—brief, perfunctory visits with as many patients as possible.

Moreover, government price controls seriously retard development and availability of new drugs because of problems in recovering research costs. In Britain 80 percent of prescribed drugs are at least 20 years old, obsolete by American standards. In Germany, home of some of the world's most renowned drug firms, price fixing has reduced drug innovation. Manfred Schneider, CEO of Bayer AG, fears that "the research-based pharmaceutical industry no longer has a future here."

In Germany, Japan and other countries attempting to offer "universal" care, cost controls mean that medical services are restricted and rationed. In Britain at any one time, a million people are on hospital waiting lists—many for years. In Canada 177,000 await surgery for periods ranging from

months to over a year; almost half report being "in pain." Ironically, about 20 percent of hospital beds in Canada are empty—in wards and rooms closed down to comply with budgetary constraints.

To see rationing at work in the United States, visit a Veterans Administration hospital. Even at the best VA facilities, patients who need special care like heart or orthopedic procedures must wait 60 to 90 days to see a specialist and then months more for surgery or treatment.

Routine care also suffers. Over half such patients, reports the General Accounting Office, wait one to three hours to be seen briefly by a doctor burdened with increasing numbers of patients and piles of government forms.

Little wonder that 90 percent of the nation's 27 million veterans turn to private hospitals rather than the free VA facilities. Comments former VA attorney Robert Bauman, "Imagine what it would be like if all Americans had the choice of only rationed care in a government-run system."

WHAT CHOICES WILL I HAVE IF A HEALTH CARE BILL PASSES?

The most basic choice you might want is to drop out of a government-regulated "managed-care" plan if you don't like the way you are being treated. Under bills now before Congress, that's not an option. If you don't immediately join another approved managed-care plan, the government will assign you to one. Meanwhile, you would still have to pay your monthly "premium."

If you oppose abortions on demand, will you have to pay for them? Under most bills being considered, you will.

If you follow a healthful life-style, will you be able to choose a plan with low premiums reflecting your low health risk? Most plans before Congress do not provide this choice. They specify that insurance premiums will be "community rated"—meaning you subsidize people whose habits place them at higher medical risk. It will not matter, for example, if you don't smoke. Your government-regulated premium must cover those who do.

"Community rating" has been the law in New York State for one year. The result? Premiums have shot up for young and healthy workers, almost doubling in some cases.

Finally, will you be able to choose your doctor? Most bills before Congress claim to preserve your choice, but contain a web of restrictions. They virtually guarantee that a fee-for-service option—where you can choose your doctor and deal directly with him—will not survive the realities of price controls and budget caps.

"Allowing patients to choose any doctor, obtain justifiable medical care and send the bill to the insurer cannot survive without freedom to raise premiums to cover costs," notes John Goodman, an expert on health care economics and president of the National Center for Policy Analysis. "As with everything else in managed care, choice will become a very relative term."

WILL MY HEALTH CARE BE AS GOOD AS IT IS NOW?

Experience elsewhere is not encouraging. In Canada a world-class health care system has been eroding under the steady budget constraints of government-ordained "universal care."

Consider the experience of a 72-year-old woman living in Ontario—Canada's most populous province. In 1992 Lillian Holloway couldn't climb stairs or work in the garden

without experiencing trouble breathing. After a year of tests, she returned to her doctor "in desperation" in April 1993. He told her no hospital beds would be available for at least three weeks, and advised her to go to an emergency room and say she was having a heart attack. "Then they will have to admit you."

Holloway suffered an actual heart attack before she could do as he'd suggested. She needed triple-bypass surgery, but under Canada's rationed system few hospitals perform such an operation. Flown 1000 miles to Hamilton, Ontario, she was operated on, then released just five days later, even though bleeding rectally.

Her doctor diagnosed a bleeding stomach ulcer, exacerbated by medication. Within two weeks, she underwent surgery for the ulcer. Sent home despite an infected incision, she suffered recurring heart problems, and she was flown back to Hamilton for an angiogram. In the operating room, she suffered another heart attack. "It was all downhill from there," recalls her brother, George Sterne. "Lil died July 26, 1993."

Sterne, a U.S. citizen living in San Diego, says, "The point is, until her condition was life-threatening, my sister couldn't even get into a hospital. I honestly believe that if she had been covered under a private American health plan and treated in an American hospital, she would be alive today."

In Britain old hospitals, old technology, wasted resources and long waits are the norm. Says Dr. Eamonn Butler of London's Adam Smith Institute, "British citizens are leaving the National Health Service in droves because although the United Kingdom does not spend very much on its health care, neither do we get much for our money." Disillusionment with socialized medicine has fostered the growth of a parallel private practice, complete with private health insurance.

You would have no such choice under the Clinton bill. Someone trying to sell you private insurance would face a \$10,000 penalty. If your doctor provided you special care for old time's sake, he would face fines and imprisonment.

Despite the dramatic fall in support for Clinton-style universal coverage, Americans do favor fixing some problems. They want insurance to be cheaper and more readily available to the uninsured, perhaps by allowing everyone to deduct premium payments from his income tax or to put money into a tax-free medical savings account. They also want "portability," or the option of retaining health insurance after a job change.

But, polls say, Americans do not favor a stampede into hasty and radical changes. The last question to ask members of Congress is: Do you understand the vast, dangerous consequences of jeopardizing the best health care system in the world?

CLINTON'S HEALTH PLAN

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, Ralph Kinney Bennett's article in the March 1994 issue of the Reader's Digest, "Your Risk Under Clinton's Health Plan," explains what the title promises.

I submit the article on the important subject of health care reform.

YOUR RISK UNDER CLINTON'S HEALTH PLAN

When doctors told him he had lymphatic cancer, Donald Porter's only hope was a risky and expensive bone-marrow transplant. Porter, 64 was thankful for the card in his wallet. Issued by the government, it guaranteed his medical care.

Then Porter learned the government deemed him "too old" for a transplant; younger people had a better chance of survival. So Porter sold his house, took out all his savings and went abroad for the operation. His cancer is now in remission.

Donald Porter is Canadian. When his country's "universal" health plan failed him, he came to the United States, the one advanced industrial country that does not have a universal medical plan. But it does have the highest standard of health care in the world.

While Porter's case was being cited in the Ontario legislature as an embarrassing failure, President Bill Clinton was telling Congress last September that American medicine is "to uncertain and too expensive." It is time, he said, to reform the system, "giving every American health security, health care that can never be taken away."

The program outlined in 1342 pages of the President's health Security Act of 1993 is breathtaking in scope and intrusiveness. Everything in the \$1 trillion health-care sector—hospitals, pharmaceutical companies, doctors and nurses would be subject to federal supervision and control.

Would Clinton's ambitious plan improve our health-care system—or make it worse? The President challenged the nation to judge his plan by six criteria: "security, simplicity, savings, quality, choice and responsibility." How does it measure up?

1. "Security means providing every American with comprehensive health benefits." Under the act, the government would issue a "health security card" that entitles each citizen to a standard medical-insurance policy covering everything from brain surgery to health-education classes. The insurance could not be terminated "for any reason, including nonpayment of premiums."

To control the expense of covering everyone, a National Health Board would set premiums and establish overall health-care spending limits through so-called "global budgets." These are a standard feature of universal health-care plans, including Canada's.

But as Donald Porter learned, universal medical care is anything but secure. To control the demands on its system, Canada has had to severely ration medical treatments, including state-of-the-art drugs, therapies and surgical procedures. Routinely prescribed antibiotics are often years behind those used in the United States.

Canadians who need emergency treatment generally get it. But a large number face harrowing waits of many months for heart surgery and other procedures. Some patients with treatable tumors have seen their cancer progress to the incurable stage while awaiting radiation therapy. Others have died waiting.

Dr. William Mackillop, local radiation oncologist at Kingston Regional Cancer Center in Ontario, was asked what he would do if he were on the radiation waiting list: "There's no way I'd wait," he answered. "I'd go to the United States."

The Clinton bill specifies heavy criminal penalties (fines, seizure of property, long prison terms) for "bribery and graft in connection with health care." Why would there be bribes? Why such stiff penalties? "There undoubtedly will be shortages and waiting

lists," says civil-law professor Bradley A. Smith of Capital University Law School in Ohio. "Bribery and influence peddling will be the natural result. Rhetoric to the contrary, the Clintons must know this plan will result in rationing."

2. "Simplicity means reducing paper work that wastes countless hours and billions of dollars." The President promises to make things simpler by establishing a single insurance form to replace the hundreds now used by private health plans. And, he says, "we will simplify the government's rules and regulations."

After plowing through the four-pound, eight-ounce Clinton bill, Carol Miller, president of the New Mexico Public Health Association, told Congress, "I don't see any simplification. More than 1000 pages of the Health Security Act create administrative complications, not simplifications."

Key to the Clinton plan would be "Regional Health Alliances"—at least one in each state. All citizens would be forced to enroll in a health plan offered by their alliance or face severe fines. These alliances are the backbone of a vast empire—an estimated 105 new bureaucratic entities, a minimum of 50,000 new public employees—that would reach down through state governments into hospitals physicians' offices, workplaces and homes to control virtually every aspect of health care.

Even Stanford management professor Alain Enthoven, one of the principal architects of the alliance concept, is critical of the plan. Enthoven says President Clinton has "redefined the concept" until "it threatens to be a monopolistic, regulatory government agency that will cause more problems than it solves."

3. "I believe we can achieve large savings." The plan's financial engine, the "employer mandate," requires businesses, large and small, to pay at least 80 percent of the health coverage for all employees. President Clinton says businessmen will achieve savings through "lower premiums," allowing them to hire new workers, or even give out raises.

But many experts believe the mandate would actually increase costs and tax many jobs and businesses out of existence. Economists June and Dave O'Neill of New York City's Baruch College explain that the employer mandate is the equivalent of a \$5000 to \$6000 wage increase for every worker who is already under an employer-provided medical plan.

The White House claims the impact on employment will "be minimal"—perhaps 600,000 people thrown out of work. Other estimates are much higher. The O'Neill study conducted for the small-business-backed Employment Policies Institute projects the loss of 3.1 million jobs nationwide, with entry-level and relatively low-wage jobs the hardest hit.

Ron Chapman, a boat builder in Chalmette, La., says the mandate "may well upend already overburdened small businesses like mine," when Hillary Rodham Clinton, who headed the task force that produced the plan, was asked what might be done to ease its burden on small businesses, she replied, "I can't go out and save every undercapitalized entrepreneur in America."

Rather than achieving large "savings," the program is likely to send overall costs skyrocketing. The plan projects a lower rate of growth in health-care spending, but the federal government is notoriously poor at such projections. When Congress instituted Medicare in 1965, it estimated the program would

cost about \$12 billion by 1990. The actual figure is \$110 billion, despite years of cost-control efforts. Taxes have been raised again and again to pay for the Medicare program. Professor Enthoven concludes, "The Clinton plan puts the federal budget at enormous risk and will result in huge tax increases."

4. "Quality means improving what is already the highest quality care in the world." For most Americans, quality health care means a personal physician armed with the latest diagnostic technology, access to specialists when needed—and no waiting. "The practice of medicine cannot be managed by a time clock," says Dr. Robert Blee, a general practitioner in Chevy Chase, Md. "The interaction with patients is a very subtle thing. You need time to see the warning signs, compare details with the records of previous visits. And people want to know that you are giving them your attention."

But the Clinton plan would force most Americans into so-called "managed care" programs—health maintenance organizations (HMOs) are the principal type. Businesses with burgeoning employee health-care costs have found HMOs' cost-effectiveness attractive, and many patients like their relatively low premiums. Thus, HMOs have grown explosively—from 10.8 million enrollees in 1980 to 41.4 million by 1992.

But in an effort to hold down costs, managed care alters the doctor-patient relationship. In many HMOs, for instance, primary-care physicians are not paid on the basis of individual transactions with patients. Instead, they receive a flat fee—\$6, \$8 or \$10 per patient per month. "There's a perverse incentive here to have more patients, but see them less," says Dr. Steve Reeder, a Dallas vascular surgeon.

In addition, HMOs often pool a percentage of premiums and hand it out as annual bonuses to doctors who have kept expensive tests, hospitalizations and referrals to specialists to a minimum.

Dr. Blee, who works with several HMOs, says primary-care physicians become "preoccupied with keeping costs down. They may tend to discourage rather than encourage a visit to a specialist."

Last spring a woman came to the office of New York internist Louis Vorhaus II with excruciating stomach pains. He diagnosed acute appendicitis. She needed a surgeon immediately. But her HMO required authorization before contacting one. Vorhaus got on the phone.

It rang several minutes before a recorded message told Vorhaus to wait. Eight minutes later, a woman's voice asked what the problem was. When Vorhaus explained, she said authorization was someone else's responsibility.

The patient waited five hours in intense pain before Dr. Vorhaus could cut through the procedural jungle and get a surgeon to see her: he performed a successful appendectomy. "The patient was needlessly put at risk," says Dr. Vorhaus.

As long as HMOs have to compete with other methods of health-care delivery, patients have some recourse in the marketplace when they are dissatisfied with quality of care. "But the Clinton plan will force people into HMOs and eventually, through regulation and coercion, eliminate any alternatives," says John Goodman, a leading analysis of health-care economics and president of the National Center for Policy Analysis. Adds Dr. Reeder, "If the Clinton plan goes through, quality will be a forgotten concept."

5. "Choice means preserving your right to choose doctors and increasing your choice of

health plans." Choice of doctors under the Clinton plan comes down to this: a managed-care physician operating under the plan's restrictions, or a traditional private physician whom you would pay with after-tax dollars on top of your dictated premium.

Even this option—paying for a doctor outside the plan—will be limited by the plan's elaborate web of fee-fixing, budget ceilings and regulations. Professor Melvin Konner of Emory University, who backs a Canadian-style system, nonetheless says of the Clinton plan: "They are taking away our choice of doctor. No amount of rhetoric can conceal that fact. Their proposal will force most of us into managed-care plans."

The plan also dictates a standard benefits package for all Americans. The Administration says this will avoid the "confusion" that would result if Americans were allowed to choose their own benefits. Thus, Americans would be forced to pay for "choices" they may not want or need (such as drug-abuse counseling, abortion) and be deprived of others. For instance, the standard package does not pay for mammograms for women in their 40s and covers women over 50 for only one every two years. Critics wonder what other treatments or diagnoses might be denied or rationed—state-of-the-art blood tests for prostate or colon cancer, or hip replacements for the elderly.

6. "Responsibility starts with those who profit from our current system but carries on to each and every one of us." Under the present system, Americans are largely insulated from responsibility for health-care costs because of the "third party" payment system. For every dollar the average patient pays to a doctor, only 17 cents comes out of his own pocket. The remaining 83 cents comes from a third-party payer—his employer, an insurance company or the government.

But the President's plan only worsens this problem. It takes responsibility away from the individual while vesting more power in the government, all in the name of extending health insurance to those not now covered.

The vast majority of Americans (over 75 percent) are pleased with their health care. Virtually every citizen has access to medical care, and by law no American can be refused treatment for an emergency condition at a hospital. More than 85 percent of Americans have some form of health insurance. Of the roughly 37 million Americans uninsured, the vast majority are only temporarily uninsured; others are uninsured by choice.

There are two reforms, both before Congress, that would truly bring individual responsibility back into the health-care picture and address the fears that people have about losing their health insurance if they change or lose jobs:

Give all citizens the same tax break enjoyed by those in employer-sponsored medical plans. Individuals could purchase the health insurance of their choice with tax-free dollars and keep their plans even when they change jobs.

Allow individuals to purchase "Medical IRAs," in which they could set aside tax-free dollars for out-of-pocket payment of routine medical services. With such medical-savings accounts, people could buy low-cost health-insurance policies for major-illness coverage.

Last Christmas, in an effort to meet budgets, some 100 hospitals in Ontario—Canada's most populous province—shut down wards and surgeries for three weeks with doctors going unpaid and nonemergency patients untreated.

Dr. Walter Bobechko, a world-renowned orthopedic surgeon, left his native Canada several years ago to practice in America. "The

saddest thing to see is the diminished expectations of Canadians," he says. "They are settling for Third World medicine and saying over and over to themselves, 'At least it's free.' People are in pain who shouldn't be. People are dying who shouldn't die."

Americans, however, have great expectations for their medical-care system. The United States produces nearly half of all new drugs. Doctors from around the world come to our teaching hospitals to stay abreast of the expanding frontiers of medicine. American entrepreneurs are constantly inventing and improving methods to deliver better care at lower costs. "Yet," says House Minority Leader Newt Gingrich, "at the very moment when we are on the threshold of even greater strides in medicine, the Clintons are telling us, Let's bureaucratize health."

The U.S. health-care system is far from perfect, but the quality of care is the best in the world. Donald Porter learned this after price controls, global budgets and bureaucratic decision-makers forced him to leave his country for treatment. Where would he have gone if President Clinton's health-care plan had been in force?

FAREWELL TO PENNY CAREY

HON. HERB KLEIN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join the board of directors of the Mental Health Association in Passaic County in honoring Penny Carey at the ninth annual fall festival dinner dance as she is bid a fond farewell as executive director.

Penny became the executive director of the Mental Health Association soon after joining the staff in 1980. She not only instituted several new programs, but also created support groups and increased the range of services that the organization provided.

During her tenure, the Mental Health Association has become admired because of all of the good it has done in Passaic County. She has encouraged and inspired her staff through her relentless commitment and advocacy skills for families needing assistance with the mental health system. This hard work has given the Mental Health Association a sound network for support.

I am very grateful to have the opportunity to pay tribute to Penny because of her efforts over the past 13 years. I know that she will be missed at the Mental Health Association in Passaic County, but she has undoubtedly left a mark that will continue her tradition.

HONORING THE SOCIETY OF SAN SABINO

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Society of San Sabino, an Italian-American organization located in the Brooklyn portion of my district. This society is well-

known in Greenpoint, Brooklyn, for its many civic and charitable activities. It serves as an inspiration to Italian-American's, indeed to all Americans, as a model of community involvement and improvement.

The Society of San Sabino was founded in 1932 and boasts a membership of over 50. It meets on the second Tuesday of every month at its headquarters on 206 Withers Street. The society honors the patron saint of the town of Sanza in the Province of Salerno, Italy. The feast day of San Sabino is March 13 and the society has its parade to honor San Sabino in mid-September of every year.

San Sabino was martyred for his faith in the third or fourth century Anno Domino. Two centuries later the pope sent his forces to Sanza to protect the town and to make San Sabino its patron Saint. The Society of San Sabino is proudly celebrating its 62d anniversary this year.

The officers of the Society of San Sabino for 1994 include: Max Rinaldi, President; Vito Grimaldi, Vice-President; Anthony Giannone, Treasurer; Larry Cirullo, Financial Secretary; Enzo Denaroso, Corresponding Secretary. The Society of San Sabino is a member of the Federation of Italian-American Organizations of Greenpoint/Williamsburg, whose officers for 1994 include: Gerard DePaola, Chairperson; Anthony Pastena, President; Vincenzo Martello, First Vice-President; Marion Ambrosino, Second Vice-President; Enzo Denaroso, Third Vice-President; Rosa Martello, Treasurer; Raffelina Cipriano, Secretary.

HONORING AN ESTEEMED PUBLIC SERVANT

HON. TIM ROEMER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as the session closes on a bittersweet note. One of the most valuable people in my organization will take his leave soon to pursue further professional goals and ideals.

Bernie Toon, my chief of staff, will soon take an important position in the U.S. Senate and will be leaving huge shoes to fill in my Washington office. But he also leaves behind an outstanding record of achievement for the people of the Third District of Indiana, who have come to know, respect, and love him for his administrative talents, legislative skill, and his warm and caring personality.

Bernie Toon is that rare chief of staff who commands not only the respect and admiration of the staff, but also earns their fondness and loyalty as well. He is able to bring out superior performance while always maintaining pleasant demeanor.

In short, he is a leader.

Known as "Ray" to his family, Bernie is a native Hoosier. He served ably before coming to my office as an aide in the Senate, at the Pentagon, and for the House Intelligence Committee. He is remembered fairly and fondly by the many people with whom he has worked.

His personal style and professionalism will be missed, yet I know he will serve in a supe-

rior capacity in his new position. It has been my extreme pleasure to have watched him develop and grow in running my operation, and although we will miss him, it is with great pride and admiration that I watch him take on this new and deserved challenge. It is a tribute to my staff that Bernie moves on to continue to serve the public and the country.

Mr. Speaker, my wife Sally and I, along with the entire Roemer organization, wish Bernie and his wife Tracy the very best in the future, and though we are sad to lose such talent, we know we have in Bernard R. Toon the very best kind of friend, for life.

THE U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE—A GOOD REORGANIZATION

HON. J.J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, I am submitting today for the RECORD a copy of the recent Washington Post article on reorganization of the U.S. Customs Service and a copy of a letter I recently received from Customs Commissioner Weise which describes the agency's plans in more detail.

Briefly, the reorganization plan will eliminate its 7 regional and 45 district/area offices as management layers, and will assign the employees to a nearby port or other Customs facilities. Also, the plan would reduce headquarters staffing by approximately one-third, moving those employees closer to the port level. Customs will not reduce services or personnel at any of its ports of entry. Customs also would reduce the number of Special Agent in Charge [SAC] offices from the existing 27 to 20 and establish 5 Strategic Trade Centers to identify and attack major trade enforcement issues facing the U.S. Customs entered into this plan with the cooperation and support of the Customs employees union. Reorganization of Customs is long overdue and we should all welcome the Commissioner's efforts.

The Ways and Means Oversight Subcommittee has investigated Customs operations for as long as I have been subcommittee chairman, and coordinated our findings with the Subcommittee on Trade.

For decades, Customs operated in a world of "good old boy" networks, ineffective enforcement strategies, and layers of management which stifled efficiency and focus. Allegations of wrongdoing within the agency plagued Customs and little was being done to address the situation. Part of the problem, I believe, was that Customs wasn't accountable to anyone at Treasury or in the Congress.

In 1988, the subcommittee initiated a top to bottom review and investigation of Customs. As a result, the subcommittee issued a report titled, "Abuse and Mismanagement in U.S. Customs Operations." This 1990 report contained 16 findings and 57 administrative recommendations for change. The subcommittee found that: Customs' commercial services had deteriorated and its systems were seriously flawed; management decisions were made without supporting data or analysis; Customs'

accounting controls were in total disarray, including evidence of lost money from duty collections and seized property auctions; and, abuse existed in the handling of employee complaints and management of inspector overtime pay.

Since the subcommittee's report, most of the subcommittee's recommendations were implemented by Customs. Further, legislation adopted by the Congress in NAFTA contained the Customs Modernization Act provisions which allows for electronic processing of Customs transactions, and provides for uniform treatment of imports across ports. All of these administrative and legislative changes were critical to making Customs a first-class agency.

Finally, the critical step required to bring Customs into the 21st century is the action Customs proposes in its reorganization plan. I applaud Commissioner Weise for his tenacity in taking on this tough issue and urge us all to support him.

[From the Washington Post, Oct. 3, 1994]

CUSTOMS SERVICE BEGINS A MAJOR, REORGANIZATION: FIRST RESTRUCTURING IN 30 YEARS SHIFTS 600 JOBS TO FIELD OFFICES

(By Stephen Barr)

The U.S. Customs Service, faulted in past years for failures in enforcing trade laws and curbing illegal imports, has embarked on a reorganization aimed at improving service at 301 ports of entry nationwide.

The restructuring will move 600 headquarters positions to the field and eliminate the agency's seven regional and 45 district offices. Twenty Customs Management Centers will be created to help with internal administration, and five Strategic Trade Centers will be established to address international trade issues.

"We're looking at this as a reinvestment of resources," said Customs Commissioner George J. Weise, who notified Congress last Friday that the agency was ready to overhaul an organizational structure that has been in place for 30 years.

"The basic thrust of the reorganization is that we're going to put more people on the front lines doing customer work and have fewer people in administrative capacities and managerial capacities," Weise said.

The Customs Service is part of the Treasury Department, and in announcing the reorganization, Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen said the department "recognizes the need to adjust our business practices in order to deliver improved services." Vice President Gore, who has supported efforts to streamline federal bureaucracies, said the Customs initiative "serves as a guide for other government agencies to follow."

Established in 1789 to collect tariffs and duties, the Customs Service has always been an important source of revenue for the government. In 1993, it collected \$21.5 billion, second only to the Internal Revenue Service.

Besides collecting tariffs and inspecting imports, the Customs Service also processes about 448 million people who arrive in the United States each year by car, ship or plane.

Customs employs about 18,000 people, with a staff of about 1,800 at its Washington headquarters. The headquarters reorganization will begin immediately, with the field restructuring to begin a year from now, said Weise, a former staff director of the House Ways and Means trade subcommittee.

Planning for the reorganization began last year under the direction of Deputy Customs

Commissioner Michael H. Lane. Lane's task force included officials from Customs, the Immigration and Naturalization Service and representatives from the National Treasury Employees Union (NTEU). The task force met with groups from trade and shipping industries.

Customs was "not a sick or ailing agency," Weise said, but in need of change. The agency had been criticized in Congress and by the General Accounting Office for poor management practices, including lax handling of seized drugs and weapons, he said. Gore's "reinventing government" report and budget constraints added to the impetus for change, he said.

Larger issues—such as the enactment of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and the conclusion of the Uruguay Round of trade talks under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)—also will provide challenges for the Customs Services, according to the agency's reorganization report, "People, Processes and Partnerships."

To address major trade issues, Weise said Customs would create Strategic Trade Centers in Los Angeles, Dallas-Fort Worth, Chicago, Miami and New York. Miami, for example, would specialize in Caribbean and South American issues, while the Los Angeles office would develop expertise on the new economic powers along the so-called Pacific Rim.

Up to 20 employees with experience in inspection, imports, intelligence and computers will staff each center.

The staff at the trade centers "will step back from our day-to-day work," Weise said. "We have traditionally attempted to deal with trade problems on a case-by-case, transaction-by-transaction basis, as we try to catch violators. What this will do is try to deal with some of our more difficult trade problems * * * [and] come up with a more strategic approach to carrying out more effectively our commercial trade responsibilities."

The trade centers, Weise said, will deal with old issues like trade fraud in textiles and new issues like the protection of intellectual property rights.

But the biggest changes will hit the agency's mid-management and senior ranks, as Customs eliminates regional and district offices, Weise said. Regional commissioners and their deputies will move to new jobs, some with less status or prestige.

When the reorganization is finished in about three years, tentative projections show that 800 to 1,400 positions will be shifted to the Nation's ports.

"The fundamental building block of this is that we are going to maintain and enhance all 300 ports of entry where we serve the public today * * * where people enter the country themselves or bring merchandise through. That's where we want to deliver our service," Weise said.

Under the reorganization, port directors will be granted expanded authority to make decisions. Ten assistant commissioners will provide oversight of Customs operations, with a new assistant commissioner for field operations expected to provide strong leadership in the agency.

The 20 Customs Management Centers—ranging from San Diego to Boston, from San Juan to Detroit—will provide administrative support for the ports, with each center employing only 15 to 20 people. Baltimore has been designated as the home for the mid-Atlantic management center.

"It's a reorganization that has been done right from the beginning," said NTEU Presi-

dent Robert M. Tobias. "It was started without preconceptions and a focus on the mission of the Customs Service * * * I think this conceivably is a win for everybody."

THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,

Washington, DC, September 30, 1994.

Hon. J.J. PICKLE,

House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN PICKLE: Today, I am proud to provide you with the Customs Reorganization Plan Report, "People, Processes and Partnerships." The Treasury Department and the Vice President's National Performance Review have endorsed this plan. I trust that you will also find it to be an excellent concept which embodies the spirit and substance of the Administration's National Performance Review (NPR). It is a plan which will enable Customs to be one of the most effective, efficient and adaptable agencies in the Federal sector and better able to meet the challenges of the 21st century.

Customs proposes to reorganize around its core business processes and to emphasize the needs of its customers. The focal point of the reorganization will be Customs 301 ports of entry—the operational field level. Under this reorganization plan, Customs will not reduce services or personnel at any of its ports of entry. Under this plan, Customs will not consolidate or close any of its ports. Customs will eliminate its 7 regional and 45 district/area offices as management layers, and will assign the employees of those offices to the port operation in the same location or to nearby ports or other Customs facilities. In this reorganization, Customs will do its utmost to keep its field employees in the locations where they are presently working.

Although specific details of our reorganization are provided in the enclosed report, I would like to bring to your attention several key issues and concepts, which relate to our central theme "People, Processes and Partnerships."

Our relationship with the National Treasury Employees Union (NTEU), the legal representative of Customs employees, now also embodies the concepts of the NPR. Representatives of NTEU were members of the reorganization study team, and the union has expressed its support for the recommendations in the report. We believe it is essential that Customs management work together with NTEU to bring about the improvements to our work force that are needed to achieve our vision. I am pleased to advise you that on June 13, 1994, Customs entered into a partnership agreement with NTEU. We will build on this partnership during the implementation of the reorganization to minimize negative impact on our employees and to empower employees to make their maximum contributions to the mission and goals of the Customs Service.

During the reorganization study, every effort was made to involve the trade community, industry, and other Government agencies. Their concerns and needs are incorporated in the report's recommendations. The report's recommendations have also incorporated the wisdom of experts from numerous outside sources whose advice and counsel we actively sought throughout our study process. The Brookings Institution, the Federal Quality Institute (FQI), and the National Academy of Public Administration (NAPA) provided invaluable assistance during the effort.

In order to improve our organizational alignment, we will reduce Headquarters staffing by approximately one-third, moving those employees closer to the port level,

where possible. Headquarters will be restructured to include a Chief Operating Officer and new Assistant Commissioners with a renewed focus on core business processes. Our new organization will have only three levels instead of the existing four levels. This will be accomplished by eliminating the existing 7 regions and 45 district/area offices as management layers. In their place, we will establish 20 Customs Management Centers (CMC)—very small area field management entities, transparent to day-to-day port operations, performing internal oversight and support functions and providing administrative services to the ports. A list of the CMC locations is enclosed for your information.

We will also reduce the number of Special Agent In Charge (SAC) offices from the existing 27 to 20. Where possible, the SAC offices will be collocated with the CMC's. In addition, we will establish five Strategic Trade Centers (STC) to identify and attack major trade enforcement issues facing the United States. A list of the STC locations is also enclosed for your information.

We anticipate that the organizational restructuring contemplated under the reorganization will permit a more effective use of personnel and resources. For example, our strategy calls for the retraining and reallocation of approximately 600-750 positions from central control and administrative type offices to locations where our core services are provided. Of course, any final decisions about reinvestment of resources will be made by the President and the Congress.

To improve the overall management of Customs, we will implement a method of managing the Customs Service through business processes. We will develop a portfolio of management tools and statistically based compliance measurement systems to support this new management approach. We will improve service and performance by identifying customer expectations and establishing customer service standards.

This organization and its people have made vast contributions to almost every aspect of American life over the history of the Nation. The proposed reorganization is intended to ensure the continuation of that proud tradition and to even greater contributions in the future.

Customs is available for briefings to provide further detail on our reorganization and our approach to implementation of process management. I ask your support to help Customs achieve our new vision and organizational realignment.

Sincerely,

GEORGE J. WEISE,
Commissioner.

Enclosures.

CUSTOMS MANAGEMENT CENTERS AND SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

Management area	City
North Atlantic	Boston.
New York	New York.
Mid Atlantic	Baltimore.
South Atlantic	Atlanta.
North Florida	Tampa.
South Florida	Miami.
Puerto Rico/Virgin Islands	San Juan.
Gulf	New Orleans.
East Texas	Houston.
South Texas	Laredo.
West Texas/New Mexico	El Paso.
Arizona	Tucson.
Southern California	San Diego.
South Pacific	Los Angeles.
Mid Pacific	San Francisco.
North Pacific	Seattle.
Great Plains	Denver.
Mid America	Chicago.
West Great Lakes	Detroit.
East Great Lakes	Buffalo.

STRATEGIC TRADE CENTER

Trade area	City
Pacific Rim	Los Angeles.
Mexico/Central America	Dallas/Ft. Worth.
Canada	Chicago.
Caribbean/South America	Miami.
Europe/Africa/Middle East	New York.

WELCOMING THE NEW REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to extend a very warm welcome to Benjamin Lu in his new role as representative of the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office; the unofficial Embassy of the Republic of China on Taiwan. Having served as the director of the economic division of the Coordination Council for North America Affairs [CCNAA] from 1982-88, he is, however, not new to Washington, DC. During his prior assignment here, Mr. Lu was instrumental in forging agreements on intellectual property rights and of great import in promoting excellent trade relations between our two nations. It is of some significance that during Mr. Lu's time as economic director, Taiwan was the only Asian country to reduce its trade deficit. I anticipate, with Representative Lu, continuing the good relations our country shares with the Republic of China on Taiwan [ROC].

Representative Lu is replacing Ambassador Mou Shih Ding, Taiwan's representative since 1988. In every aspect, Ambassador Ding led the ROC toward an ever-improving relationship with the United States. Indeed, during his tenure Taiwan became the world's largest holder of foreign reserves and America's fifth largest trading partner. Moreover, his country's prompt and unconditional support for the relief effort in the former Yugoslavia was a model for all aid efforts. Furthermore, as his country's new National Security Adviser, he will continue his more than 30 years of public service.

Representative Lu's new title comes with a change in office name as well. As part of the administration's recent ROC policy review and to better reflect the growing economic relationship between our two countries, the U.S. office has been renamed the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office. Moreover, of equal significance are the provisions made by the administration for high level talks on trade issues to be held in the near future. In this vein, I hope that during his tenure Taiwan will at long last be afforded representation in international bodies, and in particular the United Nations. Taiwan's 21 million citizens deserve, require, and demand a voice in the world community.

Mr. Speaker, the Republic of China will be celebrating its national independence day on October 10. In 1994, I anticipate this holiday will mark even better United States-ROC relations. I am sure my colleagues join me in welcoming Representative Lu and expressing our desire to make his time in Washington the most productive yet in the history of our two countries.

AFGHANISTAN CONFLICT CONTINUES

HON. MICHAEL J. KOPETSKI

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. KOPETSKI. Mr. Speaker, the world reveals today over the end of the cold war and the ensuing wave of democracy and market capitalism that has washed over Europe. Latin America, and parts of Asia. Just last week, our President hosted Russian President Boris Yeltsin minus the tension and drama that used to attend such summits. Instead, it was a meeting of friends, of partners in search of even better ways to enhance our cooperative relations on economic and security matters.

However, the epilog of the cold war is still being written in Afghanistan. The United States and particularly the Soviet Union used this country and its people as a surrogate battlefield during the cold war. A surrogate war to us continues to be a war-ravaged land to the people of Afghanistan.

Afghanistan is a small country, slightly smaller than the State of Texas. It has a population of 17.7 million people including 1.4 million refugees living in Pakistan and 2 million refugees living in Iran. A Moslem nation, it has been the centerpiece of South Asian history for decades mainly because of its geographic location. Landlocked and mostly mountains and deserts, it has been the crossroads of trade for thousands of years. It is the gateway to India and to the sea and thus a central force in the quest of the great power games.

Decimated by war, the Afghan economy's GDP is only \$3 billion. At least 65 percent of the economy is agriculture based and, of course, it is suffering because of the war. It does possess natural gas, oil, coal, copper, zinc, and other metals which give its economy potential income in a future peace. But no progress can occur until peace arrives. Perhaps its most protected and consistent crop is poppy plants used for heroin production. It is estimated that nearly 20 percent of the heroin in the United States comes from Afghanistan, and most of the heroin filling the streets of Moscow today comes from Afghanistan. But with no government in control of Afghanistan, it is impossible for the United States or Russia to stem the flow of heroin from this country.

Though the moral obligation lies squarely on Russia and the United States to help facilitate peace in that land, a very practical self-interest exists as well: That is to eradicate a major source of drugs in the two respective nations. We will not be able to do this without a government there; a government willing to let our Drug Enforcement Agency and State Department work with them to eradicate this source of illicit drugs and, therefore, crime in Russia and the United States.

Mr. Speaker, at this point I ask unanimous consent that the administration's current position and policy toward Afghanistan as presented by Robin Raphael, Assistant Secretary of State for South Asian Affairs, to the House Foreign Affairs Committee on Asia and the Pacific on August 11, 1994, be made part of the RECORD.

STATEMENT BY ROBIN RAPHAEL

AFGHANISTAN

Mr. Chairman, Afghanistan is the sad exception to a tale of political and economic progress in South Asia. Our primary goal there is a simple one—to help promote peace and security in a country torn by war for almost fifteen years. There are other important issues in Afghanistan, including reconstruction of the economy and infrastructure, repatriation of the refugees, combatting narcotics trafficking, and putting an end to the harboring of radical groups, all of which have important potential for regional stability.

However, significant progress toward these or any other goals is dependent on the end of fighting and the emergence of a government that can assert authority throughout the country. We believe only a broad-based government with a mandate from all Afghans, both at home and abroad, can bring the stability that Afghanistan needs. This political process could include the former king, Zahir Shah, should he so desire.

Afghanistan was the last great battlefield of the Cold War. From 1978 to 1992, over a million Afghans lost their lives in the struggle against a regime imposed and supported by the Soviet Union. Countless others were maimed by mines and other accidents of war. At least five million more became refugees in Pakistan and Iran and two million were internally displaced.

The whole world had hoped that the conflict and the suffering would end with the fall of the regime of President Najibullah. But rivalries among Afghan factions have fuelled continuing warfare, as tens of thousands more have been killed or wounded since 1992. Fighting intensified in Kabul and northern Afghanistan beginning this past January as coalitions aligned with President Rabbani and Prime Minister Hekmatyar struggled for supreme power. Twenty-three thousand more people have become casualties since then and another wave of refugees and displaced persons has been generated.

For the past several years, the United States has worked hard to promote a peaceful political process in Afghanistan that would enable a functioning central government to emerge and reconstruction to begin. Our involvement in Afghanistan is longstanding. When the Afghan people chose to resist the Soviet occupation, we supported them. When the Soviets withdrew, leaving behind an entrenched puppet regime, we worked with mujahidin factions, traditional and Islamic leaders, and the former King to encourage a transition to a workable government. Since the regime's collapse, we have maintained our efforts to help create a broad-based government to oversee the reconstruction of this war-torn country.

Mr. Chairman, the peace so many Afghans desire has not been achieved, in spite of their efforts and those of others, including the United States. Fighting has continued between Afghan factional leaders, who do not appear to have the interests of their country and their people at heart. Despite the history of our long involvement in Afghanistan, we find factional leaders remain intransigent and seemingly oblivious to persuasion or pressure. Our embassy in Kabul has been closed since 1989. Given the ongoing anarchy in the capital, we see no way we can reopen it in the near future.

In the circumstances, we believe the best approach is to support coordinated efforts by the UN and other multilateral organizations to encourage a political process which leads to a government in Kabul acceptable to all

Afghans. We also have worked bilaterally to this end, urging all neighbors and other interested states to support peace efforts. We were instrumental in the creation of the Friends of Afghanistan, a group of concerned states at the UN. We worked through the Security Council and the General Assembly for the dispatch of a UN Special Mission to help Afghans resolve their differences peacefully.

In March and April this Mission, led by former Tunisian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Mestiri, went to Afghanistan and the region. The Mission met with Afghan leaders inside and outside the country, including former King Zahir Shah, as well as officials of concerned governments. Mr. Mestiri is now back in the region and we continue to strongly support his Mission.

Afghan factions clearly receive support from abroad. However, we have no conclusive evidence demonstrating exactly what they receive and from which sources. We are working to curb the flow of weapons and materiel to the factions. We have received assurances from Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, India, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and Turkmenistan that they are not providing weapons or materiel. However, given Afghanistan's porous borders, assistance from private groups in these and other countries may well be continuing.

The absence of effective government and limited security in both the capital and the countryside have made it very difficult to conduct development programs in Afghanistan. We recently closed our bilateral assistance program in part because of these circumstances. However, the U.S. continues to provide substantial humanitarian assistance to the Afghan people through UN agencies and non governmental organizations. Their programs support refugees, food for work projects, immunizations, and demining.

Mr. Speaker, I want to take a few moments to present a variety of points about the Afghan situation gleaned from Assistant Secretary Raphael's appearance before the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Afghanistan's civil war intensified at the beginning of 1994 as a result of the defection of key supporter to President Rabbani. General Abdul Rashid Dostam defected to the side of Gulbuddin Hekmatyar and others who seek to dispose President Rabbani. Since this time, more than 30,000 people, mostly civilian non-combatants, have been killed or wounded.

There has been no functioning central authority in Afghanistan since the mujahideen overthrew the Communist regime in 1992.

Large scale human rights violations occur daily in Afghanistan. After 15 years of unrelenting warfare, Afghanistan lacks a constitution, national judicial system or any functioning government.

Afghanistan is second only to Burma in terms of opium production. Last year, the administration estimates Afghanistan produced almost 700 metric tons of opium. Opium is the largest cash crop in Afghanistan. Therefore, drug money ends up supporting the continuation of the civil war.

Since the Soviet invasion in 1979, between 1 and 1.5 million Afghans have been killed. The total of Afghan fatalities is unofficially estimated at six times the Bosnian fatalities.

Afghanistan is the most heavily mined country in the world with an estimated 10 million unexploded land mines. Mine injuries in Afghanistan number as high as 1,500 per year, mostly innocent civilians.

Afghans are the world's largest refugee population. Some 3.4 million Afghans still reside in refugee camps in Pakistan and Iran.

Since 1989, the United States has provided over \$300 million in direct bilateral assistance to Afghanistan. The United States recently closed our bilateral aid program to Afghanistan due to unsafe security conditions in Afghanistan and the absence of an effective central government.

Mr. Speaker, there are 18 million stories to be told about the ongoing tragedy that is Afghanistan. One of the best summaries is provided by Mr. John Darnton for the New York Times in a recent article about Afghan families living in a refugee camp. I ask unanimous consent that this story of August 11, 1994 also be made part of the RECORD at this point.

[From the New York Times, International, Thursday, Aug. 11, 1994]

FORGOTTEN BY WORLD, AFGHANS PLUNGE INTO MISERY

(By John Darnton)

JALALABAD, Afghanistan—The Sar Shahi camp for people displaced by the war, a vast checkerboard of tents extending as far as the eye can see, sits on a barren plateau of rocks and gravel and fries in the sweltering Afghan sun like a skillet on a stove.

There is no natural source of water within an hour's walk and scarcely a tree to case a sliver of shade. The temperature hits 105 or 106 degrees these summer days, so hot that people just stay in their tents, almost too listless to swat away the flies.

"Here it's a desert and there is nothing to do, just to sit and wait for rations," said Mohammed Akbar, 35, who lives in the camp with his wife and three children. In his right hand, he toyed with one of his few possessions, a tape measure. "This is not a life."

The camp is home to 118,000 people and is growing by about 30 families a day. Almost all have fled from Kabul, the capital, 70 miles east, where fighting began again on Jan. 1 among the various factions of mujahideen who expelled the Soviets in 1989 and toppled the Soviet-backed Government in April 1992.

Their own feuding has been more destructive than the Soviet era. In the previous 12 years of guerrilla warfare the capital remained largely intact. Now it is in ruins from rocket attacks and street fighting as the forces of Prime Minister Gulbuddin Hekmatyar and President Burhanuddin Rabbani struggle for control. More than 11,000 people have been killed and 500,000 made homeless in the last seven months.

Five years ago the world was paying attention to what was happening here. Two years ago there was hope that the world's largest concentration of refugees, some six million Afghans in Pakistan, and Iran, would finally return home, and some 2.7 million eventually did. But the fighting has renewed, and now it goes on in international obscurity.

There are still 3.3 million refugees outside Afghanistan—1.5 million in Pakistan and 1.8 million in Iran. The return of refugees ebbed, and the tide started running in the other direction. The huge camps outside Peshawar and Quetta in Pakistan, with ever-expanding numbers of adobe houses, electrical lines and health and educational services, have become like established villages.

The refugees there are integrating ever more deeply into the local economy or even sending their bread-winners flying off to jobs in Arab countries on the Persian Gulf with their families securely settled behind. Aid

officials say that some will probably never go back despite the fact that international aid is scheduled to be cut off next year.

"I have two sons and two grandsons," said Malik Jader, a 70-year-old refugee with a flowing white beard who lives in Nasirbagh camp in Peshawar. "The sons earn 100 rupees a day and the grandsons 50 rupees. So I live like a king."

Like most refugees, he insisted that he would return to his village once the fighting stopped and the land mines were cleared. "Overnight," he said, showing off his seven-room house. "I would even leave the beams of this house." But he admitted that his grandchildren had adjusted to life in Pakistan and had even taken up Pakistani customs like playing cricket.

To try to stem the flow of new arrivals, Pakistan closed the border in mid-January. It is still possible for refugees to slip through along well-worn routes off the main road or to bribe their way past border guards. But for the most part they have stopped going to Pakistan, and many now settle here in the desolate Sar Shahi camp 10 miles outside of Jalalabad.

It is a cruel place to live, a sprawl of tents spread over six square miles of lunar landscape. The site was chosen by the shura, the governing body of local leaders, over the objections of United Nations staff members, apparently because it was far enough out of town to keep problems at bay.

Digging a latrine can take up to a week. A Danish agency has been drilling fruitlessly for water. The latest well, the third, has gone down 260 feet without finding any. Water is trucked in daily by 30 tankers, which can still provide only about 11 quarts of the daily requirement of about 15 per person.

Six people died of heat stroke in a single week recently, and children are dying from diarrhea because some inhabitants, loath to use communal latrines that are not always kept clean and private, have taken to defecating in the open fields.

Most residents seem to have rashes from the bugs and heat, and they say that disease is rife, that the medicine doled out by the clinic seems ineffective and that the rations of wheat flour and cooking oil are not enough.

"The worst thing is the heat," said Ala Gul, who is 55. "That and the scorpions and the snakes. This is not a place to live."

Mir Ata, who lost his son when a rocket struck his house in Kabul, said he wanted to return to the capital but was afraid to. Even his age, 75, would not save him, he said.

"When the Soviets were here, they never killed people like me," he said. "They looked for young people. But now the fighters don't care. Women, children, old men—they'll kill anyone."

Mr. Speaker, I would be remiss if I did not offer some constructive steps for the administration, and therefore our country, to take with respect to the tragedy of Afghanistan.

First, to help the refugees, of which there are approximately 3.5 million, I have written President Clinton a letter. In this letter, I ask the President to direct the Department of Defense and the State Department to work together to continue refugee assistance under the McCollum program. This program provides excess—excess—Defense articles to refugees, articles such as blankets, tents, cots, and medical supplies to help families and children caught in this personal horror. Because the United States Agency for International De-

velopment office in Islamabad is closing, the continuation of the McCollum Program for Afghan refugees is in jeopardy. The President can ensure continuation by a simple directive. I ask unanimous consent that my October 4, 1994, letter to President Clinton be placed in the RECORD at this point.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, DC, October 4, 1994.

President BILL CLINTON,
The White House, Washington, DC.

DEAR PRESIDENT CLINTON: I am writing to direct your attention to an important United States relief program for refugees from Afghanistan's civil war. The McCollum Program has provided excess Department of Defense articles to Afghan refugees since 1986.

The articles provided by the McCollum Program to Afghan refugees are all humanitarian in nature, including medical supplies. The McCollum Program does not provide assistance to any of the armed factions engaged in Afghanistan's civil war. I have visited with Afghanistan refugees in Pakistan and I can attest personally to the need for continuation of the McCollum Program.

The United States Agency for International Development office in Islamabad, Pakistan has orchestrated the distribution of McCollum Program assistance. Unfortunately, USAID Islamabad mission is closing, thus endangering the continuation of the McCollum Program. I respectfully request that you direct the Department of Defense and the Department of State to work cooperatively to continue this vital refugee assistance program. The United States, while supporting efforts to end fifteen years of war in Afghanistan, must not abandon innocent Afghans where the U.S. has the capability to save lives.

With the demise of the Soviet Union, Afghanistan's importance to the United States has diminished. However, the United States cannot abandon completely Afghanistan. If we abandon Afghanistan, we doom the Afghan population to a longer period of civil war and the further destruction of that nation. I recognize the U.S. provides aid to Afghanistan through the United Nations. This is also worthy and must continue. However, I believe strongly in the importance of the McCollum Program and I urge you to support its continuance.

Thank you.
Sincerely,

MIKE KOPETSKI,
Member of Congress.

Second, I have written the President, also on October 4, 1994, to request that the United States seek to convene high level meetings with all the nations involved in this unholy war including but not limited to Egypt, India, Iran, Pakistan, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Turkey. I believe these nations have the wherewithal to convince the leaders of the 10 factions within Afghanistan that it is time for peace. I ask unanimous consent that this letter also be made part of the RECORD at this point.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, DC, October 4, 1994.

President BILL CLINTON,
The White House, Washington, DC.

DEAR PRESIDENT CLINTON: I write to explore your Administration to address the ongoing crisis situation in Afghanistan. The International Committee of the Red Cross warned recently, "As winter approaches, the ICRC fears that a large-scale human disaster

may be impossible to avert (in Afghanistan)."

Afghanistan continues to suffer as a result of the Cold War. Some 3.3 million refugees still reside in refugee camps in Pakistan and Iran unable to return home despite the withdrawal of Soviet forces. Factional fighting, a civil war, rages on killing thousands of children and other innocent civilians, often in regions untouched by the Soviet conflict. More than 12 million Afghans have been killed during the civil war. In Kabul, more than 30,000 have been killed or wounded this year.

Afghanistan is awash with weapons including ballistic missiles, stingers and other weaponry provided to the rebels forces during the Soviet conflict. Additionally, weapons continue to flow into Afghanistan from neighboring states allied with different factions in the Afghanistan civil war. Of equal concern to the United States is the explosive growth in the opium trade originating in Afghanistan. It has been reported that Afghanistan may produce as much as 695 tons of opium annually for heroin production. As much as 20 percent of heroin available in the United States more than likely comes from Afghanistan opium.

I believe firmly the United States has a moral responsibility to seek a peaceful resolution of Afghanistan's civil war. I recognize the United Nations and a number of respected international organizations have committed time and resources to Afghanistan. Unfortunately, these worthy efforts have failed and no solution to the violence in Afghanistan is in sight. Therefore, I recommend strongly that the Administration convene high level meetings with all the nations involved in the Afghanistan conflict including Egypt, India, Iran, Pakistan, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Turkey and other relevant parties.

Mr. President, I do not pretend to offer this alternative as a quick and easy solution to the Afghanistan problem. Until the combatants themselves desire peace, all of our efforts may not be successful. However, I believe the United States and Russia bear significant responsibility to increase efforts to bring peace for Afghanistan. With your leadership, I am hopeful peace in Afghanistan can be achieved.

Thank you.
Sincerely,

MIKE KOPETSKI,
Member of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, the United States and Russia have both a moral responsibility and a practical reason to elevate the importance of peace in Afghanistan. First the moral reason: we had a hand as an adversary in the cold war against the Soviet Union. Russia clearly has a responsibility also. We should not walk away. I don't point a finger of blame. I lay the hand of responsibility on the United States and Russia. As world powers, we have the obligation to help stop the suffering and deaths of innocent people.

Second, the practical motive for seeking to bring peace to Afghanistan: If we want to eradicate a significant source of drugs in America we must have a government, a stable government, in Afghanistan with which to work. There is none today. This situation affects every American today directly in the form of drug abuse and crime-related activity.

Mr. Speaker, the harsh reality is peace can't come to Afghanistan until the 10 warring factions desire peace. Perhaps if nations involved

with Afghanistan today come together and begin a dialog, pressure could be brought on Afghan leaders to come to the peace table. The people of Afghanistan want peace. It is time to end this tragedy.

FLOW CONTROL IS PRO-ENVIRONMENT

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, tonight the House of Representatives works feverishly toward passage of flow control legislation with unanimous, bipartisan support. I expect this legislation will pass and it will protect Onondaga County's right to control the flow of municipal solid waste for financing their waste-to-energy plant and integrated waste program. Without such an agreement, which had been put at risk by a recent Supreme Court ruling, the county would have been without sufficient cash flow to repay \$180 million in bonds which produced the funding for the plant.

This legislation is very important for central New York and important news for taxpayers in Onondaga County. Without the legislation, the county's credit rating could have been negatively affected for future bonding.

Flow control is pro-environment. If every municipality adopted a comprehensive solid waste program, they could handle their waste locally and not ship their garbage to other States. Our county's recycling program has received national recognition and awards for recycling over one-third our waste stream. The community will also benefit from the sale of electricity produced by the waste-to-energy facility.

Working closely with Onondaga County officials and my colleagues in the New York delegation, we were able to develop an excellent bill. This is the kind of cooperation involving local and Federal Government that helps communities solve problems.

**ADMIRAL ROBERT C. J. KRASNER,
OUR ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, RETIRES**

HON. JACK BROOKS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Admiral Robert C. J. Krasner, the attending physician to Congress. In 1989, I came very close to losing my life with a severe case of idiopathic pancreatitis. From the inception of the attack, Admiral Krasner was at my side and remained in constant supervision throughout the month I remained in ICU and during recuperation at Bethesda Naval Hospital. His steady and effective counsel, advice and oversight during my medical ordeal were a major reason I pulled through and I owe him a great debt of gratitude—if not my life.

Admiral Robert Krasner has provided outstanding service during his years in the at-

tending physician's office. He served as staff physician from 1980 to 1982. Following another assignment, he returned in 1986, as a Captain in the Navy, to the U.S. Capitol as director of clinical services and was appointed the attending physician and promoted to rear admiral in May 1990.

Having devoted most of his life—from 1971 to the present—to the field of medicine, Admiral Krasner has decided to retire at the end of December and go to work for the Holding Company McAndrews and Forbes in New York.

Admiral Krasner's whole life has been given to the health and welfare of individuals in all parts of the world: Ethiopia, Eritrea, Sardinia, London, Panama, Jakarta, Indonesia; California, Baltimore and Washington, DC.

During his distinguished medical career with the United States Navy, Admiral Krasner has always exemplified the highest qualities of professionalism and integrity. He will be deeply missed by the Members of the United States Congress and by me personally, who has come to know him as a very good friend.

I wish for him, his lovely wife Leslie, their daughter Jessica and their son Justin a wonderful future. I know that he will be successful in his new venture and I only hope he receives the best life has to offer—he deserves it.

**LITHUANIAN RECOGNITION OF
WAR CRIMES AGAINST JEWS**

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, for the first time since the end of the Second World War, an important public statement has been made by a leading member of the government of Lithuania acknowledging crimes committed against Lithuanian Jews during the Nazi German occupation of that country.

In a television appearance on September 22, Lithuanian Prime Minister Adolfas Slezevicius called on all Lithuanians to acknowledge the deaths of over 200,000 Lithuanian Jews at the hands of Nazis and to repent the involvement of Lithuanians in that criminal massacre.

Prime Minister Slezevicius stated his hope for the forgiveness of the Jewish people for the suffering inflicted on the Lithuanian Jews in World War II. He also ordered that black crepe should be flown in mourning next to the Lithuanian flag at all official buildings on September 30th, the 51st anniversary of the Nazi liquidation of the Vilnius ghetto.

Mr. Speaker, Prime Minister Slezevicius stated that his government will assume responsibility for the prosecution of individuals who participated in the murders of Lithuanian Jews. I welcome those words and urge the Lithuanian government to do its very best to find those responsible and bring them to justice.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I want to commend Mr. Slezevicius for his public statement. Hopefully, the recognition of and atonement for such atrocities will guarantee they never occur

again. The horrors of World War II must never be forgotten, but such memorial efforts greatly enhance the long process of recovery.

**THE TRUTH ABOUT TOBACCO
REGULATION**

HON. JOHN A. BOEHNER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, I am submitting for the RECORD the following article that dispels the myth that tobacco products are under regulated. Tobacco is a perfect example of the excessive burden government regulations have on businesses. In addition, it helps dispel the myth that some people have advanced in their effort to have Congress step in and place more stringent new regulatory controls on this industry. This article clearly shows that the claim that tobacco are underregulated is unjustified.

**TOBACCO PRODUCTS AND THE MYTH OF
"UNDERREGULATION"**

A favorite claim of the antitobacco lobby is that tobacco products are virtually unregulated and accordingly should be subject to stringent new regulatory controls. This claim has been advanced by the antismoking lobby as well as by their supporters in Congress. The Director of the Office on Smoking and Health and the Chairwoman of the Consumer Product Safety Commission were quoted to this effect in a July 4 news story by Reuters, "Government Tobacco Regulation—Burden or Free Ride." In fact, the claim that tobacco products are underregulated is untenable.

At every level of government—federal, state and local—there is extensive regulation of tobacco products. Perhaps no other product is regulated in so many ways, or by so many agencies, as tobacco products. Moreover, while federal agencies typically regulate consumer product labeling, advertising and promotion, Congress itself has stepped in to regulate the tobacco industry directly in these areas, and over the past 30 years Congress has held frequent hearings to consider whether additional regulation may be warranted. From seed-bed to sales-counter, from how the product is produced to where and when it may be used, tobacco products are among the most highly regulated products in the nation. And beyond these more direct forms of regulation, tobacco is subject to exceptionally heavy regulation by taxation.

The true aim of the antitobacco lobby is not to ensure that tobacco products are adequately regulated but to put the tobacco industry out of business and eliminate a product that fifty million American adults use and enjoy. Any system of regulation that fails to guarantee these results will be decry by the antitobacco lobby as "under-regulation." But no additional regulation is warranted. Indeed, Secretary of Health and Human Services Louis W. Sullivan himself told Congress in 1990 that legislation giving HHS additional regulatory authority would not add measurably to the agency's current or planned efforts and was therefore "unnecessary."¹

FEDERAL REGULATION

1. *Congress as Regulator.* To a unique degree, and far more so than any other

Footnotes at end of article.

consumer product, cigarettes historically have been subject to direct regulation by Congress. Principally through the Federal Cigarette Labeling and Advertising Act in 1965, the Public Health Cigarette Smoking Act of 1969 and the Comprehensive Smoking Education Act of 1984, Congress has imposed an extensive and detailed regime of controls over cigarettes. It is and has long been "the clear mandate of the Congress that the basic regulation of tobacco and tobacco products is governed by the legislation dealing with the subject, * * * and that any further regulation in this sensitive and complex area must be reserved for specific Congressional action."² Congressional bodies hold hearings with extraordinary frequency to review and reconsider existing federal policy in this area.

2. Production. Federal regulation of tobacco begins with the setting of production quotas and price levels for tobacco leaf by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service and the Commodity Credit Corporation of the United States Department of Agriculture.³ In addition, USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service employs graders who determine the categorization of individual lots of tobacco for auction purposes in accordance with federal regulations.⁴ All pesticides used on tobacco are registered by the Environmental Protection Agency. USDA also inspects tobacco imported into the United States⁵ and regulates the use of pesticides on tobacco in cooperation with the EPA.⁶ Congress itself has specified the percentage of domestic tobacco that must be used in cigarettes.⁷

3. Labeling and Advertising. The Federal Cigarette Labeling and Advertising Act bans cigarette advertising on television and radio and other electronic media, and requires cigarette packages and advertising to carry specified health warnings.⁸ The Department of Justice, in consultation with the Federal Communications Commission, ensures compliance with the ban on advertising in the electronic media,⁹ while the Federal Trade Commission ensures compliance with the provisions of the Act regarding the format and rotation of the specified health warnings.¹⁰ Information concerning "tar" and nicotine is included in cigarette advertising pursuant to a 1970 agreement between the FTC and the major United States cigarette manufacturers,¹¹ and the Commission oversees testing of "tar" and nicotine yields under a 1987 agreement with the manufacturers.¹²

The Federal Cigarette Labeling and Advertising Act also directs the FTC to submit annually to Congress a report concerning cigarette advertising and promotion, along with any agency recommendations for legislation.¹³ To meet those obligations, the Commission has for many years required the cigarette manufacturers to submit annually detailed information concerning cigarette advertising and promotional expenditures. The Commission has authority to address assertedly unfair or deceptive cigarette advertising under the Federal Trade Commission Act,¹⁴ and the agency has exercised that authority.¹⁵

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms regulates still other aspects of the packaging of tobacco products. BATF's regulations include provisions requiring the disclosure of certain information on every tobacco product carton or package.¹⁶ Other BATF regulations govern the type of packaging in which tobacco products can be marketed and prohibit certain promotional practices.¹⁷

4. Product Regulation. Ingredients. The ingredients used in cigarettes are monitored by the Office on Smoking and Health in the Department of Health and Human Services.¹⁸ Under this regulatory system, cigarette manufacturers are required to submit annually to HHS a complete list of all ingredients added to tobacco in the manufacture of cigarettes, and they have submitted additional ingredient information at the request of HHS as well. Congress considered this reporting system to be adequate to "permit the federal government to initiate the toxicologic research necessary to measure any health risk posed by the addition of additives and other ingredients to cigarettes during the manufacturing process."¹⁹ HHS is required, in turn, to submit to Congress reports advising Congress of any information pertaining to any such ingredient "which in the judgement of the Secretary poses a health risk to cigarette smokers."²⁰

Constituents. Pursuant to a voluntary agreement with the FTC, the major cigarette manufacturers, monitored closely by an on-site representative of the Commission, operate the Tobacco Institute Testing Laboratory (TITL), which measures the "tar," nicotine and carbon monoxide levels of cigarettes sold in the United States, and the Commission annually publishes these ratings.²¹ Testing is conducted according to a standardized test method prescribed by the Commission in 1967.²² The Commission has stated that the ratings produced by this test method provide "valid standards for making comparisons among different cigarettes."²³ A representative of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) told Congress in 1988, based on research conducted by ORNL, that testing for other constituents would not affect the relative ranking of cigarettes as determined by "tar" and nicotine or provide information that would affect a smoker's choice among the different brands of cigarettes that are available.²⁴

The Commission told Congress in 1987 that it was satisfied that its arrangement with TITL enabled it to ensure the accuracy of the "tar," nicotine and carbon monoxide figures.²⁵ More recently, however, the Commission has asked the National Cancer Institute to assist it in assessing "possible alternatives to, or modifications of," the current cigarette testing methodology and rating system.²⁶ The Commission's views on "tar" and nicotine have changed over the years. It severely restricted "tar" and nicotine claims in cigarette advertising in 1955²⁷ and prohibited such claims altogether in 1960, but it subsequently lifted the ban on "tar" and nicotine claims in cigarette advertising in 1966²⁸ and acted to require "tar" and nicotine ratings to be disclosed in all cigarette advertising in 1970.²⁹ The cigarette manufacturers have complied with all of the Commission's directives.

Food and Drug Administration. Notwithstanding claims by some antismoking advocates that tobacco is "exempt" from regulation by the Food and Drug Administration, FDA in fact has asserted jurisdiction over cigarettes as a "drug" when health claims were made by vendors or manufacturers, and the courts have sustained the agency's assertions of jurisdiction.³⁰ FDA traditionally has taken the position that in the absence of such health claims cigarettes are not a "drug" within the meaning of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, and the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit has upheld FDA's position.³¹ Cigarettes have been treated no differently from other products in this regard. At the behest

of anti-smoking groups, FDA considered regulation of the "Premier" cigarette before that product was withdrawn from the market.

Fire Safety. Congress has twice passed legislation establishing research programs to investigate the technological and commercial feasibility of a cigarette with "reduced ignition propensity." Under the Cigarette Safety Act of 1984, an Interagency Committee was given authority to direct, oversee and review the efforts of a Technical Study Group (TSG) focusing on ways to alter cigarettes and little cigars to reduce their ignition propensity. The Interagency Committee transmitted to Congress the conclusion of the TSG that it is technically feasible and may be commercially feasible to develop a reduced ignition propensity cigarette.

Congress subsequently passed the Fire Safe Cigarette Act of 1990, directing further research into issues left open by the Technical Study Group. In August 1993, the Consumer Product Safety Commission submitted to Congress a report summarizing the results of research conducted under the 1990 Act. Among other things, the report concluded that it may be possible to develop a standard for a reduced ignition propensity cigarette but questioned whether it would affect the number of careless smoking fires. The report made no recommendation that Congress enact further legislation.

5. When and Where the Product Can Be Used. Following several years of study, the EPA in January 1993 released a report classifying environmental tobacco smoke ("ETS") as a Group A (known human) carcinogen, largely based on studies of reported exposure to ETS in residential settings.³² Industry groups have challenged EPA's report and classification in a lawsuit filed in federal court, and the court recently agreed with the plaintiffs that the report and classification were intended to have, and have had, a regulatory impact with "direct practical effects."³³ EPA's report and classification have been cited by proponents of sweeping smoking ban legislation in California and New York City, to name just two jurisdictions.

The agency's report and classification played a key role in recent decisions by state regulatory authorities in Maryland and Washington to ban smoking in places of employment. EPA's action also was a central factor in the decision by the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration to propose an indoor air quality rule that, unless modified, would drastically restrict smoking in all places of employment.³⁴ Prior to the issuance of EPA's report, OSHA had considered but rejected repeated calls by anti-smoking groups to issue regulations that would ban or severely restrict smoking in the workplace, on the ground that the available data did not permit the agency to quantify sufficiently the degree of risk associated with workplace exposure to ETS.³⁵

Congress, of course, has banned smoking on domestic flights.³⁶ This ban is enforced by the Department of Transportation.³⁷ Congress also has required WIC programs to ban smoking as a condition of receiving continued federal funding.³⁸ Earlier this year, Congress additionally banned smoking in schools and other facilities that provide children's services using federal funds.³⁹ Meanwhile, smoking in most federal buildings is severely restricted under regulations issued by the General Services Administration.⁴⁰ The Department of Defense and other federal agencies have banned smoking or taken other additional action.⁴¹ The Postal Service has banned smoking in its facilities and Amtrak

has banned smoking on its trains. The House of Representatives recently adopted rules restricting smoking in its buildings.

6. *Research and Public Education.* HHS is required by statute to conduct and support research and to inform the public concerning any relationship between tobacco products and health.⁴² In addition, HHS must submit an annual report to Congress on tobacco and health issues, together with any recommendations for legislation or administrative action.⁴³ HHS has submitted to Congress more than two dozen reports of the Surgeon General concerning smoking and health—reports which powerfully influence the legislative and regulatory climate. The Surgeon General's 1964 report, of course, played a significant role in the enactment of the Federal Cigarette Labeling and Advertising Act in 1965.⁴⁴ and his 1986 report on environmental tobacco smoke⁴⁵ and his 1988 report on "nicotine addiction"⁴⁶ have helped to stimulate significant legislative and regulatory activity.

In the Comprehensive Smoking Education Act of 1984, Congress took the further step of establishing the Interagency Committee on Smoking and Health, whose members are appointed by the Secretary of HHS or, in some case, by the heads of other federal departments or agencies.⁴⁷ Representatives of a number of federal agencies and departments—including HHS, the Federal Trade Commission, the Department of Labor and the Department of Education—serve on the Interagency Committee. The Interagency Committee's primary functions are to review on an ongoing basis both public and private sector initiatives with respect to smoking and to recommend to Congress any policy initiatives that are thought to be appropriate.⁴⁸ In 1990, HHS launched a seven-year, \$165 million antismoking program known as "ASSIST" to fund antismoking campaigns in 17 states, and the Centers for Disease Control has made funds available for similar activities.

TAXATION

Because it has the potential to influence production and demand, taxation is a powerful, albeit indirect, form of regulation. No other consumer product is as heavily taxed as tobacco. In fiscal year 1993, tobacco products generated nearly \$12 billion in federal, state and local excise taxes—a figure representing \$47 for every man, woman and child in the United States—and an additional \$2 billion in state and local sales taxes. Cigarette taxes were levied in FY 1993 by 50 states and the District of Columbia, along with more than 440 cities, towns and counties across the nation and federal and state excise taxes accounted for 31.4 percent of the retail price of cigarettes.⁴⁹

STATE AND LOCAL REGULATION

Nearly every state—and more than 1,500 localities—have enacted numerous laws restricting or even banning smoking in places of employment and various public settings. All states prohibit the sale or distribution of tobacco products to persons under the age of 18. Legislation passed by Congress in 1990 requires that states, as a condition of receiving federal substance abuse prevention and treatment block grant funding, to enforce these prohibitions conscientiously.⁵⁰ In addition, 30 states and more than 250 localities have adopted restrictions on the sale of cigarettes through vending machines, while 11 states and more than 105 localities have limited the distribution of tobacco product samples. Approximately 45 local governments restrict or prohibit displays of tobacco prod-

ucts that permit customer access without the assistance of a clerk. California requires health warnings regarding environmental tobacco smoke to be posted in businesses that permit smoking,⁵¹ and both California and Massachusetts have imposed special sales taxes on tobacco products to finance high-visibility anti-smoking campaigns.⁵²

OTHER FEDERAL STATUTES

Antitobacco advocates complain that cigarettes are not subject to regulation under the Federal Hazardous Substances Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act or the Controlled Substances Act. Cigarettes in fact either do not fit within the classes of products and substances addressed by these statutes or the agencies responsible for administering them lack the expertise and resources to regulate cigarettes.

CONCLUSION

For the reasons given above, no additional regulation of tobacco products is warranted.

NOTES

1. Tobacco Product Education and Health Protection Act of 1990: Hearing on S. 1883 before the Senate Comm. on Labor and Human Resources, 101st Cong., 2d Sess. 23 (1990).
2. S. Rep. No. 251, 94th Cong., 1st Sess. 43 (1975) (statement of Senators Hartke, Hollings, Ford, Stevens and Beall).
3. 7 U.S.C. 1281 et seq.; 7 U.S.C. 1421 et seq.
4. 29 C.F.R. Part 29.
5. 7 U.S.C. 511r.
6. 7 U.S.C. 136 et seq.; 7 U.S.C. 511r(e); 7 C.F.R. 1464.7(b)(2), 1464.8(e) (2)-(3).
7. Pub. L. No. 103-66, Title I, §1106(a), 107 Stat. 318 (1993).
8. 15 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.
9. 15 U.S.C. 1335, 1339. See *Action for Children's Television v. FCC*, 999 F.2d 19 (1st Cir. 1993). See also *Marketing Technologies Group, Inc.*, 4 F.C.C.R. 2694 (1984); *J. Brian DeBoice, Esquire*, 1 F.C.C.R. 28 (1986); *Fonwin Corporation*, 62 F.C.C. 2d 432 (1976); *Stuart Scheffel*, 37 F.C.C. 2d 621 (1972). A series of letters setting forth the Justice Department's views regarding the scope of the advertising ban was sent to lawyers for R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Philip Morris Incorporated and media outlets in 1982. These letters are reprinted in 8.3 Tob. Prod. Liab. Rptr. 8.39.
10. 15 U.S.C. 1334(c). See H.R. Rep. No. 805, 98th Cong., 2d Sess. 17-19 (1984).
11. See 35 Fed. Reg. 12,671 (1970) (proposing rule); Letter dated October 23, 1970, from cigarette manufacturers to Federal Trade Commission (agreeing to disclose "tar" and nicotine ratings in all cigarette advertising).
12. See FTC Nicotine Program: Hearing before the Subcomm. on Transportation, Tourism, and Hazardous Materials of the House Com. on Energy and Commerce, 100th Cong., 1st Sess. (1987).
13. 15 U.S.C. 1337(b).
14. 15 U.S.C. 45.
15. *E.g.*, In the Matter of R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Inc., Docket No. 9206, 55 Fed. Reg. 25,885 (June 15, 1990); *FTC v. Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp.*, 580 F. Supp. 981 (D.D.C. 1983), *aff'd in relevant part*, 778 F.2d 35 (D.C. Cir. 1985); *FTC v. Carter*, 636 F.2d 781 (D.C. Cir. 1980); *FTC v. Lorillard Co.*, 80 F.T.C. 455 (1972); *FTC v. American Brands, Inc.*, 79 F.T.C. 255 (1971); 37 Fed. Reg. 9108 (1972). See also In the Matter of the Pinkerton Tobacco Co., File No. 902-3006, 56 Fed. Reg. 57,009 (Nov. 7, 1991) (alleged violation of Comprehensive Smokeless Tobacco Health Education Act of 1986).
16. *E.g.*, 27 C.F.R. 295.42.
17. *E.g.*, 27 C.F.R. 295.41.
18. 15 U.S.C. 1335a.
19. H.R. Rep. No. 805, 98th Cong., 2d Sess. 21 (1984).
20. 15 U.S.C. 1335a(b)(1)(B).
21. See *e.g.*, Federal Trade Commission, Report of Tar, Nicotine, and Carbon Monoxide Content of 475 Varieties of Domestic Cigarettes, 56 Fed. Reg. 8196-202 (Feb. 27, 1991).
22. See 31 Fed. Reg. 14,278 (1966); 32 Fed. Reg. 11,178 (1967).
23. 43 Fed. Reg. 11,856 (1978).
24. Cigarettes—Advertising, Testing, and Liability: Hearings on H.R. 4543 before the Subcomm. on Transportation, Tourism, and Hazardous Materials of the House Com. on Energy and Commerce, 100th Cong., 2d Sess. 204 (1988) (statement of Michael D. Guerin).

25. FTC Nicotine Program: Hearing before the Subcomm. on Transportation, Tourism, and Hazardous Materials of the House Com. on Energy and Commerce, 100th Cong., 1st Sess. 5-6 (1987) (statement of the Federal Trade Commission); *id.* at 10-11, 47 (testimony of William C. MacCleod, Director, Bureau of Consumer Protection, FTC); *id.* at 13, 47 (testimony of Daniel Oliver, Chairman, FTC).

26. Letter dated July 20, 1994 from Janet D. Steiger, Chairman, Federal Trade Commission, to Samuel Boder, M.D., Director, National Cancer Institute.

27. See 6 Trade Reg. Rep. (CCH), p. 41,602, ¶39,012.2.

28. 6 Trade Reg. Rep. (CCH), p. 41,602, ¶39,012.70.

29. See 35 Fed. Reg. 12,671 (1970) (proposing rule); Letter dated October 23, 1970, from cigarette manufacturers to Federal Trade Commission (agreeing to disclose "tar" and nicotine ratings in all cigarette advertising).

30. See *United States v. 46 Cartons, More or Less, Containing Fairfax Cigarettes*, 113 F. Supp. 336 (D.N.J. 1953); *United States v. 354 Bulk Cartons * * * Trim Reducing—Aid Cigarettes*, 178 F. Supp. 847 (E.N.J. 1959); see also *FTC v. Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.*, 108 F. Supp. 573 (S.D.N.Y. 1952), *aff'd*, 203 F.2d 955 (2d Cir. 1953).

31. *Action on Smoking and Health v. Harris*, 655 F.2d 236 (D.C. Cir. 1980).

32. EPA, *Respiratory Health Effects of Passive Smoking: Lung Cancer and Other Disorders* (Dec. 1992).

33. Memorandum Opinion, July 20, 1994, pp. 9-14, *Flue-Cured Tobacco Cooperative Stabilization Corporation, et al.*, v. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *et al.*, Civ. No. 6:93CV00370 (M.D.N.C.).

34. 59 Fed. Reg. 15,968 (April 5, 1994).

35. Letter from OSHA to Action on Smoking and Health (ASH), Sept. 1, 1989 (denying request for an emergency temporary standard on ETS in the workplace), *aff'd*, *ASH v. OSHA*, No. 89-1656 (D.C. Cir. May 10, 1991); *ASH v. OSHA*, Nos. 91-1037, 91-1038 (D.C. Cir. Jan. 29, 1992) (dismissing ASH's request for a writ of mandamus to compel promulgation of a permanent standard controlling workplace smoking).

36. 49 App. U.S.C.A. 1374(d)(1)(A).

37. *Id.* 1374(d)(1)(B).

38. Pub. L. No. 103-111, Title IV, 107 Stat. 1046, 1072 (1993).

39. Pub. L. No. 103-227, Title X, Part C, 108 Stat. 125, 271 (1994).

40. 41 C.F.R. 101-20.109-10; 51 Fed. Reg. 44258 (1986).

41. *E.g.*, 41 C.F.R. 101-20.109-10(a) note: "Military Gets Smoking Ban Order." *Washington Post*, March 9, 1994, p. A20.

42. 15 U.S.C. 1341, 4407(a).

43. 15 U.S.C. 1337(a), 4407(a).

44. *Smoking and Health—Report of the Advisory Committee to the Surgeon General* (1964).

45. *The Health Consequences of Involuntary Smoking—A Report of the Surgeon General* (1986). See also National Research Council, *Environmental Tobacco Smoke: Measuring Exposures and Assessing Health Effects* (1986).

46. *The Health Consequences of Smoking: Nicotine Addiction—A Report of the Surgeon General* (1988).

47. 15 U.S.C. 1341(b).

48. 15 U.S.C. 1341(a).

49. The Tobacco Institute, *The Tax Burden on Tobacco*, Volume 28 (1993).

50. ADAMHA Reorganization Act of 1992, Pub. L. No. 102-331, 106 Stat. 394 (1992).

51. See Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986, Cal. Health & Safety Code §25249.6.

52. See Cal. Rev. & Tax Code §30121 et seq.; Mass. Ann. Code c. 64C §7, c. 29 §2T.

DR. LORI R. IPPOLITO

HON. HERB KLEIN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. KLEIN, Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. Lori R. Ippolito, a lifelong resident of Belleville, N.J. I am delighted to join the citizens of Belleville in honoring Dr. Ippolito as Belleville's Grand Marshall of the 12th annual Belleville-Nutley Columbus Day Parade.

Through both personal and professional commitments, Dr. Ippolito has demonstrated her extraordinary devotion to the community of

Belleville. After graduating with honors from Belleville High School in 1976, Dr. Ippolito went on to graduate from Montclair State College. Shortly thereafter, she attended William Paterson College where she received her M.D. Dr. Ippolito's dedication to helping children who suffer from severe emotional problems led her to seek and receive M.S.W. and Ph.D. degrees from Rutgers University.

In 1983, Dr. Ippolito successfully cofounded The Philmore Associates, a leading tutoring and counseling center. She also initiated a scholarship program for handicapped graduates of her alma mater, Belleville High School. Moreover, while teaching at Rutgers University Graduate School, she participated in a statewide research project concerning social services for children. Dr. Ippolito was honored in "Who's Who Among Human Service Professionals" for her inspiring work.

It is with great pleasure that I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the tremendous efforts of this accomplished woman. I wish Dr. Ippolito a great day as Belleville's Grand Marshall of the Belleville-Nutley Columbus Day Parade.

IN HONOR OF THE 325TH
ANNIVERSARY OF WESTERLY, RI

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the 325th anniversary of Westerly, Rhode Island.

The town of Westerly was settled in 1661 and incorporated on May 14, 1669. Westerly is located on the Southwestern most portion of Rhode Island where it boasts some of the most beautiful coastlines and beaches that Rhode Island has to offer.

Of particular interest in Westerly is Watch Hill. Watch Hill has long been famous for fine dining, hotels, and magnificent scenery, which includes a panoramic view of the Atlantic Ocean and the many bays which Rhode Island is home to.

These beautiful coastlines also provided Westerly with water power sources that served Rhode Island and all of New England well in the pursuit of economic development. Textiles and printing were among the major industries that benefited the state and the region.

The beautiful waters of Westerly are but one of this town's many rich resources. The magnificent white, blue, and red granite from Westerly's quarries have been used in many notable monuments, and serve as a timeless memorial to the picturesque community itself.

Westerly is a unique town in Rhode Island, filled with history and points of interest which attract people of all ages. With great pride, I congratulate the town of Westerly on its 325th anniversary and honor Westerly and its citizens.

HISTORIC REHABILITATION TAX
CREDIT FOR PERSONAL RESI-
DENCES

HON. MICHAEL A. ANDREWS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. ANDREWS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, as we travel across our great land, we experience first hand the breadth and diversity of its history by seeing Quincy Hall in Boston, Union Station in St. Louis, Tivoli Union brewery in Denver, Ghiradelli Square in San Francisco, Main Street in Brenham, TX, and the Victorian district in Savannah. Many of these landmark structures have been preserved through the use of a series of Federal tax incentives which have encouraged nearly \$12 billion of private investment in the rehabilitation of historic buildings nationwide. These rehabilitated historic structures, which were the businesses of yesterday, did not then and could not now exist without the individuals who patronize them. The residences in the area surrounding these historic structures are not only an integral part of an area's successful economy but also a part of the history of the neighborhoods. The fabric of our history can be found in the cultural diversity of our older urban neighborhoods and towns. The New York brownstones, the Philadelphia rowhouses, the Midwest farmhouses, the Western victorians, the Southwestern adobes, and the Southern antebellum homes are in many instances in danger of being demolished to make way for new modular or high rise housing.

The abandonment by owners of entire neighborhoods contributes to the erosion of the sense of community that is so desperately needed in our urban areas and towns. The lack of effective communication and sense of community among our constituents has contributed to some of the problems confronting us now. Moreover, the fiscal woes of America's cities are exacerbated by loss of tax revenues and the inability to put these abandoned residences in the hands of homeowners.

To ease this burden, I rise today to introduce a bill to provide incentives to preserve our Nation's cultural and historic communities. This bill provides a tax credit of 20 percent of the qualified rehabilitation expenditures to an eligible building that is used as a personal residence. Eligible buildings would be those that meet the criteria of the National Register or National Register districts. The credit would be available to single as well as multifamily residences. Even in mixed use properties, that portion of the qualifying expenses attributable to the owner's principle residence is eligible for the credit. If property is rehabilitated by a developer for sale to a homeowner, the credit would be passed through to the homeowner. More affordable condos and co-ops could be available through the conversion of office buildings, lofts, factories, and warehouses, and the rehabilitation of older apartment buildings.

Any effort to revitalize decaying neighborhoods would have to provide incentives to lower-income homebuyers who may not have a substantial income tax liability. My bill also provides a historic rehabilitation mortgage

credit certificate. Instead of a tax credit, a qualifying low-income homebuyer would receive a certificate which could be transferred to a mortgage lender in exchange for a lower interest rate on the mortgage loan.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce this measure, not only because this bill will be an incentive to revitalize decaying communities and neighborhoods, but also it provides cities a way to attract people back to disinvested areas, to increase their tax revenues and to offer lower income homebuyers a chance to own historic rehabilitated homes. Not only will construction jobs be created with this bill but permanent jobs will be created as a result of the revitalized communities and neighborhoods.

INTRODUCTION OF THE NATIVE
AMERICAN FINANCIAL SERVICES
ORGANIZATION ACT OF 1994

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, today Representative FURSE and I are introducing the Native American Financial Services Organization Act of 1994. This bill has been drafted by the Department of Housing and Urban Development and we are introducing it at the request of Secretary Henry Cisneros.

Attached is a summary of the bill which I am hoping we will act on in the 104th Congress:

NATIVE AMERICAN FINANCIAL SERVICES
ORGANIZATION ACT OF 1994

Based upon the findings of the Commission on American Indian, Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian Housing, the Native American Financial Services Organization Act of 1994 is an attempt to address the need for private financing of home ownership and economic development on and near reservation lands.

While most federally-sponsored housing and related programs target low- and moderate-income recipients, the housing that would be developed as a result of financing through the proposed legislation would be directed more toward moderate to middle income Native Americans.

This legislation would establish a limited government chartered corporation to be known as the Native American Financial Services Organization ("NAFSO"). A Federal grant would capitalize the federally-chartered, for-profit NAFSO, whose charter would cease to exist upon a designated date, at which time it would become a private corporation. It is anticipated that tribal contributions would assist the NAFSO in becoming self-sufficient over time.

The governance of the NAFSO would be vested in a Board of Directors that would be representative of the Native American community. Shares would be equitably distributed among federally-recognized tribes; the Board could elect to distribute additional shares on an investment basis. Several members of the initial Board would be appointed by the President. The Board would have to establish an Advisory Council, consisting of representatives from each of the 12 districts established by the BIA, as well as Hawaii.

It is the purpose of this Act—First, to help serve the mortgage and other lending needs of Native Americans by providing technical

assistance to establish and organize Native American community lending institutions that would be called Native American Financial Institutions (NAFIs); NAFIs would be any type of financial institution, including community banks, credit unions and savings banks, and therefore could provide a wide range of financial services;

Second, to develop and provide financial expertise and technical assistance to NAFIs, including methods of underwriting, securing, servicing, packaging, and selling mortgage and small commercial and consumer loans;

Third, to develop and provide specialized technical assistance on how to overcome barriers to primary mortgage lending on Native American lands, including issues related to trust, lands, discrimination, and inapplicability of standard underwriting criteria;

Fourth, to assist in providing mortgage underwriting assistance (but not originate loans) under contract to NAFIs;

Fifth, to work with Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, and other participants in the secondary market for residential mortgages in identifying and eliminating barriers to purchase of Native American loans.

The act would provide new purchase goals for the Government-sponsored housing enterprises, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. The consequence of failure to meet a combined goal would be the NAFSO could then purchase and deal in residential mortgage loans originated by NAFIs.

This legislation would authorize to be appropriated a total of \$30 million to establish and operate the NAFSO. Funding would be made available from the CDFI fund, however, this \$30 million is in addition to the \$328 million previously authorized for the CDFI fund. NAFIs are not eligible for additional funding under CDFI if the NAFI elects to receive funding under this Act. The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development would be authorized to provide up to \$10 million for the funding of a cooperative agreement for technical assistance and other services to be provided by the NAFSO to NAFIs. In addition, there would be authorized, without fiscal year limitation, \$20 million to provide financial assistance through the NAFSO to NAFIs.

The Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight would regulate matters pertaining to the safety and soundness of the NAFSO and the Department of Housing and Urban Development would have general regulatory authority.

PAT RISSLER: A CAREER DEDICATED TO CONGRESS

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, as the 103d Congress comes to a close, not only will my Congressional career end but also that of my long-time and trusted friend and advisor, the Staff Director of the Education and Labor Committee, Patricia Rissler. During the past few days, much attention has been focused on departing Members, including me, but very little has been said about some of the most able and longstanding public servants in this body who, like Pat Rissler, will be departing.

I rise today to join other colleagues in paying tribute to Ms. Rissler, whose professional career has encompassed three decades of

service to Members of the Michigan delegation in both Chambers of the Congress. Pat has been with me for over twenty of those years, beginning with her position as administrative clerk of the first Subcommittee I chaired and ending this year as the highly respected and admired Staff Director of the Committee on Education and Labor. With Pat I have accomplished a lot; without her I am not certain that we could have accomplished all that we did.

Pat was born in Charles Town, West Virginia in an area and during an era in which no young girl could have dreamed of achieving what Pat has accomplished. She came to Washington, DC following business school with a determined and disciplined mind, an inherent wisdom and a quiet self confidence. With these qualities she worked her way up from an entry-level position on the staff of our former colleague, Neil Staeble (D-MI), to one of the highest positions in the Congress today. Before joining me in 1973, she also worked for the late Senators Pat McNamara and Philip A. Hart.

Mr. Speaker, it is my recollection that Pat's career began to flourish during the early 70's while she was administrative clerk to the Subcommittee on Agricultural Labor which I chaired. In this position she began to undertake increasing numbers of legislative and substantive assignments in addition to her administrative duties. Her first legislative achievement was the enactment of the Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act of 1974, legislation which provided migrant farm workers with much needed protection on their jobs and in their labor camps.

It was during this same time that Pat took a personal interest in the HEP/CAMP programs which had been shifted to the Department of Labor from the old Office of Economic Opportunity. These programs helped migrant farm workers by providing their children with the opportunity to obtain high school and college educations. The Nixon Administration tried many times to eliminate these programs, but the Nixon team was no match for Pat. She foiled their every attempt and, because of her efforts, there are literally thousands of sons and daughters of migrant farm workers that today have college educations and professional careers.

Mr. Speaker, my next Subcommittee chairmanship was the Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education, and Pat served me ably as the Deputy Staff Director. She continued her work on legislation to provide educational opportunities for all Americans and in this capacity she helped me draft and pass the Middle Income Student Assistance Act, a program which extended Federal student aid programs to the children of middle-class families.

When I became Chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, Pat was Deputy Staff Director and later Staff Director. In fact, she was one of the first women to serve as Staff Director of a Congressional Committee. During her tenure at the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, she helped formulate and pass milestone programs such as the Federal Employees Retirement System which for the first time integrated Federal pensions with Social Security benefits. She also oversaw a comprehensive study of the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program in

anticipation of the need to confront a major issue, the reform of our health care system. During her period as Staff Director of the Committee, Pat also played a major role in our successful efforts to reform the Federal pay system.

In 1991, I had the great fortune and privilege to become Chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor. There was never a moment's hesitation about whom I would choose to fill the crucial position of Staff Director. As my colleagues know, this is a tremendously complex and demanding job. The Staff Director manages a budget of over \$7 million and supervises a staff of about ninety, including many experienced and highly trained professionals, counsels and subcommittee staff directors. This position also requires one to be a quick and thorough study on a penumbra of complicated and politically difficult issues such as our labor laws, our pension laws, health care reform, our education programs and our civil rights laws.

In addition to being a great administrator, Pat has been a valued advisor and wise counsel to the Committee Members and to me. She understands the complexities of the substantive issues as well as the legislative and political interplay. These qualities were immeasurably helpful to me in setting and fulfilling the Committee's agenda. Committee Members from both sides of the aisle have told me that appointing Pat as Staff Director may have been the smartest thing I did during my tenure as Chairman of the Education and Labor Committee.

The first two years, which coincided with last two years of the Bush Administration, were frustrating ones, but these past two years will be remembered by both Pat and me not only as our final years of Congressional service, but as two of the most rewarding. During the first two years of the Clinton Administration, she worked with the President and his White House staff, as well as Cabinet Secretaries and their staffs, in formulating such Presidential initiatives as the Family and Medical Leave Act, reauthorization of the Higher Education Act and the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Goals 2000, the National and Community Service Act and health care reform.

In addition to her service to the Committee, Pat was, primarily because of her intelligence and integrity, appointed by you, Mr. Speaker, to serve on the Fair Employment Practices Review Panel. This year, she was also elected to the Board of Governors of the National Democratic Club.

I have mentioned Pat's accomplishments and her talent and skills. I would also like to talk about what she has meant to me on a more personal basis. Pat has been a trusted counselor, assistant and friend through more good and bad times than I can possibly count. I have relied on her wisdom, her quiet confidence, her grace and, yes, her wit, for many years. Pat has been a wise counsel and has never hesitated to speak her mind to me even when she knew what she was saying was not necessarily what I wanted to hear.

Pat Rissler is the epitome of what we want when we appoint someone to a position of trust, responsibility and authority. Pat has always been responsible, loyal and fair, always

done what was right, and has always held the public interest above her own.

Mr. Speaker, I consider myself extremely fortunate to have had Pat as both a Staff Director and friend for the major portion of my Congressional career. I will miss her; we will all miss her. On behalf of this body, I want to thank you, Pat. We are grateful for your service and we wish you much luck and happiness.

TRIBUTE TO DOUG APPELEGATE

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor one of our most respected colleagues, from the Buckeye State, my friend and long-time associate DOUG APPELEGATE from the 18th District of Ohio. I have had the honor of working with DOUG for the past twelve years. He will be sorely missed as he retires from Congress this year. We have served together as members of the Coal Caucus, the Steel Caucus, and the Veteran's Affairs Committee. No finer orator in his own right, when DOUG APPELEGATE takes to the floor in debate, Members listen.

DOUG APPELEGATE has had an outstanding career in both Ohio and the United States Congress. He was a member of the Ohio House of Representatives from 1961 until 1969, when he was elected to the Ohio Senate. He remained there until 1976, when he was first elected to the U.S. House of Representatives.

In the House of Representatives he has worked diligently on the Veterans Affairs Committee where I had the pleasure of serving with him for several years. He also serves with distinction on the Public Works and Transportation Committee, where he rose to Chair of the Subcommittee on Water Resources and rose to chair the Subcommittee on Pensions and Compensation.

Doug's career has been dedicated to service for his fellow Ohioans and Americans. In his legislative career one theme has been constant and that is his concern for his constituents. His district, dominated by coal and steel industries, has suffered economic hardships as a result of the transformations of these industries and unfair foreign competition. DOUG has consistently worked for programs that will help people in his district who have been hit hard by unemployment and health problems due to the nature of their jobs.

While in Congress, DOUG has been a strong voice for people who had no voice and made himself accessible to any constituent that wanted to see him. Throughout our State of Ohio, DOUG has a reputation for not only being accessible to his constituents but also for the assistance and advocacy he provides.

Another theme of DOUG's legislative career has been championing America's veterans. No Member fought harder for our veterans. Throughout his tenure on the Veteran's Affairs Committee he worked steadfastly to improve the lives of the people who worked and fought for our country. He has steadily opposed any

attempts to decrease benefits for our veterans, has supported decent COLA adjustments, and has supported responsible management of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Mr. Speaker, the people of Ohio have been well served by DOUG APPELEGATE for the last eighteen years. He and his talented wife Betty, will be missed by our entire delegation, by the people of Ohio, by the Veterans of America, and by all people of good will. Those who follow will have very large shoes to fill. His tradition of representation that will be tough to match.

TIME FOR A CHANGE

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, the American people have suffered enough. Big government teases the people with their big, empty promises. The public no longer trusts Congress to get the job done. We must end this cycle of disgrace and restore lost confidence.

The Republican Contract With America is a coordinated effort to do away with political games and restore those policies which ushered in prosperity for this country. The contract emphasizes less government, less spending and less taxes—it delivers within the first 100 days what the other party only pledges.

The Republican national agenda focuses on real issues that concern the American people. It offers what the liberal leadership neglects—legitimate legislative votes, not gimmicks and games.

The Republican leadership breaks away from the ever growing Federal bureaucracy, taxes, and regulation. It brings America back into the hands of the citizens by considering legislation that will concentrate on tax cuts for the middle class, welfare reform, and balancing the Federal budget. It is an agenda, that works for the American family.

Americans want and deserve a Congress that practices what they preach and one which holds itself accountable for its actions. The contract I signed with the American people offers a blueprint for what the American people can expect from a Republican Congress. No games are involved, everything has been laid on the table for all to see.

Mr. Speaker, Republicans will work for real change that ushers in real results. The days of liberal rhetoric are gone, it is time for a change—action is the cornerstone of the Republican agenda.

TAIWAN'S NATIONAL DAY

HON. EARL F. HILLIARD

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. HILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, October 10, 1994, will be the 83d National Day of the Republic of China, and I wish to express my congratulations and best wishes to President Lee

Teng-Hui. I am pleased to note that for during the last 6 years, the Republic of China on Taiwan, under the leadership of former Ambassador Mou-Shih Ding, has maintained good relations with Capitol Hill. I am confident that my colleagues and I will work closely with Ambassador Ding's successor, Ambassador Benjamin Lu. Ambassador Lu is a veteran diplomat who was the R.O.C.'s Ambassador to Belgium. Between 1982 and 1988, he was the Director of the Economic Division of the Coordinating Council for North American Affairs in Washington, DC.

I trust that all of us who serve in the Congress will take the time to meet with Ambassador Lu, and hear his reasons of why the Republic of China deserves a seat in the United Nations, as well as why restoring diplomatic relations between our two great nations is important.

LET US NOT FORGET THE UNACCOUNTED

HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, my fellow colleagues, I rise today to recognize the continued efforts of those outstanding and patriotic individuals who have worked so diligently to get a full accounting for those classified as POW-MIA's in Southeast Asia. I am proud to commend them for their hard work and dedication to keeping our country aware of this issue.

The Live P.O.W. Lobby of America has fought long and hard to obtain a full accounting of our service soldiers missing since the end of the Vietnam war. Recently, The Live P.O.W. Lobby of America circulated to all Members of Congress, "The 1994 Proclamation To Laos", which calls for the return of all captured prisoners of the Vietnam war. I wholeheartedly lend my support to this endeavor and join in their call for the return of all prisoners. Although the numbers vary slightly, we know that over 2,250 servicemen did not return home, and I agree that we must demand the return of all prisoners captured during the Vietnam war or at least receive a full accounting.

The proclamation appeals to the Laotian people for their cooperation in resolving these cases of captivity. I also would like to implore that anyone who knows the whereabouts of living or dead prisoners make this information known. We owe the men and women who have fought and died for this country our utmost respect and admiration. At the very least, we owe their families a full accounting.

Throughout my tenure in Congress, I have been a strong supporter of Radio Free Asia, and it is my hope we can return freedom and democracy to that region. The Vietnam war is not over for the MIA-POW's and their families. I hope and pray that we can bring closure to this issue for the families and their loved ones.

Mr. Speaker, my fellow colleagues, I ask that you join me in lending your support to the Live P.O.W. Lobby of America and "The 1994 Proclamation To Laos". Shall we never forget

the sacrifices made by our service men and women and shall we never forget the families left behind. May God bless these individuals and our country.

IN HONOR OF THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CROATIAN FRATERNAL UNION OF AMERICA

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Croatian Fraternal Union of America in celebration of its 100th anniversary.

The Croatian Fraternal Union [CFU] was founded in 1894 by a small handful of Croatian-Americans in Pittsburgh. That number has grown significantly over the years from over 8,000 at the turn of the century to its current membership level of 90,000. With over 769 local groups in the United States and Canada, the CFU has a significant presence in North America.

As a fraternal organization, the main function of the CFU is providing affordable, yet quality, insurance. In fact, this group was a leader among fraternal benefit societies in establishing the practices commonly used today in every life insurance certificate. They now offer plans on various levels from \$1,000 to \$1 million. In fact, the CFU is the 19th largest fraternal insurance group operating in Wisconsin today.

However, the CFU has gone far beyond its initial purpose of providing life insurance. It has enriched the lives of not only its members, but of many other Americans and Croatians. The history of its commitment to helping others is rich with examples from as far back as World War I, when it invested over one-half of its assets in war bonds. In 1918, the Children's Home of the Croatian Fraternal Union was born, and it served hundreds of orphans of deceased union members until it closed in 1967.

In addition to these examples, the CFU has been extremely active in providing relief to its war-weary homeland. It established the CFU Croatia Humanitarian Aid Fund, which has donated more than \$150 million in aid to the needy citizens of Croatia. Furthermore, the CFU Scholarship Foundation has awarded over \$800,000 in scholarships to deserving students.

It is with great pride that I stand to honor the first 100 successful years of the Croatian Fraternal Union and extend my best wishes for another 100 years of commitment to helping others.

TRIBUTE TO THE NEW LEADERSHIP OF THE VARIETY CLUB IN PHILADELPHIA

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the incoming leadership of the world

renowned Variety Club of Philadelphia. The Variety Club will be meeting on October 14 in Philadelphia to approve their 1994-95 slate of leaders. The Variety Club is non-profit volunteer organization dedicated to improving the lives of the Delaware Valley's disabled children. Variety Club supports a wide range of programs which address the physical, social, medical, educational, and recreational needs of thousands of disabled children in the Philadelphia area without regard to their economic status, race, creed, sex or type of disability. Variety Club programs include "Variety at Work" Children's Outings, the Variety Club/Children's Seashore House Therapeutic Pool, the Sunshine Coach transportation program, the Variety Club Camp and Developmental Center, the "Direct Care for Kids" medical equipment distribution program, and many other special projects.

Variety Club volunteers are a special breed, giving of themselves for the sake of others and spreading the selfless ideals of charity throughout the Delaware Valley. Mr. Speaker, I stand to salute my good friend and future president of the Variety Club, Dr. Ronald Pennock, and the rest of the 1994-95 leadership nominees: 1st vice president: Edward McBride, 2d vice president: Tom Vento, secretary/treasurer: Adele Miller, chairman of the board: Tod A. Gordon, and board of directors: Louis Applebaum, Barbara Blumenthal, Stu Bykofsky, John Dougherty, Richard Elkmann, Ann D. Feiner, Sharla Feldscher, Harvey Fischer, Charles Fogel, Cecil Forster, Patricia Getty, Susan Green, Kathy Hilty, Patrick J. Hoyer, Thomas Kane, Jack Lawlor, William Lotz, Stephen Miller, Lloyd Z. Remick, Solomon "Kal" Rudman, Gregory B. Shreaves, Dan Storey, Tina Thatcher, Marci Weitz, Marvin Welsch.

COMMENDING THE SONOMA COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and extend my congratulations to Sonoma County Sheriff Mark Ihde and the officers and volunteers who developed and implemented an award winning crime prevention initiative, the Farm Watch Program. Competing against many other fine crime prevention programs throughout the state, Sonoma County's Farm Watch Program was recently chosen as the top crime prevention program in California by the California Crime Prevention Officer's Association.

The Farm Watch Program began in 1985 with the skills and leadership of Community Services Officer Patricia Moffitt, Deputy Rick Krout, and Deputy Spence Martin. They recognized the need for a coordinated crime prevention effort in our rural areas and responded by creating this exemplary program. As interest in the program grew, so did the need for information and services. Soon, the Farm Watch Program earned a nationwide reputation as a state-of-the-art program with highly qualified practitioners of rural crime prevention and investigation.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues some information about this multifaceted program, and cite a few of its accomplishments. Over the past year, Farm Watch meetings increased from an average of 10 per year to an average of 3 per month. At these meetings, concerned citizens in the area were recruited and trained to become valuable resources for crime prevention—doing everything from hosting meetings to becoming actual conduits of information from their rural neighborhoods to the Sheriff's Department and the Rural Crime Detail.

Two booklets were created and distributed to enhance the work of the Farm Watch Program, and have subsequently been circulated to other Sheriff Departments across the Nation who now use the Sonoma County Farm Watch program as a model. The Citizen Citation provides a written format for obtaining important information on suspicious vehicles in their area. This citation is both left on the vehicle and sent to a Farm Watch officer. What began as a criminal intelligence tool has evolved into an excellent aid in prosecuting trespassers. In fact, over 100 trespassing prosecutions have been made since the program began.

In addition, the Farm Watch booklet is distributed at every Farm Watch meeting. This manual explains simple home and ranch crime prevention activities, as well as their long-term benefits.

The Youth Interaction/Owner-Applied Program, a property identification component of Farm Watch, has dramatically increased contacts with rural youth by involving the Sheriff's Department Explorer Post and local 4-H groups in crime prevention activities. These youngsters give hundreds of hours of their free time to mark property for private homes and businesses throughout the county. The involvement of youth in crime prevention activities today is truly a wise investment in building safe communities for tomorrow.

The Farm Watch officers are also active and visible in the community, and at least one Farm Watch officer attends each meeting, hearing and following up on complaints and concerns from Farm Watch members. In addition, the officers plan an annual communication dinner where members of the judicial system, law enforcement agencies, representatives from the Sonoma County Farm Bureau, and other members of the agricultural community meet over dinner to discuss common concerns, to address problems and miscommunications between the various parts of the justice system, and to find win-win strategies to address these problems. This is community policing at its best.

Due to the exceptional quality of this innovative crime prevention program, it is no surprise to me that the three officers, Patricia Moffitt, Rick Krout, and Spence Martin, have become lecturers at meetings and conventions locally and across the Nation. They are regular contributors to the Sonoma-Marin Farm News, and are active in the California Farm Bureau's Rural Crime Prevention Task Force and the North Coast Livestock Protective Association. As recognized experts in their field, these officers have also had agencies such as the Texas Rangers, various law enforcement agencies from Maine to Florida, and the Navajo Nations in Arizona request information

about their programs so that they could emulate them in their communities. In response to the growing national demand for rural crime prevention information, these officers also developed the 40-hour Livestock Theft/Rural Crime School, the only seminar of its kind in the Nation. Students from all over the country attend this bi-annual educational institute.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to recognize the Sonoma County Sheriff's Department for their work on their outstanding crime prevention program, as well as all the volunteers and community residents who have made this program a success. Farm Watch is not only making a significant contribution in rural areas in Sonoma County, but also across the Nation. As concerns about crime are growing, it is heartening to know that there are many concerned citizens who are making a difference by developing solutions that fit their community's needs.

IN HONOR OF CHIEF WALLACE F. LEES' RETIREMENT

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. MACHTLEY. I am honored in paying special tribute to Wallace F. Lees retirement as chief of the Burrillville Police Department. I congratulate him for the many significant contributions he has made to the community.

For over 30 years, Chief Lees has admirably served the town by consistently demonstrating his commitment and dedication to fighting crime and creating a safe environment for all Burrillville residents. Chief Lees has distinguished himself as a prominent leader who goes above and beyond the call of duty for the betterment of mankind, he has instituted a myriad of safety, public service, substance abuse prevention, and crime fighting programs which have had a positive impact on the community.

Throughout his entire law enforcement career, beginning with his appointment as patrolman in 1963, sergeant in 1969, and as chief in 1988, Chief Lees has been an inspirational presence on the force, whose service will be greatly missed and long remembered.

Again, I am honored to pay special tribute to Chief Wallace F. Lees. I wish to congratulate him on his outstanding service to the citizens of the town of Burrillville. I wish him the best in all of his future endeavors.

MARIO PAVONE

HON. HERB KLEIN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today and pay tribute to Mario Pavone, an admired member of the Nutley Italian-American Civic Association. On October 9, Mr. Pavone will be honored as Nutley's Grand Marshall in the 12th Annual Belleville-Nutley Columbus Day Festivities.

Mr. Pavone was born in Aciri, Italy in 1926. Since the moment he arrived in 1954, Mr. Pavone has continually proven himself to be a caring and compassionate individual.

He started his barber shop in 1960 and developed close ties in Nutley through the Sons of Italy organization. In 1973, Mr. Pavone became a founding member of the Italian-American Civic Association, and currently serves as the organization's treasurer.

The 1987 recipient of the Dr. Matia Outstanding Citizen Award, Mr. Pavone's philanthropic nature is well-known throughout the community. He has over and over expressed compassion and selflessness through numerous donations to charities.

I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Mr. Mario Pavone as Nutley's Grand Marshall for this year's parade. I would also like to join the citizens of Nutley in noting his years of service to the community.

TRIBUTE TO GREGORY F. COUPE AND THOMAS A. GUILBAULT

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute two distinguished young men from Rhode Island who have attained the rank of Eagle Scout in the Boy Scouts of America. They are Gregory F. Coupe and Thomas A. Guilbault of Troop 44 in Glocester, Rhode Island and they are honored this week for their noteworthy achievement.

Not every young American who joins the Boy Scouts earns the prestigious Eagle Scout Award. In fact, only 2.5 percent of all Boy Scouts do. To earn the award, a Boy Scout must fulfill requirements in the areas of leadership, service, and outdoor skills. He must earn 21 Merit Badges, eleven of which are required from areas such as Citizenship in the Community, Citizenship in the Nation, Citizenship in the World, Safety, Environmental Science, and First Aid.

As he progresses through the Boy Scout ranks, a Scout must demonstrate participation in increasingly more responsible service projects. He must also demonstrate leadership skills by holding one or more specific youth leadership positions in his patrol and/or troop. These young men have distinguished themselves in accordance with these criteria.

For their Eagle Scout project, Gregory made and cleared a trail through the Sprague Farm Land Trust and Thomas marked the new trail with appropriate signs.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in saluting Eagle Scouts Gregory F. Coupe and Thomas A. Guilbault. In turn, we must duly recognize the Boy Scouts of America for establishing the Eagle Scout Award and the strenuous criteria its aspirants must meet. This program has through its 84 years honed and enhanced the leadership skills and commitment to public service of many outstanding Americans, two dozen of whom now serve in the House.

It is my sincere belief that Gregory F. Coupe and Thomas A. Guilbault will continue their

public service and in so doing will further distinguish themselves and consequently better their community. I join friends, colleagues, and family who this week salute them.

A SPECIAL ANNIVERSARY FOR MR. AND MRS. FITCH

HON. JOSEPH M. McDADE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues a very special anniversary for a wonderful couple, Robert and Florence Fitch of Canton, Pennsylvania, in my district. Mr. and Mrs. Fitch will celebrate their 80th Wedding Anniversary on December 5.

Robert and Florence Fitch raised seven fine children, and are the grandparents of 19, great-grandparents of 15, and great-great-grandparents of two. They have lived in their current home for the past 67 years, and are known as good neighbors to people of Canton and Bradford County.

Robert Fitch will celebrate his 100th birthday in January, 1995, and Florence Fitch is presently 96. Their marriage of eight decades serves as an example to all of the strong bond between wife and husband. The love they share is an inspiration to the four generations of the Fitch family and to their community.

I ask my colleagues to join me in extending our best wishes for good health and happiness to Robert and Florence Fitch and their loved ones on the occasion of their 80th anniversary.

A VICTORY FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

HON. MICHAEL A. ANDREWS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. ANDREWS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, last week the Walt Disney Co. announced its intention to withdraw its proposal for a \$650 million theme park and real estate development adjacent to the Manassas National Battlefield Park. I am extremely pleased with Disney's decision, for I believe it shows great responsibility and respect for the historic northern Piedmont area of Virginia, and I commend the company on its courage to make the right choice.

Mr. Speaker, I also want to take this time to applaud the efforts of the many individuals and organizations who participated in the effort to persuade Disney to find a more appropriate location, one that will not destroy lands of such historical significance.

I also want to reiterate that my efforts to oppose the location of the proposed theme park were never anti-Disney. It is certainly Disney's right to construct an American history park. The battle I fought was to preserve historic lands. There is more American history in the northern Piedmont area than any other place in the United States. It is also home to two of

the gems of our National Park System, Manassas National Battlefield Park and Shenandoah National Park. It simply would have been a travesty to locate such a massive development in this area.

Today, Mr. Speaker, our forefathers that settled this area and made history there—great figures like George Washington, James Madison, James Monroe, Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson—would find the heart of Virginia much as they left it. Although the area has seen development, for the most part it has been thoughtfully progressive and mindful of the historic and aesthetic significance of the region. It is a special place that includes 38 historic districts and 32 Civil War battlefields. This is an area where our Nation was forged from the early days of the American Revolution through the Civil War.

It is also home to two of the most precious gems of our National Park System: Manassas National Battlefield Park and Shenandoah National Park. The impact to these parks under Disney's proposal would have been devastating.

The Manassas National Battlefield Park and Shenandoah National Park are the property of all Americans, not solely for the people of Virginia; no more than Mount Rushmore belongs only to the people of South Dakota or the Grand Canyon to the citizens of Arizona. They are public lands that belong to all Americans. That is why I felt the Federal Government, and the U.S. Congress, has an important role to play in this matter, and that is why I introduced a concurrent resolution opposing the proposed site of the development and calling for an alternative site to be chosen.

This victory is one for all Americans. Our Nation's history is a full and proud one which has served to strengthen our democratic ideals. The significant struggles that mark our history remind us of what others have endured to preserve and maintain those ideals, and they charge us with the same task. Once National Parks and historic lands are destroyed, they cannot be rebuilt. To turn a blind eye to devastation of such lands would have been to turn a blind eye on the history of our great country.

Mr. Speaker, this battle was won because of the tremendous groundswell of support for the cause of preservation. During the past few months, almost every major newspaper and well-known columnist has written on this issue. I believe that the following piece, from *The New York Times*, provides an appropriate final opinion on the fight to preserve the historic Piedmont area, and I ask unanimous consent that it be placed in the *RECORD* immediately following my statement.

[From the *New York Times*, Sept. 30, 1994]

DISNEY RETREATS AT BULL RUN

Historians, writers and ordinary citizens won a victory for the national heritage on Wednesday. The Walt Disney Company abandoned the most irresponsible idea ever hatched in the Magic Kingdom and decided not to build a theme park near the Manassas Battlefield in Prince William County, Virginia.

More than the fate of the battlefields of Manassas, or Bull Run, was involved. "Disney's America" would have flooded one of America's most historic and scenic regions, including the nearby Shenandoah Na-

tional Park, with traffic and tacky development. In response to the threat to these national treasures, a large, articulate coalition defeated one of the country's richest corporations and its boosters in Virginia's Statehouse and Legislature.

The Walt Disney Company had recently won two important battles. The county's planning board had agreed to the necessary rezoning for the project, and the regional transportation panel had approved \$130 million in road improvements. But the company concluded that the outrage generated by the proposed project would mar Disney's image. It was a wise decision, but a tardy one, given the scale and stature of the opposition.

There may have been other factors. Power struggles at the top of the company have dented its confidence. EuroDisney, its Paris project, has been a huge miscalculation. The last thing Disney needed was a bruising and protracted public relations battle against the nation's most respected writers and thinkers on the Civil War.

Disney did not expect such a struggle. Gov. George Allen was on their side and a mindlessly generous Legislature was willing to pay millions in development expenses. What they did not reckon with was the passionate nationwide outcry that carried a clear message. The Manassas country-side is not Virginia's to sell. It belongs to the nation.

Congress now needs to pass legislation designating a new kind of preservation area—the National Historic Region—that would enable it to control development in areas that are precious to the nation.

Along with proving the power of organized, articulate opposition to a bad idea, the intellectuals, environmentalists, preservationists and ordinary citizens who fought the project proved something else. Michael Eisner, Disney's chairman, argued that Americans were ignorant about their history and needed Disney-style fun to teach them. As the historian David McCullough has pointed out, this episode has shown that Americans do know their history and care about ground made sacred by what occurred there.

TRIBUTE TO KEN BURNS

HON. WILLIAM H. ZELIFF, JR.

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. ZELIFF. Mr. Speaker, there is nothing in this world that can compare to an autumn in New Hampshire. The warmth of summer has begun to fade and a cool brisk wind whistles through the clear New England sky reminding all that winter is surely on its way. But before the leaves fall and the first snow blankets the countryside, one eagerly anticipated event must occur—the World Series. Like the fall itself, baseball's World Series comes and passes each year, invoking the glorious memories of seasons past. However, for the first time in this century, the national pastime's greatest series will not arrive with the cool winds and changing foliage.

While the cancellation of the fall classic has darkened the spirits of the entire country, one man has restored in the Nation a sense of nostalgia and hope for the future. Ken Burns' most recent accomplishment, "Baseball" is a tribute to not only the game of baseball, but also to the people of America. "Baseball" traces the evolution of the game, from its early

roots in the 19th century, through the depression and World War II, culminating with the 1980's and a glimpse towards the future. All the while, "Baseball" demonstrates the remarkable relationship between a game and its country.

However, I did not rise today to only pay tribute to a documentary. I rise to recognize Ken Burns. A resident of Walpole, NH, Ken Burns has written, produced, and directed two historic television series, "Baseball" and "The Civil War." These landmark documentaries are ranked among the most watched events in PBS' history and are a testament to the talents of their author.

Ken Burns has been honored with more than 40 major film and television awards, including two Emmy Awards, two Grammy Awards, and the Lincoln Prize. Also listed among his accomplishments are two Oscar nominations. I am certain that this list will continue to grow.

Baseball may be gone for the year, but Ken Burns has helped resurrect the spirit that accompanies the waning days of the year when the boys of summer fight for the opportunity to pay the fall classic.

On behalf of New Hampshire and the Nation, I want to thank Ken Burns for his efforts and wish him all the best in his future endeavors.

CODE OF CONDUCT FOR UNITED STATES BUSINESSES IN CHINA: NEW LEGISLATION INTRODUCED

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, with President Clinton's decision last May to renew MFN for China and to cease the linkage between China's human rights performance and United States trade benefits, a turbulent issue in United States foreign policy has supposedly been laid to rest. I suggest to you, however, that it has merely been side-tracked. It will come back to haunt us because the Chinese regime has no intention of tolerating any independent political activity and continues to suppress brutally all attempts at freedom of expression, assembly, or worship. Indeed, in recent months both Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International have offered ample documentation of deteriorating human rights conditions in China.

Yet opponents of the linkage policy insist that trade provides an avenue for constructive engagement with repressive regimes. They cite the Asian miracle as proof that over the long run, China's economic development will foster political liberalization. In China, however, the long run appears to be very long. Thus, the country with the world's fastest growing GNP, also runs a massive forced labor camp system, in comparison to which the Soviet Gulag pales. Change will come eventually, but can that allow us to be complacent in the face of enormous agony and suffering today and for the foreseeable future?

Mr. Speaker, let's be honest about the trade-as-the-vehicle-of-change argument, and acknowledge that it lacks credibility in the

case of China. More persuasive is the pragmatic concern raised by the business community: since the Europeans and Japanese are unwilling to condition trade with China on human rights, why should the United States disadvantage itself by doing so unilaterally?

This is a serious issue, and it ultimately swayed the President. But I disagree with the President because I don't think that helping the PLA to modernize its weaponry and to boost its arms sales to rogue regimes is in the interest of the United States. It seems to me that we have allowed short-term commercial gain to blind us to long-term, fundamental security concerns.

But, as Secretary Brown's trip demonstrated, the United States business community is eager to pursue promising opportunities in China, and enhanced United States-Chinese commercial relations will no doubt greatly benefit both countries. However, in the mad dash to get a piece of the action, let's at least ensure that U.S. companies do not inadvertently contribute to the maintenance of the status quo.

Mr. Speaker, many United States companies seem to believe it is axiomatic that the presence of Western business in China will help to usher in reform, but I have my doubts. The Western business community's ultimate value comes from their example, not their mere presence. They must adhere to internationally-recognized standards of labor law in order to be a catalyst for progress.

But China's refusal to honor international labor standards plays a large part in creating the very environment that foreign business finds so attractive. For example, many Western companies are interested in transferring production to China because of its cheap labor costs. One reason labor costs are so low is the lack of OSHA protections. So, I wonder whether Western business will really want to uphold the health and safety regulations mandated by their own countries, as this would significantly raise the cost of doing business in China.

Another reason for low wages is the absence of collective bargaining rights for workers. Of course, there are no rights in the Chinese workplace. Hence, although I applaud the American Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong for its recent endorsement of a general code of business principles, I find it disturbing that this code is silent on freedom of association and expression in the workplace. Without these two fundamental guarantees, any attempt to ensure fair treatment of workers is meaningless.

Mr. Speaker, I, therefore, am introducing legislation with my distinguished colleagues JOLENE UNSOELD of Washington and NANCY PELOSI of California that would require United States businesses operating in China to follow internationally recognized labor standards. This Code of Conduct is not burdensome or unreasonable. It would require United States businesses to ensure that their Chinese contractors maintain reasonable working hours, ensure safe working conditions, pay fair wages, treat all workers equally, and allow worker organizations and assemblies. There would be no direct oversight of their compliance; rather, the companies would annually report to the Secretary of State on their adherence to the principles.

If United States business truly wants to promote positive change in China, then adherence to this Code of Conduct offers a tangible way to implement that agenda without in any way harming United States competitiveness in the marketplace. Demonstrating that the United States corporate community really does believe that good ethics and good business go hand-in-hand would send an unmistakable signal to the Chinese Government and provide powerful support to Chinese workers.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the text of our legislation be placed in the RECORD.

H.R.—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES.

(a) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this Act to create principles governing the conduct of United States economic cooperation projects in the People's Republic of China and Tibet.

(b) PRINCIPLES.—It is the sense of the Congress that any United States economic cooperation project in the People's Republic of China or Tibet should adhere to the following principles:

(1) Suspend the use of all goods, wares, articles, and merchandise that are mined, produced, or manufactured, in whole or in part, by convict labor or forced labor if there is reason to believe that the material or product is produced or manufactured by such convict or forced labor, and refuse to use forced labor in the project.

(2) Seek to ensure that political or religious views, sex, ethnic or national background, involvement in political or labor activities or nonviolent demonstrations, or association with suspected or known dissidents will not prohibit hiring, lead to harassment, demotion, or dismissal, or in any way affect the status or terms of employment in the project. The United States parent company of the United States economic cooperation project should not discriminate in terms or conditions of employment in the project against persons with past records of arrests or internal exile for nonviolent protest or membership in unofficial organizations committed to nonviolence.

(3) Ensure that methods of production used in the project do not pose an unnecessary physical danger to workers and neighboring populations and property and that the project does not unnecessarily risk harm to the surrounding environment, and consult with community leaders regarding environmental protection with respect to the project.

(4) Strive to use business enterprises that are not controlled by the Government of the People's Republic of China or its authorized agents and departments as potential partners in the project.

(5) Prohibit any military presence on the premises of the project.

(6) Undertake to promote freedom of association and assembly among the employees of the project. The United States economic cooperation project should protest any infringement by the Government of the People's Republic of China of these freedoms to the appropriate authorities of that Government and to the International Labor Organization, which has an office in Beijing.

(7) Use every possible channel of communication with the Government of the People's Republic of China to urge that Government to disclose publicly a complete list of all those individuals arrested since March 1989, to end incommunicado detention and

torture, and to provide international observers access to all places of detention in the People's Republic of China and Tibet and to trials of prisoners arrested in connection with the pro-democracy events of April through June of 1989 and the pro-democracy demonstrations which have taken place in Tibet since 1987.

(8) Discourage or undertake to prevent compulsory political indoctrination programs from taking place on the premises of the operations of the project.

(9) Promote freedom of expression, including the freedom to seek, receive, and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any media. To this end, the United States economic cooperation project should raise with appropriate authorities of the Government of People's Republic of China concerns about restrictions on importation of foreign publications.

(c) PROMOTION OF PRINCIPLES BY OTHER NATIONS.—The Secretary shall forward a copy of the principles set forth in subsection (b) to the member nations of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and encourage them to promote principles similar to these principles.

SEC. 2. REGISTRATION REQUIREMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Each United States parent company conducting a United States economic cooperation project in the People's Republic of China or Tibet shall register with the Secretary and indicate whether such company agrees to implement the principles set forth in section 1(b). No fee shall be required for registration under this subsection.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The registration requirement of subsection (a) shall take effect 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 3. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

(a) REPORT.—Each United States parent company conducting a United States economic cooperation project in the People's Republic of China or Tibet shall report to the Secretary describing such company's adherence to the principles. Such company shall submit a completed reporting form furnished by the Secretary. The first report shall be submitted not later than 1 year after the date on which the national registers under section 2 and not later than the end of each 1-year period occurring thereafter.

(b) REVIEW OF REPORT.—The Secretary shall review each report submitted under subsection (a) and determine whether the United States parent company submitting the report is adhering to the principles. The Secretary may request additional information from the United States parent company and other sources to verify the information contained in the report submitted by the company.

(c) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Secretary shall submit a report to the Congress and to the Secretariat of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development describing the level of adherence to the principles by United States parent companies subject to the reporting requirement of subsection (a). This report shall be submitted not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act and not later than the end of each 1-year period occurring thereafter.

SEC. 4. EXPORT MARKETING SUPPORT.

(a) SUPPORT.—A Federal agency may intercede with a foreign government or foreign national regarding export marketing activity in the People's Republic of China or Tibet on behalf of a United States parent

company subject to the reporting requirements of section 3(a) only if that company adheres to the principles.

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—Subsection (a) shall take effect 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 5. DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this Act—

(1) the terms "adhere to the principles", "adhering to the principles" and "adherence to the principles" mean—

(A) agreeing to implement the principles set forth in section 1(b);

(B) implementing those principles by taking good faith measures with respect to each such principle; and

(C) reporting accurately to the Secretary on the measures taken to implement those principles;

(2) the term "intercede with a foreign government or foreign national" includes any contact by an officer or employee of the United States with officials of any foreign government or foreign national involving or contemplating any effort to assist in selling a good, service, or technology in the People's Republic of China or Tibet, except that such term does not include multilateral or bilateral government-to-government trade negotiations intended to resolve trade issues which may affect United States parent companies who do not adhere to the principles;

(3) the term "organized under the laws of the United States" means organized under the laws of the United States, any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or any other territory or possession of the United States;

(4) the term "Secretary" means the Secretary of State;

(5) the term "United States economic cooperation project" means—

(A) an equity joint venture, a cooperative joint venture, or a wholly foreign-owned enterprise established under the laws of the People's Republic of China, in which—

(i) a corporation, partnership, wholly-owned subsidiary, or other business association organized under the laws of the United States is an investor, or

(ii) a corporation, partnership, or other business association organized under the laws of a country other than the United States or under the laws of a territory or possession of a country other than the United States, which is wholly owned by a corporation, partnership, or other business association organized under the laws of the United States, is an investor,

and which employs more than 50 individuals in the People's Republic of China or Tibet; or

(B) a branch office or representative office—

(i) of a corporation, partnership, wholly-owned subsidiary, or other business association organized under the laws of the United States, or

(ii) of a corporation, partnership or other business association organized under the laws of a country other than the United States or under the laws of a territory or possession of a country other than the United States, which is wholly owned by a corporation, partnership, or other business association organized under the laws of the United States,

which employs more than 25 employees in the People's Republic of China or Tibet; and

(6) the term "United States parent company" means a corporation, partnership, or other business association organized under the laws of the United States which is—

(A) the direct investor in a United States economic corporation project as described in paragraph (5)(A)(i), or the sole owner of the investor in a United States economic cooperation project as described in paragraph (5)(A)(ii); or

(B) the registrant in the People's Republic of China of a branch office or a representative office as described in paragraph (5)(B)(i), or the sole owner of the registrant of a branch office or representative office as described in paragraph (5)(B)(ii).

AID ASSOCIATION FOR LUTHERANS: NEIGHBOR HELPING NEIGHBOR

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. BARCIA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, in this time of budgetary difficulty that limits what assistance the Federal Government can provide to people in need, it is both encouraging and heart warming to learn of organizations like the Aid Association for Lutherans. This 92-year-old organization through its nearly 8,600 branches and 1.6 million members, in its own words, concentrates on a wide range of charitable, educational, social, benevolent, fraternal, and patriotic programs.

With over 112,000 members in Michigan, the AAL is one of the most important support groups in our State. Its efforts on behalf of the victims of the terrible flood that moved through the Midwest last year were vital to their sense of survival. The \$3.5 million provided through AAL's Helping Hands program provided much more than its mere monetary value—it provided hope and reassurance to people who saw their lives being shredded by nature's fury. The work performed by the AAL volunteers who came to the flooded communities demonstrated that hands-on assistance is so very meaningful to people in their time of need.

Similar assistance was also provided to the victims of Hurricane Andrew, who were the beneficiaries of the opportunities for friendship created by that natural disaster.

Mr. Speaker, according to reports prepared by the Aid Association for Lutherans, over 3.5 million hours of work was provided by AAL members and their friends on behalf of the many projects that were undertaken. Helping people pay their bills, get to the grocery store, building a wheelchair ramp at the church, landscaping and other seemingly simple but vitally important acts of kindness were performed by AAL members.

People constantly ask what has happened to the American spirit. Whatever happened to neighbor helping neighbor? Doesn't anyone care enough to lend a hand? All of these questions are so fully, graciously, and beautifully answered by the work done by the Aid Association for Lutherans. It will be my privilege to be with many Michigan members later this month at their annual dinner. It is my hope that I can come away with a portion of the inspiration that guides these wonderful people in acts that we should each take more time to perform. Our world can be a better place if we

emulate people who care, people who give of themselves, and people who know how to give thanks through their own deeds—the members of the Aid Association for Lutherans.

IN RECOGNITION OF U.S. REPRESENTATIVE HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure for me to join with my colleagues in recognizing the outstanding service to Congress and our nation of my friend and colleague, HELEN DELICH BENTLEY.

For the last 10 years, HELEN has been the beloved representative for Maryland's 2nd District, which stretches all the way from southeastern Baltimore County, near the port of Baltimore, to the northern borders of Maryland, near the Delaware and Pennsylvania borders. Needless to say, her constituency is diverse and varied; nevertheless HELEN has earned the respect and admiration of her constituents, who have re-elected her the last three times impressively with over 65 percent of the vote.

As a Representative from the neighboring State of Virginia, in addition to being a friend of HELEN's, I know first-hand how hard HELEN has worked on behalf of her district and our Nation. She came to the House in 1984 following her service as the chairwoman of the Federal Maritime Commission, which at that time made her the highest-ranking woman in the Federal Government. As many of you know, the city of Baltimore is a dynamic and exciting city, ranging from the Inner Harbor to Oriole Park at Camden yards; from Little Italy to Fells Point. One of Baltimore's biggest industries and landmarks, however, is the Port of Baltimore, and HELEN has worked tirelessly to promote this port and protect its workers. This has included her work for dredging at the Port of Baltimore to accommodate more ships and helping to settle labor-management disputes at the port. Her expertise and dedication on this issue will be missed.

Everyone in this body who knows HELEN, more importantly, knows of HELEN's integrity and steadfastness. HELEN will never quit in the face of adversity; HELEN will never run for cover when she believes she is right on an issue. Of course, this is different than the art of compromise. HELEN has had great success working in a bipartisan manner to reach objectives helpful to her district and the country. However, HELEN is as committed a Member of this House as you will find. HELEN and I may not have agreed on every issue, although we certainly agree on most. However, I have the greatest respect for Helen's honesty and devotion—when HELEN BENTLEY says she will work on something for you, she will be by your side through good and bad. Her presence and ability will be greatly missed, and it is a pleasure for me in wishing HELEN, her husband William and her family all the best as she begins her retirement.

IN HONOR OF REPRESENTATIVE
HELEN BENTLEY**HON. CLIFF STEARNS**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of our colleague, the Honorable HELEN DELICH BENTLEY, who will be leaving the House after many fine years of service. I know that many of her colleagues are joining me in honoring HELEN BENTLEY for the outstanding job she has done in representing the people of Maryland's Second Congressional District.

Indeed, HELEN has been a tireless advocate for the people of the Baltimore area. She has always had the best interests of the working-class people of her district at heart. HELEN BENTLEY has never backed down from a challenge. She has been a selfless, hard-working defender for the people of Maryland and indeed, America and her workers.

HELEN BENTLEY is as tough as nails, but I know she has a heart of gold. She is forceful and passionate, but caring and thoughtful. You always know where she stands.

She has been, and I am sure, will continue to be a leader on issues important to all working Americans. HELEN BENTLEY will be sorely missed in the people's House, and I want her to know that her shoes will be very tough to fill.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in praising HELEN DELICH BENTLEY for her years of outstanding service to the House of Representatives, and in wishing her the best in the years that lie ahead.

TRIBUTE TO HELEN BENTLEY

HON. SUSAN MOLINARI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Ms. MOLINARI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to say farewell and pay tribute to our colleague, HELEN BENTLEY. I had the honor of serving with her on the Public Works and Transportation Committee for 2 years.

HELEN used her position on the committee to focus on and improve the infrastructure of her district. There, as well as on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries and Appropriations Committee, she has pushed tirelessly to improve Baltimore's port and to strengthen America's merchant marine fleet.

As a representative of a maritime district very similar to HELEN's, I have deep respect for her fervor in defending manufacturing and maritime industries—industries that are suffering due to years of neglect.

We will all miss HELEN and the causes she so ably supported will need a new champion. Though another champion like HELEN will be hard to come by, I think 50 or 60 of us might be able to try and compensate for her departure.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO HELEN BENTLEY

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, at the end of the 103d Congress, the House of Representatives will lose an extraordinary colleague, a remarkable woman and a very treasured friend, Congresswoman HELEN DELICH BENTLEY.

I rise in tribute to this distinguished Congresswoman, a Congresswoman known for her independent thinking and fierce dedication to the representation of the people—the people of her 2d congressional district, the people of Maryland and the people of the United States of America.

A woman who for years was ahead of her time, Mrs. BENTLEY started her career as a newspaper reporter, a field that in 1945 was dominated by men. As a reporter on the Baltimore Sun the waterfront was one of her primary beats, an area that was rarely frequented by women. But, the lack of a female presence in her field did not prove an obstacle to Mrs. BENTLEY. Fearlessly and relentlessly, she faced the challenge and ultimately earned the title of "expert" in the field of maritime issues.

In recognition of her expertise, in 1969, Mrs. BENTLEY was bestowed the extraordinary honor of being the first woman to be appointed by a President to head a regulatory agency as well as the honor of being the first woman to hold the position of chairman of the Maritime Commission.

As chair of the Maritime Commission, Mrs. BENTLEY protected the American shipping fleet and the interests of the American people and economy while simultaneously earning the respect and admiration of the international maritime community—which by no means was an easy feat.

Mrs. BENTLEY's many successes are attributable to her courage in the face of criticism, her keen intelligence, her ability to think clearly on her feet, her contagious enthusiasm and her boundless amount of energy. These same attributes have served her well in her five terms as Congresswoman for the Second Congressional District of Maryland.

Mrs. BENTLEY, known endearingly as the "Fighting Lady," a straight shooter, a doer, has spent her entire congressional career fighting for the working people of our Nation. She has been a tireless advocate on behalf of fair trade and has fought to keep high paying jobs from moving offshore.

Mrs. BENTLEY has been quoted as saying that "I am a great believer that God looks over you." May God continue to look over Mrs. BENTLEY as she begins the next exciting chapter of her life—one which will surely include helping the working people of our Nation.

A TRIBUTE TO HELEN BENTLEY

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to join our colleagues in paying tribute to the

October 7, 1994

gentle lady from Maryland, Mrs. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY.

I remember Mrs. BENTLEY's first election to the Congress in 1984, because her reputation preceded her: a reputation as a no-nonsense, get things done individual, which was earned during her numerous careers as a successful businesswoman, newspaper reporter and editor, and chairman of the Federal Maritime Commission.

HELEN BENTLEY's mark on this Chamber will not be soon forgotten. Her service on the Appropriations Committee, especially on the Subcommittee on Labor, Health & Human Services, and Education, as well as on the Subcommittee on Military Construction, established her reputation as an easily accessible as well as a highly knowledgeable colleague.

Quite often, when a Member of Congress retires, we are hard pressed to find a suitable way to memorialize that Member. This is not the case with HELEN DELICH BENTLEY: her memorial is and remains the harbor in the city of Baltimore. Once, HELEN told an interviewer, "I feel like the mother of modern Baltimore." This was an entirely apt self-description: even before coming to the Congress, HELEN was working hard to modernize and dredge the harbor. Today, Baltimore Harbor is not only one of the busiest ports anywhere in the world, it is also now recognized as a major tourist and business attraction. This development owes more to HELEN DELICH BENTLEY than to anyone else.

Mr. Speaker, I invite all of our colleagues to join me in saluting HELEN DELICH BENTLEY, and extending our best wishes to her and her husband William, with hopes for a long, healthy, happy and productive retirement.

TRIBUTE TO REPRESENTATIVE
HELEN BENTLEY**HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI**

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join my fellow colleagues in honoring Representative HELEN BENTLEY.

As a "retiree" myself, HELEN and I are experiencing the same happy-sad reaction to the end of the session and to the end of our careers as Members of Congress. Although I have been here for a few years longer than HELEN, the effects of leaving will be the same for both of us.

HELEN BENTLEY has served the great people of Maryland's Second Congressional District with devotion and integrity. She has been a tireless voice for the maritime and shipping industries of Maryland. As chairman of the Federal Maritime Commission, HELEN led the way to increasing the U.S. merchant marine fleet and expanding the Port of Baltimore. She has continued her dedication to maritime issues through her work on the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HELEN BENTLEY has also championed efforts to reduce U.S. dependability of foreign goods through aggressive "Buy American" campaigns, sponsoring legislation requiring the Federal Government to purchase goods from U.S. companies.

As we both start this new phase of life away from Congress, I wish for HELEN all the happiness life has to offer.

**A TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE
HELEN DELICH BENTLEY**

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I have had the privilege of serving with HELEN BENTLEY for the past 10 years as a fellow Member of the House of Representatives and the past 2 years we have served together as colleagues on the Subcommittee on Merchant Marine.

I can confidently say that HELEN is the strongest advocate for the maritime industry I have met in my tenure as the chairman of the Subcommittee on Merchant Marine. She has dedicated her life to the support of maritime issues, from her days as a maritime reporter for the Baltimore Sun, as chairman of the Federal Maritime Commission—the highest ranking woman in the Federal Government at that time—and as an active member of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee.

HELEN has been a great mentor to me. I admire her hard hitting questioning of witnesses, her expertise and her commonsense approach to government. I hope HELEN will remain a part of the Maritime community. Her unwavering dedication to the U.S. Merchant Marine is unparalleled. She truly has been the conscience of Merchant Marine Committee—she will be missed.

TRIBUTE TO HELEN BENTLEY

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, a number of Members of this House of Representatives of the 103d Congress, for various reasons, will not be with us in the 104th Congress. And of that group, one who will be sorely missed is our colleague from Maryland, HELEN BENTLEY.

HELEN will have spent a decade in this Chamber when she casts her final vote this year. She will leave behind her a distinguished career, highlighted by her efforts as a member of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and the House Appropriations Committee. Her knowledge of maritime issues paid big dividends for her constituents in the port city of Baltimore.

She will always be remembered as a fighter. Once she decided a cause was just, she dug in and did battle with the best of her colleagues—and more times than not she was the victor.

She was internationally known as one of this Nation's leading experts on the maritime industry when she arrived in the House of Representatives. Her knowledge in the field led to her appointment as Chairman of the Federal Maritime Commission by President Richard Nixon. In the House, she earned a

fine reputation not only on maritime issues, but also on fair trade practices and a strong national defense.

This daughter of Serbian immigrant parents began her collegiate studies in her native State at the University of Nevada at Reno, continued it at night here in Washington at George Washington University, and completed her studies for a degree in journalism at the University of Missouri, graduating the same day her mother became a citizen of the United States almost 1,000 miles away in Ely, Nevada. Her determination to gain an education was often reflected in later years in her determination to fight for a just cause and to fight for her Maryland constituents.

The congressional contributions and the friendship of HELEN BENTLEY will long be remembered.

**TRIBUTE TO CONGRESSWOMAN
HELEN BENTLEY**

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, of all of my colleagues who are leaving the House at the end of this Congress, I will miss none more than HELEN BENTLEY, my good friend and distinguished Member of Congress from Maryland. Her dedication and patriotism are models that we can all strive to emulate, and her tenacity in the pursuit of what she believes to be right is second to none.

I first knew of HELEN when she chaired the Federal Maritime Commission under President Nixon. She gave the Commission strong leadership that it had not previously known. I remember vividly when HELEN took the tanker *Manhattan* on a voyage through the Northwest Passage to prove that the icy waters were passable. Her passionate commitment to revitalizing the American maritime industry was evident then, as it has been evident ever since.

Since her arrival in Congress in 1984, HELEN BENTLEY has been a defender of American interests, American jobs, and America's place in the world. Many remember her use of a sledgehammer on a Japanese television to protest one company's hostile trading practices, and this is indicative of the zeal with which HELEN pursues her goals. I have worked with her on maritime issues over the years, and she has been of invaluable help in getting things done.

Her crusade against NAFTA, although unsuccessful, opened many eyes and made a lot of people think. With NAFTA then, just as with GATT now, HELEN has turned her journalistic eye towards the issues and made us realize what the effect of these mammoth agreements might be on the working men and women of her district—and of others.

The House will miss HELEN BENTLEY's presence a great deal, but she will not be far away. I hope to continue to consult with her on maritime issues and other areas of concern, and I know that new opportunities will continue to come her way. HELEN, please keep in touch, and thanks again for your service and your friendship.

**TRIBUTE TO HELEN DELICH
BENTLEY**

HON. BARBARA F. VUCANOVICH

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to speak in recognition of my good friend and colleague who has been my friend for many years. This woman, HELEN DELICH BENTLEY, has represented her district, the Second District of Maryland, with energy and enthusiasm.

HELEN is not a typical Republican in many ways. She has battled for the American worker and is fiercely protectionist. She will long be remembered for smashing a sledgehammer on a T.V. set made by Toshiba, a company which exported secret products to the Soviets, as well as her Buy America slogans.

HELEN grew up in a Nevada mining town and has never forgotten her roots. Nevada still considers HELEN one of her own. She is tough but tender; cares about her friends and family; and will be sorely missed by all of us in the 103d Congress. I know we have not heard the last from HELEN BENTLEY. I hope not.

**TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE
HELEN DELICH BENTLEY**

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of the most energetic, tenacious, and delightful Members of Congress, my good friend, HELEN BENTLEY.

Since coming to the House in 1984, HELEN has been the most outspoken advocate of the United States merchant marine since Wesley Jones, the father of the maritime Jones Act, served in Congress at the beginning of this Century. This House has benefitted immensely from her knowledge of America's maritime history and her efforts to preserve our merchant marine.

HELEN BENTLEY has been a staunch defender of our cargo preference laws—laws that were passed to support our commercial fleets. This diminutive lady from Baltimore has struck fear in the hearts of many Federal officials, including a few admirals and generals, who had failed to honor the letter and spirit of those laws.

She has proven herself a very able, and persuasive legislator for America's maritime industries. More than once, HELEN has marched across the aisle or across the Capitol to "discuss" issues with a Member or Senator who had a slightly different view of an issue than she did. Quite often after these "discussions", legislation proceeded representing the views of the gentle lady from Maryland.

I will personally miss seeing her in action at a Committee meeting or on the floor of the House in defense of the merchant marine. That spirit—that level of understanding of our Federal laws—that energy will be impossible to replace.

Mr. Speaker, this House is losing one of its most capable legislators. Fortunately, HELEN has promised she will not be far away.

I appreciate this opportunity to salute my dear friend and to commend her on a truly outstanding legislative career. I wish her God speed.

IN HONOR OF ACADEMIC HIGH SCHOOL, RANKED AMONG NEW JERSEY'S BEST

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today before the House of Representatives to pay tribute to Academic High School. This high school has continually been ranked one of the best public schools in the State of New Jersey, and recently has been ranked one of the top 21 best high schools in the State of New Jersey by New Jersey Monthly magazine.

Academic High School was established in 1976 as a college preparatory public school for highly motivated students. Academic maintains an ethnically diverse population of 30 percent African-American, 30 percent Caucasian, 30 percent Hispanic and 10 percent of other ethnicities. Prospective students must undergo a highly selective screening process. This process is based on the student's elementary school performance, standardized tests, recommendations, attendance and participation in extracurricular activities. With a student-teacher ratio of 15:1, every student's individual academic needs can be addressed. The faculty shows a great deal of dedication to their work. This is exemplified by the fact that 51.9 percent of the teachers hold master's degrees, which is well above the State average. Academic High School has also gone out of their way to become accredited by the Middle States Association, which is an accomplishment worthy of being recognized.

The students of Academic High School have consistently dominated the Hudson County Science Fair and in 1993 they were awarded five of the eight gold medals. Academic students have won trips to the International Science Fair in six of its seven annual competitions. Academic students have distinguished themselves by qualifying as National Merit Semifinalists as well as attending the Governor's Schools and St. Peter's College Summer Scholars Program. Students have also been recognized by receiving the New York Times Young Citizen Award and placing first in the Kiwanis/Key Club Essay Contest. With achievements such as these it is not surprising that 96.9 percent of the graduates go on to attend 4-year colleges, including the most competitive colleges, such as Harvard, Yale, MIT, and Cornell.

Urban education has reached a time of crisis and Academic High School has proven that public schools can overcome this and achieve great success. I am proud to have a school in my district that can be looked upon as a model for other schools to follow in the hopes that they too can achieve the level of excellence that Academic High School has worked so hard to maintain.

TRIBUTE TO RON DE LUGO

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, earlier this year, Congressman RON DE LUGO, chairman of Natural Resources Subcommittee on Insular Affairs, announced his retirement from the House of Representatives. I have known RON for 20 years, and have worked closely with him for 6 years now as a Member of Congress.

I want to give my highest praise to this Member for his work in support of the U.S. Virgin Islands, all U.S. territories, and in fact, for all of the United States as well.

Chairman DE LUGO's career in public service spans 40 years. Among the highlights of his career are:

In 1956, he was elected as the youngest member of the Virgin Islands Legislature.

He was elected to be the first seated delegate from the Virgin Islands to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1972, and has held that position in every Congress since then, except one.

He was elected by his Democratic colleagues as a subcommittee chairman in 1987, and has been reelected to that position in every Congress since that time.

Mr. Speaker, RON often mentions the difference in the consideration he is afforded now as opposed to when he first came to this Chamber in 1968. He rightfully attributes the acknowledgement he now receives to the other Members of this body, for unlike the Representatives from the States, whose rights and obligations are defined by the U.S. Constitution, we delegates exist by authority of Federal law, and the privileges to which we are entitled are determined by the Rules of the House. What RON is too modest to say, but I will say for him, is that if the Members of this body did not find the delegates worthy of the responsibilities they have afforded us, we would not be where we are today. As the senior delegate from the territories, he is the only delegate who has been here to fight for the rights and privileges we currently enjoy, and a great deal of the credit for the successes the delegates and the territories have achieved over the past 20 years should be given to RON DE LUGO.

Mr. Speaker, much has happened to the benefit of the U.S. territories since the time RON DE LUGO began his tenure in Congress. He has played an active role in all those changes, and I want to take this opportunity to publicly thank and commend him for his lifetime of service to the United States and the U.S. territories.

GROUNDBREAKING CEREMONY OF BETH CHAVERIM, VIRGINIA BEACH, VA

HON. OWEN B. PICKETT

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. PICKETT. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure I share with my distinguished col-

leagues the comments of Rabbi Israel Zoberman at the Groundbreaking Ceremony of Beth Chaverim, the Reform Jewish Congregation of Virginia Beach, VA, held September 18, 1994.

Our God, Our Guide, Our Glory, Cherished Friends and Distinguished Guests, "Indeed, this is the beautiful day the Lord has made for us, let us rejoice in it." Our cup of joy runneth over as we have gathered at this sacred season on our land of promise, this field of dreams, to give thanks for having reached a historic milestone.

This significant celebration has been made possible through the heroic spirit of our beloved Beth Chaverim that has grown from a few visionary and courageous souls, 12 years ago, to a proud congregation of about 250 family units. We are here due to the steadfast and zealous labor of love of its members along with the extraordinary welcome and generosity of the remarkable Church of the Ascension that has been our loving home for the past 9 years, allowing us to flourish.

The unique and incredible interfaith drama which since 1986 is the only such between Catholics and Jews anywhere, has received local, national, and international attention, adding to the noble cause of shalom in a changing world. I remain the grateful rabbi of 1,300 Catholic families, an increase of 500 since our arrival.

Father Bill Dale watched over us so very devotedly all this time and Father Jim Parke, who replaced him recently, continues so tenderly to befriend us. Thank you Bishop Sullivan, who wanted but could not be with us today, for all you have meant to us. What an understanding landlord we have in you. We pledge not to forget a kindness that comes from deep within the heart. Together we shall build upon our common bond, allies in the divine pursuit to create a better world, offering the gift of healing, wholeness and harmony.

Standing before you in awe and trembling is the son of the saved remnant of European Jewry, born in Kazakhstan to Polish Holocaust survivors, living his tender years in a German Displaced Persons Camp and proudly raised in the State of Israel, our Zion restored. I confess to my profound conviction that the God of our martyred people led met to be the founding rabbi of a new synagogue in a generation that has witnessed both our people's demise and rebirth.

Beth Chaverim was led into the heart of our beloved city of Virginia Beach to grow with it on these precious American shores of freedom and hope for humanity. It is good to be in a friendly neighborhood. All we seek is to be a blessing; unto ourselves and unto the gracious Jewish and general community of Hampton Roads.

Without Jennifer, my faithful helpmate for 25 years, and our children Rachel and Harel, I wouldn't have come thus far.

"We praise You O Lord our God, master of the universe, who has kept us alive, has sustained and enabled us to reach this miraculous occasion." Let us say Amen.

WHAT REALLY KILLED HEALTH CARE REFORM THIS YEAR?

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, history may remember the 103d Congress for the attention that was given to the issue of health care reform. Despite all of the debate that took place, however, health care reform legislation will not be brought to the House floor for consideration before adjournment. As my colleagues consider the reasons for the downfall of health care reform this year and prepare to revisit the issue in the next Congress, I urge them to read the following editorial which recently appeared in a newspaper that circulates in my district in Illinois *The News-Sun*. I agree with the editorial's observation about the public's rejection of President Clinton's big government approach to health care reform and urge my colleagues to take a closer look at the free market alternatives that have been proposed.

LESSONS IN FAILURE

At Issue: The failed exercise in health reform should show the way to President Clinton and Democratic congressional leaders.

George Mitchell's bitter pronouncement that there will be no health reform this year illustrates one reason that the effort to remake one-seventh of the U.S. economy was doomed from the start: He made a partisan issue of it.

Health reform died, the Senate majority leader declared, because the Republicans killed it. This flies in the face of political reality.

Democrats enjoy a 56-44 majority in the Senate and a lopsided 256-178 edge in the House. If Democrats had fallen in line behind either President Clinton's health reform plan or Mitchell's scaled-down plan or Rep. Richard Gephardt's alternative plan, they could have passed a health bill this year.

Mitchell claims Republicans have an effective veto in the Senate, even though they constitute a minority. Yet, while it is true the Democrats would have had to muster 60 votes to overcome a Republican filibuster, Mitchell could not raise even 51 votes for his or any other plan.

Senate Minority Leader Bob Dole was quite right when he said, "The Republicans didn't kill health care. The American people did."

Poll after poll after poll showed that, after a thorough public debate, most Americans did not look favorably upon the reforms put forward by either the White House or Democratic leaders in Congress.

They didn't like the idea of the government injecting itself into the health care system. They were understandably wary of any plan that would put the government between them and their doctors.

And that's precisely what the Clinton-Gephardt-Mitchell plans would have done. All would have limited a patient's choices in doctors and hospitals. All would have imposed a one-size-fits-all basic health plan. And all would have required massive new taxes.

The Democratic approach gave short shrift to the fact that 85 percent of Americans had health insurance. Instead their proposals, which placed a priority on universal coverage were directed primarily toward the 15 percent of Americans who lack health insurance for some period or another.

The White House also ignored the fact that 80 percent of Americans are satisfied with the medical coverage provided by their insurance. Instead, the administration, decided to depict the insurance industry as greedy concerns that brought the health care system, in Hillary Clinton's words, "to the brink of bankruptcy."

Finally, Clinton-Gephardt-Mitchell conveniently overlooked the fact that 75 percent of Americans are happy with the quality of care they receive.

The death of health reform is a textbook example of how misbegotten public policy can go awry in the face of popular opposition.

If President Clinton and Democratic congressional leaders have learned anything from this failed exercise, perhaps they will work with Republicans next year to craft a far less intrusive health reform plan that most Americans can support.

ACTION NEEDED IN KASHMIR

HON. JAMES H. BILBRAY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to my fellow Members' attention, a matter of grave international concern that has unfortunately gone largely unnoticed as we tangle with the thorny issues of Haiti and Bosnia. I speak of the continued conflict between Pakistan and India over Kashmir.

For too long the people of Kashmir have continued to be deprived the right to self determination. Through occupation and intimidation, the region has been denied the most basic right to determine its own future and destiny. This conflict has not only hurt the people of Kashmir, but has also led to a particularly delicate and dangerous standoff between India and Pakistan. This conflict has not only disastrous possibilities for these two countries, but could destabilize a region that is becoming more intricately economically connected to the United States' national interest.

Because of other ongoing situations, the Kashmir conflict has become largely forgotten, although it remains as heated and as dangerous as any in the world. It is imperative that the leaders of Pakistan and India show the moral courage necessary to settle this conflict and to restabilize not only the lives of the people of Kashmir but of the whole region. In order to encourage this outcome, I call on Chairman ACKERMAN's Foreign Affairs Subcommittee to hold hearings on this issue, exploring both the views of India and Pakistan and possible resolutions to the conflict. In addition, it is imperative that the United Nations show the kind of leadership necessary to steer toward a peaceful outcome of the Kashmir questions.

I encourage all my colleagues to join me in bringing attention to Kashmir and in supporting a peaceful and equitable resolution to the conflict.

SACRAMENTO LOCAL CONSERVATION CORPS

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today in recognition of the Sacramento Local Conservation Corps. This month marks the Corps' 10th year of outstanding service to our community. On October 6, 1994, friends of the corps will gather at the Mather Regional Park site to celebrate the positive impact that they have had on both the youth and the environment in Sacramento.

The Sacramento Local Conservation Corps was created in 1984 by the city of Sacramento Chamber of Commerce in order to provide employment for youth who are non-high school graduates. However, shortly after its initiation, the corps set out as a private non-profit corporation under the guidance and training support of the California Conservation Corps.

Today, the Sacramento Local Conservation Corps operates with a mission to provide a youth development program that integrates education, job skills training and experience through conservation projects and service opportunities that benefit the community.

During the past 10 years, the corps has worked in all areas of conservation and more recently, has developed work projects in the area of recycling. Some of the corps' major projects include: work with the State of California for the preservation and restoration of the river delta; work with the city of Sacramento for their weed and litter abatement programs; and work to clear and clean vacant lots and deserted homes throughout the city. In addition, corpsmembers have been a part of roadway restoration effort under the training guidance of city personnel; and for the past 4 years, the county of Sacramento has contracted with the corps for the purpose of clearing and maintaining the 103 miles of creeks and channels which run throughout Sacramento County, Folsom, and the city of Galt.

Over 800 young adults have participated in the Corps' program in the past 10 years. Many of these young adults have gone on to attain a high school diploma or equivalency certificate and are currently either seeking higher education or are holding gainful employment within the community.

Because of its history of effective program administration, the Sacramento Local Conservation Corps was one of the first Urban Corps to be awarded a grant from the Corporation for National and Community Service. The grant provides funding for the Mather Regional Park project which involves the creation of a 1400 acre park on the former Air Force Base. The grant will employ 51 corps members who will benefit not only from the corps' education and job skills training programs but by a post-service educational award of \$2,500.

The Sacramento Local Conservation Corps is truly a priceless community resource. With countless statistics pointing to young adults as most in need of assistance, this corps has been proactive in sculpting a program which meets almost all of their development needs.

I salute the outstanding record this organization has made for itself in such a short period of time.

I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to the Sacramento Local Conservation Corps on the occasion of their 10th anniversary of service to our community. May this period of success be multiplied in the coming decades.

MATERNAL AND FAMILY HEALTH SERVICES CELEBRATES 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF WIC

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join the Maternal and Family Health Services, Inc. in celebrating the 20th birthday of the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children [WIC], and the 5th birthday of the Farmers' Market Nutrition Program.

The MFHS WIC Program serves an average of 53,500 eligible residents of Northeastern and Central Pennsylvania each month.

The Farmers' Market Nutrition Program began as a pilot project in 1989 and has successfully been integrated with the WIC Program. This program provides vouchers for Pennsylvania-grown fresh fruits and vegetables for children, pregnant women, and other WIC participants. These vouchers are used at participating Farmers Markets in Northeastern and Central Pennsylvania from July to November.

It is a proven fact that healthy babies are happy babies who grow up strong. It is estimated that for every dollar invested in the WIC Program, \$3 in health care costs are saved.

Mr. Speaker, because the WIC Program is such a successful program, I wanted to pay my compliments to the Maternal and Family Health Services for a job well done, and join in birthday celebrations this October 14.

70TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BLOOMFIELD PUBLIC LIBRARY

HON. HERB KLEIN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to mark the 70th Anniversary of the Bloomfield Public Library.

Beginning with its conception in 1923 with a donation of money, books, and equipment to the township of Bloomfield from James N. Jarvie, the library sought to promote more open access to resources and reference materials. In 1924, the first free public library was opened from the help of a newly-formed Board of Trustees and enthusiastic townspeople.

The library has used some innovative approaches over the years. Starting with a bookmobile established in 1950, later in 1981 the Library joined the county of Essex Cooperating Libraries System, a reciprocal borrowing program. Moreover, the public access catalog

was created in 1993 which replaced a card catalog to assist readers in finding materials. These examples of creativity demonstrate how the library accommodated the needs of the public. In addition, activities such as lectures, plays, and the building of a Young People's room encouraged many new patrons. By opening vast new worlds, the Library has enhanced the informational, educational, recreational, and cultural lives of the community.

For 70 years the Bloomfield Public Library has given Bloomfield residents a wonderful service. It has offered boundless knowledge to the entire community, and it is my great pleasure in wishing the library many wonderful years of continued success.

I am delighted to congratulate Director Dorothy E. Johnson and the entire staff at the Bloomfield Public Library.

A TRIBUTE TO JAMIE WHITTEN

HON. J.J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, when JAMIE WHITTEN retires from Congress, we will lose one of the all-time great Members of Congress. For over 50 years, JAMIE has been a stalwart leader in the House of Representatives, a legend, and a national treasure.

It seems like he's been here forever, and it seems that he has been the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and the dean of Mississippi and the dean of the House forever. In all these years, nothing but praise has been given for JAMIE and his service. Not once has any question of impropriety or misconduct been aimed at him. To the contrary, he has been the model of conduct and accomplishment in the House.

I was privileged to attend the ceremony unveiling the portrait of Chairman WHITTEN in September 1984. This was a happy and jolly occasion participated in by Congressman WHITTEN, Mrs. Whitten, former Member Edward Boland, Chaplain James Ford, then majority leader Jim Wright, Minority Leader BOB MICHEL, the late chairman, William Natcher, the late Congressman Member Silvio Conte, former Member Will Hickman, and the late former Speaker Tip O'Neill.

Mr. Speaker, it was obvious that all those people in attendance hastened to pay JAMIE the highest compliment because he is a genuine southern gentleman and a great American. I want to recall some of their remarks.

Congressman BOB MICHEL said he received most of his tutelage from Chairman WHITTEN. "JAMIE taught me what to do and what not to do," he said. "JAMIE WHITTEN is what they call 'a first among equals' in the House, and that is one of the highest honors we can pay to any fellow Member."

Congressman MICHEL went on to add, "the old saying, 'The Buck Stops Here,' does not apply to the Committee on Appropriations; to the contrary, this is where the buck starts in terms of what happens to Federal expenditures. The Committee on Appropriations is where all the crosscurrents meet and come together to make policy work in this institution.

So in honoring JAMIE, we pay tribute not only to a great leader, but I think to the House itself."

At the unveiling, Speaker TOM FOLEY pointed out that while JAMIE was criticized by some for doing too much for his district, he had no apologies; in fact, he was proud of it. As a congressional leader who has worked effectively and diligently for our country, JAMIE reminded us all of this important truth: Fighting for your district does not make you provincial, and fighting for your country does not mean you have forgotten the folks back home.

Our beloved late Chairman Bill Natcher said that when he and the late Congressman Silvio Conte were in charge of the Agriculture Appropriations Subcommittee, they had always found JAMIE WHITTEN to be more than cooperative, and willing to work with them on their bills. When the markup would take place, Natcher recalled, JAMIE WHITTEN would come in and say, "I am with the subcommittee."

Chairman Natcher recalled that James A. Garfield had served on the Committee on Appropriations for 18 years until he was elected President of the United States in 1880. Mr. Natcher said there were times when senior members on the committee would beg Chairman WHITTEN to stay until he too was elected President. Chairman WHITTEN would remind those members to "remember what happened to Mr. Garfield!"—who was one of four Presidents who was assassinated. "Let me say this to you," he would add. "I appreciate the honor, but I think I will just stay right where I am."

The day of the unveiling, Congressman Silvio Conte remarked, "JAMIE has had a very long and successful career in the House, and it is truly fitting that his many years of service to the American people be honored by us today. It has been said that in the making of a perfect portrait, the artist should capture how each observer sees the subject. In viewing JAMIE's portrait, some will see a solid man of the people who has served the State of Mississippi with great distinction for 44 years. Others will see an architect, a foreman of the New Deal, who has contributed greatly to the Nation's industrial and economic health in the past nearly half a century. Still others will see an able and a fair chairman who has presided over the House Committee on Appropriations during one of the most turbulent and difficult times in our history. But those of us who know JAMIE will see all these visages and more. In a building that is filled with likenesses and artifacts, we will have in the Committee on Appropriations office the image of a friend. Regardless of anyone's regional or political affiliation, JAMIE always has an open ear and a friendly handshake. These great qualities combined with his virtually invaluable expertise have made him a real statesman, a chairman under whom Members on both sides of the aisle are honored to serve."

Mr. Speaker, at the ceremony, Chairman WHITTEN made some observations of his own about some of the Members in attendance. "I recall that when my predecessor, George Mahon, had his portrait hung right here years ago, President Ford spoke at that time," he said, "and I was Master of Ceremonies, being next to him. It was a great occasion, but George sent me a copy of the picture taken

while he was here, and his eyes were completely closed. Under it he said, "JAMIE, I had so much confidence in you that I closed my eyes." Well, Chairman WHITTEN wrote back to George Mahon and said, "Mr. Chairman, I am glad you explained it. I thought you were praying."

Mr. Speaker, in closing I wish to let it be known how loved and admired this great man is, and that he will be remembered and revered forever. I am glad to have this opportunity to join with the other Members of this body in tribute to our leader, colleague, and friend, Congressman JAMIE WHITTEN.

THE LESSONS OF JOHN LINDSAY

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor a former member of this body, who was a pioneer in breaking down barriers between whites and blacks, between Democrats and Republicans, and between elected officials and the people they represent, who too often get separated by the buffer zones of power.

I have one enduring image of former mayor and former Congressman John V. Lindsay. During the riots in Los Angeles, Detroit, and Washington, DC in the 1960's, I remember him walking through Harlem with his sleeves rolled up and no security detail.

He was traversing a bridge of his own making—a bridge of racial unity and civil rights. And he was setting an example of unprecedented accessibility for a man of his stature. New Yorkers loved John Lindsay then, and they love him still.

Three weeks ago, I had the good fortune to chat with Mr. Lindsay at his law office. I noticed a framed, handwritten letter in his office from President Clinton, written on August 22, 1994, when the first version of the crime bill was meeting unexpected defeat.

President Clinton put it perfectly when he wrote:

Yesterday when we were waiting for the vote in Congress on the Crime Bill, we lamented the absence in Congress of thoughtful members on both sides who would come together and help the country come together. You were mentioned as the most outstanding example of what we have had and need more of today.

I just wanted to say this and to say I'm thinking of you. Signed, Bill Clinton.

John told me that he considers the Kerner Commission Report to be an important achievement of his career. He served as vice chair of the U.S. Commission on Civil Disorders appointed by President Johnson, which produced the report.

The report revealed that there were two Americas, separate and unequal, one white, one black. He recalled being in Washington when there were sandbags and troops armed with machineguns surrounding the Capitol due to civil unrest.

But the report condemned equipping police departments with the weapons of mass destruction. He was a peace-loving man who was inspired to go into public service when he

served his country in World War II. He witnessed the carnage of his fellow men as he earned five battle stars as a gunnery officer on the U.S.S. *Swanson*, narrowly skirting death as barrages of Kamikaze planes swooped in and crashed all around the *Swanson*. After living through war, John Lindsay devoted his life to peace, both domestic and international.

A graduate of Yale University and Law School, Mr. Lindsay went to work as executive assistant to the Attorney General in Washington from 1955 through 1957, where he argued three constitutional cases before the U.S. Supreme Court. He also represented the Attorney General and the United States in Vienna during the Hungarian revolt, and set up machinery to admit 30,000 Hungarians into the United States.

In 1958, he was elected to the U.S. Congress, where he served for 8 years as a member of the Judiciary Committee. He was also a delegate to the NATO Parliamentarians Conference in Paris from 1964 to 1966, and served as chair of the political committee of the Conference from 1965 to 1966.

John Lindsay was a Republican at the time. His now-famous independence and reform-minded spirit emerged as he fought the status quo and expanded the Rules Committee. He aspired to serve on the Foreign Affairs Committee, but his successful effort to shake up the way Congress did business wrought the ire of guardians of the status quo. As a result, he never made the Foreign Affairs Committee.

But all's well that ends well. One day during John's fourth term, Senator Jacob Javits pulled him aside and said, "John, why don't you run for Mayor?"

Mr. Lindsay, who had aspirations for higher political office, promptly replied, "Why don't you run for Mayor?"

Senator Javits replied, "Because the job would kill me."

"Thanks a lot," John replied.

So John Lindsay ran. And John Lindsay won. And for the next 8 years, he devoted himself to solving urban social problems and expanding civil rights for all New Yorkers and all Americans, serving on the Kerner Commission and as chair of the Urban Action Committee of the U.S. Conference of Mayors.

For all his work on progressive causes, New York City Republicans rewarded Mr. Lindsay by spurning him as their candidate in 1969. John Marchi defeated him in the Republican primary.

Then, John made history. He ran—and won—as an independent. Now and forever more, the very word "independence" in politics is synonymous with John Lindsay.

During his 8 years in office, Mayor Lindsay confronted enormous economic and demographic pressures. As Mayor Lindsay's corporation counsel Norman Redlich wrote after Mayor Lindsay left office in 1973,

John Lindsay was Mayor at a time when three of the most massive population movements in this country's history engulfed the northern cities, particularly New York. There was a movement of the rural poor, primarily black, from the farms to the cities, lured not by the promise of welfare but by the need to survive. At the same time there was the movement of the urban middle and upper classes, spurred by federal housing and transportation policies, out of the cities to

the suburbs. Finally, there was the movement of people and business from the Northeast to the Sunbelt.

This demographic sea change brought New York City's financial health under siege. Onerous Federal laws forced New York City to pick up 25 percent of all welfare payments, a burden not borne by any other city.

That, and the enormous financial pressures of maintaining the City University and the municipal hospitals created a severe fiscal crisis.

As Norman Redlich wrote, "Lindsay dealt with the explosive problems of race in the areas of education, police-community relations, housing and jobs. He tried, with enormous political and personal courage, to resolve in this City the moral dilemma that has faced this country from the day the first black person set foot on these shores three and a half centuries ago."

In short, John Lindsay was a man—and a Mayor—of principle. President Clinton's recent letter to him in August is a profound statement about the lessons that John taught us.

After leaving the Mayor's office, John Lindsay went to Europe for a sabbatical. While there, he contributed articles to such publications as Harper's, Atlantic Monthly and the New York Times Magazine.

John Lindsay was an accomplished writer both in and out of office, authoring three books, including a novel, published in 1975. He was also a contributing editor for many years to Channel 13 and ABC News.

And, John never really left politics. Following his tenure in City Hall, he became President of the Association of Former Members of Congress, of which he is still a member.

He also took an active interest in the arts, serving as chairman of the board of the Lincoln Center Theatre and board member of Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts.

His interests are numerous, as evidenced by the organizations on which he serves as a board member: the Police Foundation, the Association for a Better New York, and former director of the Lincoln Savings Bank.

Mr. Lindsay made his living both before and after serving in office as a lawyer, and a fine one. He was a partner for 36 years at Webster and Sheffield. Today, he is Of Counsel to Mudge Rose Guthrie Alexander & Ferdon.

The success and influence of your life can be measured in part by how many people compare themselves to you. And seemingly all candidates in New York politics bills themselves as "the next John Lindsay."

But there will never truly be "a next John Lindsay," for the simple reason that John Lindsay is one of a kind.

Mr. Speaker, I never took a class from John Lindsay, but I consider him one of my teachers. And it is a profound honor to call him my friend.

PARCA'S RAJI HOUSE: A QUALITY CHILDREN'S RESPITE HOUSE

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the efforts of the organization

known as PARCA, or the Peninsula Association for Retarded Children and Adults. For years, PARCA has been a vital and integral part of the community of the San Francisco Bay area.

Now, with a generous donation from Umang and Ruth Gupta, the group home located at 1401 Palm Drive in Burlingame, CA, is undergoing extensive renovations and is due to open October 14. Once completed, this facility will be the first of its kind in operation in San Mateo County.

The Raji House will provide respite care on the weekends for developmentally disabled children. Twenty-four hour weekend care will be provided, offering three to thirteen children to one counselor—supervision and quality care. Their intention is to eventually expand operations to 7 days a week.

Raji House aims to provide a structured yet relaxed, nonpressured, social atmosphere offering children an enjoyable supervised experience. It will provide indoor and outdoor therapeutic recreational, social, leisure, and educational activities. Indoor activities will be geared toward providing opportunities for individual play and group interaction. Outdoor activities will provide children with exercise, community integration, and opportunities for social interaction.

Community outings and local community resources are an important part of the Raji House respite program, and will be a regular part of the children's stay at Raji House. Depending on the age and developmental level of the children, they will be integrated into the community at large on each weekday, and activities will be provided in a natural setting.

Raji House owes a great deal to Umang and Ruth Gupta who donated \$1 million for its renovation and operational expenses for the next 20 years.

Umang and Ruth Gupta were parents of a developmentally delayed child, Rajan Frances Gupta (Raji), for whom the house was named. Raji was born on October 24, 1984, with profound mental retardation and severe infantile spasms—seizures. He lived for 2½ years until March 17, 1987, and brought a great deal of love and joy into the Gupta family. The Gupta family persevered through this difficult period with the help of various community organization. One such organization was PARCA, whose Board of Directors Umang later joined. The Guptas feel a profound gratitude to the community which helped support them and the needs of other developmentally delayed children and their families.

In PARCA's annual community surveys, a quality respite home scores on the top of the list of community needs. The people of the county of San Mateo are indebted to the generosity of the Guptas for setting up Raji House. The Guptas serve as an inspiration to all who seek to increase the quality of life of the communities in which they live.

A GOOD FIRST STEP TOWARD MEANINGFUL HEALTH CARE REFORM IN THE 104TH CONGRESS

HON. TERRY EVERETT

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. EVERETT. Mr. Speaker, to be certain, health care reform is dead for the 103d Congress. Although I have withheld my official support for H.R. 3955, the original Rowland-Bilirakis health care plan, I feel compelled to cosponsor this legislation before we adjourn. I do this with the hope that this bill will serve as the focus for the health care debate in the next Congress. I believe that H.R. 3955 is a good first step toward meaningful health care reform for the American people.

With its focus on key elements that include the portability of benefits, the removal of pre-existing condition exceptions, other insurance reforms, malpractice reform, and antitrust reform, H.R. 3955 would make significant positive improvements to our current health care system, which I feel that most Americans would agree is the best in the world. I am especially pleased to support this bill in light of the Congressional Budget Office's favorable assessment of the bipartisan health care compromise unveiled in August, which has many provisions similar to H.R. 3955. The CBO concluded that the bill, which is free from new Government bureaucracies and job-killing employer mandates, would result in \$65 billion in deficit reduction and would extend coverage to 92 percent of Americans.

The CBO findings further confirm my firm belief that we can improve our health care system without skyrocketing our Federal deficit or putting Federal bureaucrats in between patients and physicians. When the 104th Congress convenes in January, I would encourage my colleagues to take a close look at H.R. 3955 as a sound basis for health care reform. We owe it to the American people to take a commonsense approach to health care reform that will not jeopardize the outstanding level of care and choice that exists in our present system.

IN MEMORY OF JAMES MATTHEW BROADUS III

HON. GERRY E. STUDDS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, the marine scientific and policy community suffered a tremendous loss with the tragic and untimely death of Dr. James Matthew Broadus III, the Director of the Marine Policy Center at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, on September 28, 1994. Dr. Broadus was recognized internationally for his work on the economics of ocean and coastal resources, particularly in the areas of marine minerals and global climate change.

Jim was the first social scientist appointed to the resident scientific staff at Woods Hole and served as Director of the Policy Center

from 1986 until his death. He was one of those rare breeds—a brilliant academic with a detailed and sophisticated understanding of the political system and an appreciation of the necessity of translating scholarly findings into language understandable by policy makers.

I will miss the contributions that Jim Broadus made to my own work in Congress. He frequently provided good counsel to me and my staff on a wide range of issues. One measure of a person in a position like Jim's is the extraordinarily high level of respect accorded to him by those who worked with him. Under Jim's leadership, the Marine Policy Center blossomed into one of the leading institutions, of its kind because of the productivity of the excellent staff that he put together. It is a productivity for which Jim was directly responsible by the open and collegial environment he nurtured at the Center.

We hope that the memory of his dedication, talent, and leadership will help to sustain the tradition of excellence that he established for the Marine Policy Center at Woods Hole.

Finally, to Jim's family, his wife Victoria, sons, Matthew and Joseph, and daughter, Tory, my staff and I extend our deepest sympathies. I hope that the knowledge of the important and lasting contributions that Jim made, and the deep affection and respect that we had for him, will help sustain you during this time of sorrow.

ST. JOSEPH PARISH: 175TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 175th anniversary of the founding of St. Joseph parish in Erie, Michigan which is located in my Congressional District.

The present church is the third structure to have served the people of Erie. In 1819, pioneering parishioners erected a simple structure made with logs and roofed with tree bark where they could express their faith. The community then known as the Bay Settlement was made up of hunters, trappers, fur traders, and farmers. The church was one of only four in the whole archdiocese of Detroit. The people of Bay Settlement relied on the lake to travel, as well as to receive their ministry, made up of Jesuit priests. In the beginning years, Father Gabriel Richard occasionally traveled to the area.

In 1826, the original structure was replaced by a wood frame church, and by 1833 the church was occupied by its first resident pastor, Father J. DeBruyn. The St. Joseph parish continued to prosper allowing work to begin on the present building, which was completed in 1852, under the leadership of Father Peter Warlop. The church was built of brick, with strong, thick walls, sloping roofs, and a towering steeple. It was a remarkable architectural achievement.

The church of St. Joseph has inspired the people of Erie as their community has grown. Serving as a symbol of hope for the future and reminding them of their predecessors' faith,

the church has been a source of great strength for those who worship there. Today it remains a focal point of the community serving more than 630 families. It also provides invaluable instruction for the young people of Erie and helps to promote their growth and development. The church school assists 193 students in the first years of their learning, from pre-kindergarten through the eighth grade. All this is made possible by the hard work and sound leadership of Father Joseph Plawecki and Rev. Mr. Wesley Cousino.

The rich history of St. Joseph parish, and the lasting tradition of those that worship there, represent the outstanding values that have built our Nation. The commitment and determination of the congregation and people of Erie are illustrated by their strong desire to build on past successes. They are marking this important anniversary with the construction of a new activities center which includes a social hall and a gym. The completion of these facilities will allow the parish to continue to serve the people of southeast Monroe County well into the next century.

Mr. Speaker, I call upon my colleagues to join with me in congratulating the congregation of St. Joseph on reaching this milestone in their history and to wish them similar success in the future.

A TRIBUTE TO PAT RISSLER

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, as my good friend, the Honorable WILLIAM FORD brings his 30-year tenure in the House to a close, so will Patricia F. Rissler, staff director of the Committee on Education and Labor. This dedicated and respected administrator will be retiring at the end of this session after a long and impressive career of service to the Congress.

Pat began her career as a staff assistant to Representative Neil Staeble from Michigan in 1963 and rose through the ranks to become staff director of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service in 1989 and staff director of the Committee on Education and Labor in 1991.

Pat has been a key staff member on issues regarding civil service, education, and labor. As principal policy and political advisor to Chairman WILLIAM FORD, Pat contributed to numerous legislative successes for the Committees on Post Office and Civil Service and Education and Labor. Her credits include the development of the Federal employees retirement systems, the Workplace Fairness Act, Family and Medical Leave, Goals 2000: Educate America Act, National and Community Service Act, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the reauthorization of the Higher Education Act, women's employment equity and civil rights, just to name a few.

Pat was cited several times by Roll Call newspaper as one of the most influential staffers on Capitol Hill and was named runner-up to the Ultimate Hill Climber in 1993.

Pat Rissler is one of the most effective administrators I have every known. I have very

high regard for her professional judgment and keen political insight. Moreover, she is candid, impartial, and trustworthy.

I express my deep gratitude to Pat for her outstanding assistance and wish her much success in the future. I am confident that she will be productive and resourceful in any endeavor she pursues.

THE INTERNATIONAL CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY ACT OF 1994

HON. LANE EVANS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, as a leader in the international economic community, our Nation can be proud that we also maintain one of the most progressive policies in the world by ensuring worker rights for our labor force. In general, U.S. corporations pay their employees fair wages, maintain safe and fair working conditions and are environmentally conscious. Yet, some companies do not feel compelled to treat their workers with the same dignity and respect when operating abroad. Even more disturbing is that although some companies have endorsed a code of conduct for their foreign subsidiaries to live by, there is a significant disparity between the application of these codes to operations in the United States and abroad.

Although most companies would not knowingly contribute to repressive and irresponsible business practices, there have been cases where fundamental and internationally recognized worker rights have been violated. For example, in some U.S. affiliated factories abroad, children as young as 5 work alongside each other from 6 in the morning to 7 at night for less than 20 cents a day. In other cases, contractors like Reebok's Chinese affiliate, Yue Yuen, were found to combine warehouse, workplace and dormitory facilities—contributing to dangerous and inhumane working and living conditions. Fortunately, Reebok pressured its contractor to either correct the situation or lose its contract.

However, the Reebok case is not unique. In many cases, U.S. multinationals engaged in joint ventures or other business arrangements, may not have complete control over ensuring that fair labor practices are guaranteed to workers. Therefore, it is increasingly important that these companies articulate a socially responsible policy and provide active oversight over these standards, so that decisions are not left solely in the hands of local partners.

It is imperative that as an influential economic power, we take the initiative to not only encourage our corporations to adopt a set of voluntary and internationally-recognized principles that promote socially responsible business practices, but to improve their level of adherence to these standards.

I am pleased that Chairmen BROWN and CONYERS, Congresswoman KAPTUR, and Congressman DEFAZIO have joined me in introducing a bill that would codify and broaden socially responsible business practices for U.S. multinationals.

Under this bill, the State Department, in cooperation with relevant agencies, will develop

a set of voluntary guidelines based on internationally-recognized principles. The bill calls on the State Department to include and reaffirm the following:

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development [OECD] and International Labor Organization [ILO] guidelines concerning multinational enterprises and social policy.

The Sullivan, MacBride, and Slepak Principles—codes of conduct for South Africa, Northern Ireland, and the former Soviet Union.

Annual public hearings on the corporate compliance of these principles.

Among other things, the bill calls for increased disclosure, monitoring, and publicity of the corporate level of adherence to these standards. By codifying and broadening awareness of these codes, the United States will demonstrate that foreign investment can remain competitive, while creating a socially responsible climate for trade and investment.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleague to co-sponsor this legislation to ensure that international trade and investment in a positive force in these countries—not a license to exploit workers.

TRIBUTE TO TOM JURCHAK

HON. JOSEPH M. McDADE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to recognize the achievements of an outstanding Pennsylvanian who has made a lasting, positive, and significant contribution to the agricultural economy and the individuals and families involved in farming.

Tom Jurchak is retiring next month after 38 years with the Pennsylvania State University Extension Service. He started in 1956 as assistant agent in Luzerne County and was named to his present position as Lackawanna County Extension Director. Those nearly four decades of service are distinguished by a remarkable dedication, expert knowledge, professional competence, and innovative ideas for improving agricultural production.

Tom's contributions to the commercial vegetable production, tomato, and dairy industries have been invaluable. His monthly "Milk Market News" report is a widely read and valued resource for dairy farmers throughout the entire northeastern United States.

His expertise in the commercial vegetable field has resulted in numerous advancements in soil treatment and production, especially the "no till" tomato planter. Tom was instrumental in the growth of an expanding fresh market tomato industry and the development of a viable and growing local vegetable business and the startup of the oldest farmer-owned night market in Pennsylvania.

I have particular memories of Tom's essential role 21 years ago in gathering information on Federal assistance in the aftermath of damage in my region from Hurricane Agnes. He played a key role in efforts to grow grass on culm banks in northeastern Pennsylvania and development of nutrition aid programs for low-income families. He has also been active in 4-H and youth development activities.

My staff and I are grateful to Tom for serving as a source of information and advice on dairy policy and agriculture issues.

Tom Jurchak will be honored by the Lackawanna County Cooperative Extension Association at a reception in Dickson City, PA, on November 12. He is truly deserving of all of the accolades he will receive. He has been a force for positive change, and I want to extend my appreciation for the remarkable job he has done. My best wishes go to Tom, his wife Marie, their four children, and their families.

KUDOS FOR THE STAFF

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I want to take a few minutes to talk about some of the people who have helped my predecessors and me enact important education and labor legislation over the past couple of decades.

As you and all of our colleagues know, Mr. Speaker, I will be retiring from the House at the end of this session. And as you also know, it is the 435 Members of this body who come before the cameras every day we are session, who get their names in the paper, who get the glory of serving our fellow citizens in this great institution. But behind us are a group of hard-working, intelligent, dedicated and loyal people who do the work of drafting legislation, putting together hearings, writing reports, and making sure that the trains run on time.

In my three decades in the House, I have been blessed to have a great number of people working for me to execute the work we were sent here to do. And as I leave the chair of the Committee on Education and Labor, there are five long-time employees who will be leaving with me. All have worked either for me or for the committee, or for other Members of Congress, for at least 20 years.

Barbara Morrison joined the committee staff in 1974 as an executive assistant for our friend, Carl Perkins. Over the last two decades, she has been an administrative assistant and specialist working in a variety of areas, including labor, budget, employment and training, human resources, and child care.

A native of Nashville and a graduate of the University of Tennessee, Barbara moved to Washington in 1961, working downtown as a legal secretary for 13 years before bringing her experience to the House. Over my 4 years as chairman, Barbara has helped us pass legislation such as the striker replacement bill, pension reform, and the National Service Program.

Lelia Beall first began working for the committee in 1963 and 1964 as a summer intern. Known affectionately as Peanuts, she returned the following summer, stepping in as clerk for the Subcommittee on Labor. She returned to school at George Washington University that fall, but in January 1965, she was asked to come back full time as subcommittee clerk. She did, and continued attending George Washington at night until she received her degree in 1970.

Along the way, Peanuts has been a key legislative assistant for the full committee, ensur-

ing that our work is carried out in a timely fashion and providing institutional memory for the top-level staff who have come and gone for the past 28 years. Her shoes cannot be filled for a long time.

Toni Painter came to work as a part-time secretary to the staff director of the Subcommittee on Elementary and Secondary Education, Jack Jennings, in 1971, and still got home in time to greet her three children returning from elementary school. Over the following 5 years, Toni's hours increased along with Jack's needs. Toni was one of the people who helped us pass this last committee bill of the year, H.R. 6, the Improving America's Schools Act.

Jack Jennings also is leaving. Jack had tried to leave 2 years ago, but agreed to stay on to help Dale Kildee and me pass H.R. 6. Jack has been writing education legislation since 1967, when our colleague Roman Pucinski called Jack right out of law school to leave Chicago and come run the Subcommittee on Elementary and Secondary Education. He has become the most knowledgeable person in this country about federal aid to public education.

A trade newspaper, Education Week, published a profile of Jack in September. It quoted someone as saying, "There probably isn't an important education issue on which Jack hasn't been a key player. He is the one person who really ties the creation of these programs to today's intellectual and political reality." I have to agree.

Few people are replaceable around here, but as I look at the committee and around Washington, I don't see anyone who comes close to matching Jack in qualifications or dedication to the interests of public education. Personally, I'm pleased I won't have to try to serve without his assistance.

For 11 years, until last year, Janice McDonald was my executive assistant. Janice ran my office, administered my personal affairs, arranged my schedule, and read my mind. About a year ago she moved over to the Committee to become its chief administrative officer. She continued to read my mind.

Janice has been on Capitol Hill since 1969, when she left Michigan to work for our beloved friend Phil Hart. That was where I met her. When our colleague Joseph Fisher was elected to the House in 1974, Janice became his executive assistant, remaining until he left 6 years later. After a couple of years in the private sector, Janice joined my personal office in 1983. And with my departure, she, too, is taking her leave of public service.

Janice tells me that she has loved every moment of her life on the Hill—well, I know that can't be true. But she also says she knows enough to write a book, so I'm trying to be careful.

Mr. Speaker, these five people have between them 123 years of public service. Their efforts have made a direct difference to the lives of millions of Americans. The Education and Labor Committee is the "people committee." Its work helps people to acquire the skills they need to become contributing members of society, gives them legal protection from injury on the job, and secures their pensions. It has been my privilege to know these five people, and I wish them the best as they pursue their

respective endeavors when they leave the Capitol at the end of this year.

THANK YOU, DR. KELL

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. BARCIA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, on October 31, the congregation of the Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, will be celebrating the accomplishments of Dr. Donald L. Kell, who will be retiring after forty-one years of service to the Church. I join with the thousands whose lives Dr. Kell has touched with his ministry in thanking him for providing guidance, stability and sensitivity in a world so much in need of those qualities.

Dr. Kell has spent the last twenty six years as the Education Executive for the Michigan District of the Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod. Having served as a teacher, athletic director, youth counselor, and principal, his impact on the young people of Michigan.

His wife of nearly forty years, Carol, and his daughters Gretchen and Gwen, have had the opportunity to experience daily the profound influence that this gentleman exhibits. The leadership that he has demonstrated in their lives carries over to the work that he has done in contributing to the Executive Board of Family Life for the Lutheran Church. He has been extremely sensitive to the teaching of family traditions and values, something for which our nation has a great need.

Dr. Kell is a leader in the development of improved Lutheran education in the 21st century. The Saginaw Valley is tremendously strong in Lutheran education. The quality of education at Michigan's 100-plus Lutheran schools has been enhanced under his leadership, including the all-important development of pre-schools. He has worked tirelessly with our public school system to make sure that there has been constant attention to maintaining high quality throughout our education system.

Mr. Speaker, while Dr. Donald Kell is not a constituent, his life's work has been so important to so many people that I represent that I believe it is most appropriate for me to thank him on behalf of my constituents, and to wish him and his family every blessing as he moves on to new and equally important challenges in his life. I urge our colleagues to join me in wishing him well.

IN HONOR OF THE 325TH ANNIVERSARY OF WOODBRIDGE TOWNSHIP

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the citizens of Woodbridge as they celebrate the township's 325th anniversary. This is a very special time for those living in Woodbridge. It

is a time to look back at the proud and glorious history of the township. It is a time to commemorate a wonderful history.

Woodbridge is the fifth largest municipality in New Jersey with a population of 93,086 covering 27 square miles. The township consists of ten sections, including, Avenel, Colonia, Fords, Hopelawn, Iselin, Keasbey, Menlo Park Terrace, Port Reading, Sewaren and Woodbridge proper. Many major corporations are based or have regional offices in Woodbridge. Among them are: Hanson Industries Inc., Siemens, Ciba Consumer Pharmaceutical, Englehard Corp., Merck & Co., Hess, Carborundum Co., Ecolab, Kullman Industries and Supermarkets General.

The township has a rich history. In 1664, settlers, mostly from New England, began arriving in the Woodbridge area. In 1669, Woodbridge was officially chartered as the property of Sir Phillip Carteret, Governor of New Jersey at the time. In 1751, James Parker opened his print shop which published New Jersey's first newspaper. In 1877, the first school in Woodbridge opened, along with Barron Library. When the United States entered World War II, Woodbridge citizens came together to lend a hand to the war effort by establishing a township defense council to handle all emergencies. In 1965, the township received the All American City Award from the National Municipal League.

This is a proud time for the citizens of Woodbridge because they are celebrating the anniversary of their township. Today, Woodbridge is regarded as a state and national leader for its achievements in local government. Its citizens are kind people dedicated to serving their community. They are the kind of people who come together in times of difficulty, as well as in times of prosperity.

Woodbridge will be concluding their year-long celebration with a heritage ball on October 23. I hope this event is successful and enjoyable for all in attendance.

I am proud to have such a municipality in my district. Woodbridge is just one example of how well government can work. I would like to offer my best wishes to the citizens of Woodbridge for a prosperous future.

PASQUALE NATALE HONORED

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, today it is my pleasure to pay tribute to a distinguished citizen from my district, Detective Pasquale Natale. After 38 years of public service, Detective Natale will be retiring from the Hamden Police Department.

Detective Natale's hard work and commitment to the community have earned him many awards and commendations. In 1984, he was honored as the Civitan Police Officer of the Year. The following year, he distinguished himself as a graduate of the FBI National Academy. Mr. Natale is well known to the citizens of Hamden for his extraordinary commitment to his public responsibilities.

For almost four decades, Detective Natale has worked ceaselessly to ensure the safety

of his community. Despite his many responsibilities, Pasquale has always found the time to support community events and to indulge in his love of athletics. Mr. Natale is also a devoted husband and father to two sons. One of his children, Anthony, has chosen to follow in his father's footsteps as a Hamden police detective.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to salute and honor the commitment and dedication displayed by Detective Natale during his 38 years on the Hamden Police Force. I commend him on a lifetime of invaluable service to the citizens of my district.

AMY FREEMAN LEE

HON. HENRY B. GONZALEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the achievement, dedication, service, and spirit of a long-time associate of mine, Dr. Amy Freeman Lee, on the occasion of her 80th birthday, which was this past Monday.

She is not just a friend of mine, but she is also friend to San Antonio, to Texas, to the arts, and to the animals of this world. She brings true meaning to the sentiment that the world is a better place because of her.

No small space can adequately reflect or summarize the breadth of Dr. Lee's accomplishments and contributions over the years. However, I wanted to take this opportunity here to wish Amy a happy birthday and commemorate as I am able a truly remarkable woman and the life she continues to lead.

For the RECORD, I am enclosing the entry for Amy Freeman Lee from the 1993-94 edition of "Who's Who in the World" and from the 1991-92 edition of "Who's Who in American Art."

SUMMARY

Chairman, Board of Trustees, The Wilhelm Schole, Houston, Texas

Chairman, Board of Trustees, Incarnate Word College, San Antonio, Texas 1973 to 1990

Founder-President—The Texas Watercolor Society

Elected to Membership in the International Art Critics' Association, Paris, France.

Member, Advisory Council, College of Fine Arts, The University of Texas, Austin, Texas

Past President and current Executive Board Member, San Antonio Blind Assoc.

Appointment by the Supreme Court of Texas to serve on the Grievance Oversight Committee, Austin, Texas

Elected Public Member of the Texas Society of Architects, a regional component of the American Institute of Architects

National Trustee and National Secretary of the Humane Society of the U.S., Washington, DC.

Vice-President of EarthKind—HSUS

1984—Elected to Texas Women's Hall of Fame, (Arts and Humanities Division) by the Governor's Texas Commission for Women, Austin, Texas

1984—CBS Documentary, "Reality Is Becoming", a Biography of Amy Freeman Lee (Nominated for an Emmy Award)

1985—The Joseph Wood Krutch Medal—The Humane Society of the United States, Washington, DC.

1988—First "Living Treasure of San Antonio" Award for Outstanding Achievements as Artist, Scholar, Humanist—Presented by the Center For Peace Through Culture—San Antonio, Texas

1988—First Cosmopolis Award For Significant Contribution to Human Understanding Through Humane Movement from The Wilhelm Schole in Houston, TX

1990—J.C. Penny Spirit of the American Woman Award

1991—Appointed by the Supreme Court of Texas to serve on the Lawyer Discipline Commission

1992—Appointed by the Governor of Texas to the Texas Committee For The Humanities

1993—Board of Trustees—The Institute for the Humanities at Salado

1993—Elected Distinguished Fellow—Texas Art Education Association

1994—Elected to the Board of Trustees of The Texas Center For Legal Ethics and Professionalism

1994—Designated "Charter Emeritus Member"—The Texas Watercolor Society

Lee, Amy Freeman

Painter, Lecturer

b San Antonio, Tex, Oct 3, 14. Study: St Mary's Hall, San Antonio, grad. 31; Univ Tex. Austin, 31-34; Incarnate Word Col. 34-42, Hon LittD. 65. Work: D D Feldman Collection, Univ Tex Mus. Austin; Smith Col Mus Fine Arts, Mass; Ft Worth Art Ctr, Tex; Norfolk Mus Arts & Sci, Va; McNay Art Mus. San Antonio, Tex; and others. Comm: Camelia Award Painting, Joskes of Texas, San Antonio, 71. Exhib: Nat Soc Painters Casein & Acrylic, New York, 81; 32nd Ann Tex Watercolor Soc, McNay Art Inst, San Antonio, 81; Nat Watercolor Soc, Brand Libr Art Galleries, Calif, 81; Governor's Tex Educ Week, Tex Artist's Exhib, 83; Tex Watercolor Soc, McNay Art Mus, San Antonio, 83 & 85; Nat Soc Painters in Casein & Acrylic, Nat Art Club, New York, 85; Int-30th Anniversary Exhib-Arte, AC, Monterrey, Mex, 85; Solo exhibits, Sol de Rio Gallery, San Antonio, Tex, 87 & 89; Hors de Concours, 40th Anniversary Exhib, Tex Watercolor Soc, McNay Art Mus, San Antonio, 89. Pos: Art critic, KONO Radio Sta, San Antonio, 47-52; ed critic, KTSA Radio Sta, San Antonio, 79-80. Teaching: Lectr, Trinity Univ, 54-57, San Antonio Art Inst, 55-57 & Our Lady of Lake Col, 69-; lectr English & aesthetics, Humane Ethics-Incarnate Word Col, San Antonio, 66-; vis scholar, St Mark's Sch, Dallas, Tex, 89. Awards: Elected to Tex Women's.

Hall of Fame-Arts & Humanities by the Gov of Tex, Austin, 84; First Living Treasure San Antonio Award, Ctr Peace Through Cult, 88; 20th Anniversary Medal, Univ Tex Health Sci Ctr, San Antonio, 89. Bibliog: To See A World (documentary), 84 & Reality is Becoming, 85, CBS. Mem: Founding mem Tex Watercolor Soc; Nat Watercolor Soc; Nat Soc Painters in Casein; Int Soc Educ Through Art; SW Watercolor Soc; Int Soc Aesthetics. Media: Watercolor. Publ: Auth, Creativity and the Human Spirit, Univ Tex Press, Austin, 73; On the Fifth Day; Animal Rights and Human Ethics—A Game for all Seasons, Acropolis Books, Washington, DC, 77; Winging with the Wild, White Bird (exhib catalog), McNay Art Mus. San Antonio, 1/86. Dealer: L & L Gallery 1107 N Fourth St Longview TX 75601; Sol del Rio Art Gallery 1020 Townsend Ave San Antonio TX 78209. Mailing Add: 127 Canterbury Hill San Antonio TX 78209.

CLARIFICATION OF SECTION-BY-SECTION ON H.R. 5116

HON. JACK BROOKS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to make certain clarifications to the section-by-section description I placed in the RECORD during the October 5, 1994, debate concerning H.R. 5116, the Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1994. Attached are descriptions of sections 208 and 216 of that bill which should be inserted in lieu of the language currently in the RECORD:

Section 208. Production payments.

A production payment is an interest in certain reserves of an oil or gas producer that lasts for a limited period of time and that is not affected by production costs. The owner has no other interest in the property or business of the producer other than the interest in the reserves. The production payment is created out of an oil and gas lease, each of which is a real property interest. Production payments represent a means by which capital-strapped oil producers may monetize their property without giving up operating control of their business. Although a number of States use the ownership theory by treating production payments as conveying interests in real property (*See In re Simasko Production Co.*, 74 B.R. 947 (D. Colo. 1987) (production payment treated as a separate property interest)), it is not clear that this treatment will necessarily apply in all States in case of bankruptcy. As a result, this section modifies section 541 of the Bankruptcy Code to exclude production payments sold by the debtor prior to a bankruptcy filing from the debtor's estate in property. It is not the intent of this section to permit a conveyance of a production payment or an oil and gas lease to be recharacterized in a bankruptcy context as a contractual interest subject to rejection under section 365 of the Bankruptcy Code.

Section 216. Limitation of avoiding powers.

This section defines the applicable statute of limitation period under section 546(a)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code as being two years from the entry of an order of relief or one year after the appointment of the first trustee if such appointment occurs before the expiration of the original two-year period. Adoption of this change is not intended to create any negative inference or implication regarding the status of current law or interpretations of section 546(a)(1).

The section is not intended to have any bearing on the equitable tolling doctrine where there has been fraud determined to have occurred. Further, the time limits are not intended to be jurisdictional and can be extended by stipulation between the necessary parties to the action or proceeding.

EL REGRESO FOUNDATION

HON. NYDIA M. VELÁZQUEZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, on September 23, 1994, I attended the graduation ceremony for El Regreso Foundation, a bilingual

drug and alcohol abuse treatment program in the Williamsburg, Brooklyn section of my district. The event was an incredibly moving experience filled with tears and applause. The feeling of hope overcoming pain and abuse permeated the evening's festivities.

Overcoming the greatest odds and barriers, these graduates literally received a new lease on life, a life formerly plagued with violence, crime and drug use.

This graduation was a perfect example of the ability of our people to take hold of their lives and turn them around, to be able to look into their selves and recognize that they do not want to become another statistic.

Events such as this one at El Regreso, are an inspiration to us all. They are of extreme importance to communities such as Williamsburg, which struggle daily for sources of hope. And while the media bombards us daily with stories of violence, crime and despair, these and other success stories go unnoticed.

Success stories such as the one of Carlos Pagan. He, too, overcame heavy drug use and a hard street life, to become the founder and executive director of El Regreso. He is now a source of inspiration to untold numbers of men and women who go through El Regreso's program, and a bright beacon of light illuminating the dark waters of addiction.

In closing, I salute Carlos Pagan and the staff of El Regreso for reminding our community that the best weapons against poverty, discrimination and even fear are not the escapes offered by powerful hallucinogenics. The best weapons against these enemies are the potency of pride and the power of belief in themselves.

RECYCLABLE COLLECTION PROGRAMS UNCHANGED

HON. NORMAN Y. MINETA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, just a few weeks ago the Congress passed and the President signed into law the Federal Aviation Administration Authorization Act of 1994. Title VI of that Act dealt with preemption of State economic regulation of motor carrier transportation. In general, Title VI would preempt state economic regulation of most forms of intrastate trucking.

A question has been raised recently about whether Title VI has the effect of preempting State economic regulation of the curbside collection of recyclables. It clearly does not.

The relevant language in the Act is in Sec. 601(c) of the Act, which states in relevant part: " * * a State, political subdivision of a State, or political authority of 2 or more States may not enact or enforce a law, regulation, or other provision having the force and effect of law relating to a price, route, or service of any motor carrier * * * with respect to the transportation of property."

The key issue becomes whether the curbside collection of recyclables is within the meaning of the term "transportation of property." That term is a term long used in the Interstate Commerce Act and has had its

exact legal meaning refined over the years through a series of precedents. Sec. 601(c) is an amendment to the Interstate Commerce Act, and we are in Title VI using the term "transportation of property" consistent with its meaning in the Interstate Commerce Act and the related precedents.

The meaning of the term as refined by precedent is broad enough to cover, for example, recyclables being transported as part of a commercial transaction to a major remanufacturing concern, but not so broad as to cover garbage collection and closely analogous curbside collection of recyclables. This distinction is fully spelled out in the written opinion I recently received from the General Counsel of the ICC, which I insert in the RECORD with this statement.

There should be no uncertainty or question in anyone's mind about this: curbside collection of recyclables is not within the definition of transportation of property as the term is used in the ICC Act or in Title VI of the Federal Aviation Administration Act of 1994. Curbside collection of recyclables is therefore not preempted by Title VI.

I would like to thank in particular my colleague from the State of Washington, MARIA CANTWELL, who has taken the leadership role in ensuring that this issue be clarified and in assuring that curbside recyclable collection programs will continue unchanged by this legislation.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION,
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL,
Washington, DC, September 30, 1994.
Hon. NORMAN MINETA,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN MINETA: You have requested my opinion as to whether Title VI of the Federal Aviation Authorization Act of 1994 preempting State regulation of intrastate truck transportation can be interpreted as foreclosing a State or municipality from regulating curbside collection of recyclables in connection with the provision of curbside trash collection service. In my view it cannot.

The ICC has never regulated curbside collection of garbage. In fact, the Commission has issued decisions finding that garbage and refuse are not considered property under the Interstate Commerce Act because they have no value. *See Joray Trucking Corp. Common Carrier Application*, 99 M.C.C. 109, 110 (1965). There is no basis, in my opinion, for treating recyclables that are handled as a part of trash pickup or other curbside collection differently for regulatory purposes. In other words, recyclables segregated from trash for curbside collection should not be deemed to be property under I.C.C. precedent and as such would not come within the purview of Title VI of the FAA Act.

A distinction must be drawn between recyclables transportation that is a part of the curbside collection process and over the road shipments of recyclables in commercial quantities such as a movement of metal scrap from or to a foundry. As I have previously advised in response to a joint letter from Congressmen DeFazio, Rahall and Cantwell to Chairman McDonald, recyclables that have value for use in a manufacturing process have been treated as property under Commission case law. *Transportation of Waste*

Products for Reuse, 114 M.C.C. 92, 104-105 (1971).

Sincerely,

HENRI F. RUSH,
General Counsel.

RESIDENTIAL CURBSIDE RECYCLING

HON. MARIA CANTWELL

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. Speaker, on August 8, 1994, the House approved legislation to preempt intrastate trucking regulations. H.R. 2739 (Conference Report on the Federal Aviation Administration Authorization) contains provisions that preempt State trucking regulations pertaining to prices, routes and services.

In the weeks since the bill passed, concerns have been raised relating to curbside residential recycling programs. I appreciate the fact that members of the House-Senate conference committee on the Federal Aviation Administration Authorization Act of 1994 have clarified that it was not the intent of the Congress to impact curbside residential recycling programs. I would like to particularly acknowledge Public Works and Transportation Committee Chairman NORM MINETA and Surface Transportation Subcommittee Chairman NICK JOE RAHALL for their efforts to ensure that residential curbside recycling programs are not disrupted.

In addition, the ICC has issued a legal opinion that Title VI of the Federal Aviation Authorization Act of 1994 does not preempt a state or municipality from regulating curbside collection of recyclables. According to the ICC, recyclables segregated from trash for curbside collection should not be deemed to be property under ICC precedent and as such would not come within the purview of Title VI of the FAA Act.

Mr. Speaker, it is clear that both case precedent and congressional intent are consistent and definitive—Title VI of the FAA Act does not apply to the transportation for collection of recyclable materials that are a part of a residential curbside recycling program.

THE FARM VIABILITY AND PEST MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1994

HON. CYNTHIA A. MCKINNEY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. Speaker, I come before this body today to introduce The Farm Viability and Pest Management Improvement Act of 1994.

This bill provides incentives for farmers and other users to substantially reduce their use of pesticides, while maintaining an abundant affordable food supply.

The bill is farmer friendly; it provides incentives and assistance rather than punishment, and it encourages farmers autonomy while giving the public the information it needs to trust farm-level decisions.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

The bill has two primary objectives: No. 1 to identify and feature farmers who are using integrated pest management and, No. 2 to generate information and recommendations that will lessen the use and shift resources away from chemical-intensive pest management.

I encourage support and cosponsorship for this bill.

BELIZE INDEPENDENCE

HON. SPENCER BACHUS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. BACHUS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to a potential problem in Central America. It is important because the nation involved is peaceful, committed to democracy, and has close ties to the United States. The nation is Belize; perhaps the most stable and democratic nation in Central America.

English is its official language. It has a literacy rate that exceeds 90 percent.

It's current United Democratic Government, under the leadership of Prime Minister Manuel Esquivel, is pro-American. It is a government working to encourage American investment and working to foster local free enterprise as the best path to prosperity for its 200,000 citizens. It is making progress.

Belize, once known as British Honduras, gained its independence in 1981. It is a member of the United Nations, and remains a member of the British Commonwealth.

However, its neighbor to the west, Guatemala, has a longstanding interest in the Belize access to the Caribbean Sea. In the early 1980's, Guatemala massed troops on its border with Belize in an intimidating fashion. Fortunately, the resolute action of the British Government of Margaret Thatcher in the Falkland Islands war, and the immediate stationing of RAF and British army personnel in Belize, convinced the Guatemalans to immediately avoid confrontation.

Now, however, the British are withdrawing their troops for financial reasons. Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip spent a 2-day visit to Belize this past March to formally signal British determination to maintain Belizean independence and integrity.

I am speaking today as an effort to ward off any miscalculation toward the independence of Belize. This body should do a very simple thing in this matter: Formally note that the United States stands with Great Britain and in full support of U.N. resolutions in full support of Belize independence.

I have asked the Belize ambassador to the United States, the Honorable Dean Lindo, to keep me personally aware of any developments threatening Belize independence.

There is no need now for formal action by this Congress. This should make certain that aggressor nations fully understand that militant actions against the independent status of Belize are unacceptable and will meet immediate response from this body.

REFLECTIONS ON UNITED STATES- TAIWAN FRIENDSHIP

HON. CORRINE BROWN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, these are auspicious days for the Republic of China. After 6 years here in Washington, Representative Mou-Shih Ding of the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative's Office of returning to Taipei to become the Secretary General of the National Security Council. I would like to congratulate Representative Ding on this latest promotion and wish him Godspeed in his new post. I am sure that he will continue to serve his country with the same grace and dignity that he has exhibited while here in Washington.

I would also like to take this opportunity to welcome to Washington Representative Ding's successor, Benjamin Lu, who, like Mou-Shih Ding, has had a long and distinguished career in the Foreign Service. I am confident that the special relationship between our two countries will continue to flourish under Benjamin Lu's stewardship.

October 10 marks the anniversary of the founding of the Republic of China, a day that is marked here in Washington by a number of cultural events. However, there is a more important reason for us to celebrate this date along with our Chinese friends, for it is only under a democratic system that Taiwan has been able to flourish economically and socially as we have seen over the past decade, becoming one of the world's leading economic powers.

To help us celebrate all of these momentous accomplishments for our friends on Taiwan. I urge my colleagues to support U.N. membership for the Republic of China on Taiwan. Although a member of several international organizations, the Republic of China has been refused a seat in the United Nations, which to many of us is truly absurd, for it denies to the world the many economic, social, cultural, environmental, and democratic benefits that the Republic of China's membership could bring. I know that Representative Ding has worked tirelessly for the last year on this matter, and I know that Benjamin Lu will also be deeply involved. I can think of no better way for us to show our support for the democratic ideals found in the Republic of China than to support this U.N. bid.

RETIREMENT OF HOUSE ATTENDING PHYSICIAN

HON. MARILYN LLOYD

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mrs. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a great public servant, a man of complete dedication to duty and a person of great talent—my friend, Dr. Robert Krasner.

There are few individuals in this body that have touched and helped and counseled as many as Dr. Krasner. He has always been

there for us. Whether we need most qualified medical services or just an encouraging word to us through the day, Dr. Krasner was there with a smile. I will miss him.

Mr. Speaker, in June 1991, I was diagnosed with a breast malignancy. Today, I am cancer-free and well. I give Dr. Krasner much of the credit. Although I was in Tennessee for my surgery, Dr. Krasner stayed in touch daily and when I returned to Washington, he found a fine oncologist to provide treatment for recovery and continued to monitor my progress.

Dr. Krasner has served us well and we wish him only the best as he moves on to other challenges.

PATENT LAW CHANGES SHOULD NOT BE PART OF THE GATT LEGISLATION

HON. DANA ROHRBACHER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, recently there appeared in the New York Times an excellent article by Skip Kaltenheuser and Donald Banner that delineates the problems that the patent law changes buried in the GATT implementing legislation would create for small inventors and entrepreneurs. The future of our economy depends in large measure to the certainty provided by the present U.S. patent law protections. I commend this article to my colleagues.

[From the New York Times, Aug. 28, 1994]

DON'T SNEAK PATENT CHANGES INTO GATT

(By Donald W. Banner and Skip Kaltenheuser)

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, soon to be before Congress for implementation, has many virtues. But those good points are tainted by a major change to American patent law that the Administration plans to include in the bill. This change has not been fully debated, it may work grave economic harm on the nation, and to top it off, it is not even required by GATT.

The issue is how long patents run. Now, they last for 17 years from time of grant. Under the proposal, they would run 20 years from time of filing.

The difference may seem trivial, but it is not. Much time can elapse between the filing of a patent and the grant decision; if so, under a time-from-filing system the effective lifespan of a patent can be greatly shortened. Some patents, in fact, take 14 years or more to issue. And, whether the time to grant is long or not, applicants must live with the uncertainty that it may be.

These prospects raise great alarm. Inventors worry that a well-heeled competitor will develop strategies to delay their patents. And funding may become scarce. For small companies, "there's a strong connection between secure, definite patent terms and the ability to gain financing from banks and venture capital," said Robert Rines, a patents lawyer and holder of 60 patents.

An iffy patent term carries another risk: that the patent will run out before it has yielded a marketable product. Universities, which file more than 3,000 patents a year, may be very hard hit. The average interval between a school's grant of a patent license and a marketable product is eight years—

longer for biotech. The more advanced an invention is, the longer the likely time to commercial viability—and the more severe the penalty under a time-from-filing approach.

The Administration vigorously defends its position. Bruce A. Lehman, the Commissioner of Patents, says the average patent is issued 19 months after filing—and thus many patents would last longer than the current 17 years under the change. But the 19-month average understates the reality; it includes many "follow-on" patent applications, all dependent on an initial one. In any case, the focus should be on the commercially critical, leading-edge patents—which often take longer.

Mr. Lehman also says the proposal will ward off "submarine" patent filings. With these filings, applicants allegedly delay decisions so that the patent can surface years later in infringement claims against the unwary. But despite great worry, the data show this practice to be rare.

Moreover, on Aug. 16, the United States and Japan signed a broad patent pact which included an American promise to publish patent applications 18 months after filing. Because submarines are impossible if applications are public, the accord, if approved by both countries' legislatures, will stop the practice.

Is the proposed change intended to speed the patent process? Then it puts the cart before the horse. Most delays are controlled by the Federal patents office, not by applicants. Also, the change hands the office a "timer" with which it could pressure applicants with valid disagreements.

Nor can the Administration say GATT demands this risky change. The treaty only requires signatories to adopt a minimum term of 20 years from time of filing. Thus, Congress need only adopt a simple either-or formula: 17 years from grant or 20 years from filing, whichever is longer.

Finally, the changed patent term is part of the broad patent pact the Administration recently reached with Japan. But, ill-advised though the change seems, no proper assessment is possible without full debate of all these issues.

Such an airing is impossible, however, if the time-from-filing idea remains folded into the GATT bill—especially when, under the applicable "fast track" rules, Congress must vote yes or no on the whole package, with no changes.

In the GATT bill, the Administration should confine itself to the GATT legislation. To do otherwise is dangerous sleight of hand.

IN HONOR OF THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PUERTO RICAN ASSOCIATION FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Puerto Rican Association for Human Development, Inc. [P.R.A.H.D.]. This organization was founded and incorporated in 1974 by a group of students from Rutgers University under the leadership of Dr. Marcos Leiderman, a professor with the Rutgers Graduate School of Social Work. The objective of the association was to expand into

a multi-service agency emphasizing services for the Hispanic community of Perth Amboy. The association offers a variety of educational, vocational and social services to members of the community.

In 1975, the P.R.A.H.D. established the first state licensed bilingual day care center in New Jersey, called "Mi Escuelita Day Care Center." In 1976, the organization expanded once again by starting an ESL program and a latchkey program known as "Escalar." Both of these programs still exist today.

Today, P.R.A.H.D. serves people from ages 2½ and over. The organization, under the direction of Chairperson Ana Cruz Cabassa, and Executive Director Lydia Trinidad, currently employs over 98 people and runs 21 programs. Other services P.R.A.H.D. currently provides include case management, financial aid for heating utilities, food and housing, in-home services for developmentally disabled adults, social activities and job placement for senior citizens, in-home assistance for the elderly, education and counseling on prevention of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases, services for people with AIDS, education on substance abuse, information on pre-natal care, mentors for school children, working with school children to promote healthy habits, and lunches for poor Hispanic seniors.

The Puerto Rican Association for Hispanic Development began as a school project, and grew into a very successful organization. I am very proud to have such an organization in my district. Perhaps the founders did not think at the time that their collaboration would result in such a successful organization or that it would last as long as it has. They should be very proud of their accomplishment and their contribution to society. I am sure that many have benefited from the services this association has offered in the past twenty years. I congratulate them on their 20th anniversary and hope that their annual banquet is successful. Furthermore, I wish them much continued success.

IN HONOR OF ROBERT AND HELEN GRUBBS' 50TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor my good friends Robert and Helen Grubbs of Eldorado, Illinois, who on August 5, 1994 celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary. In an era when families find it more difficult to stay together, the Grubbs are certainly deserving of this recognition for their 50 year union.

Through the years, Robert and Helen have contributed greatly to our community. Many in our area know Robert and Helen best for the 25 years they owned and operated the roller rink in Eldorado. Robert has also been active in local politics for over 40 years, serving many of those as Democratic precinct committeeman.

Robert and Helen have a son, and daughter-in-law, Harvey and Diane Grubbs of Eldorado and a daughter and son-in-law, Evelyn

and Dr. Larry Jennings of Mt. Carmel. Robert and Helen also have six grandchildren and one great-granddaughter.

Along with the people of the 19th Congressional District, I congratulate Robert and Helen on this very special occasion, and I wish them and their family good health and greatest happiness in the many years to come. May we all live such rich and distinguished lives as Robert and Helen Grubbs.

THE EQUITABLE TRANSPORTATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES INTO THE UNITED STATES

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced a concurrent resolution calling for the Clinton administration to take all necessary and appropriate steps to insure fair and equitable participation of U.S.-flag vessels, owned, operated and crewed by citizens of the United States, in the transportation of motor vehicles in the foreign commerce of the United States. If measurable progress on this matter is not made by the time Congress reconvenes next year, I intend to introduce and aggressively move legislation to open the vitally important car carrier trade to U.S.-flag carriers.

Each year, millions of motor vehicles are imported to the United States from abroad, almost all of which are transported by foreign-flag vessels, owned, operated and controlled by foreign companies and crewed by foreign seafarers. While the world car carrier fleet numbers well over 300 vessels, only 4 of these vessels are U.S.-flag. Foreign shipping companies and foreign automobile manufacturers are clearly engaging in unfair trading practices—condoned and facilitated by foreign governments—which have the effect of eliminating or minimizing the participation of U.S.-flag vessels and U.S. seafarers in the transportation of motor vehicles in the foreign commerce of the United States. These unfair and unjustified practices must end. U.S.-flag vessels must be given the opportunity to compete in this trade on a fair and equitable basis.

Mr. Speaker, my concurrent resolution simply asks the President, the U.S. Trade Representative, the Secretary of Transportation and the Secretary of Commerce to redouble their efforts through bilateral negotiations or otherwise to eliminate these unfair and anti-competitive practices. I urge all members to lend their support to this resolution. Should favorable action not be taken on this matter in the near future, I expect for my committee and the Congress to address this issue early next year.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE ROCHESTER AREA MEALS-ON-WHEELS PROGRAM

HON. RON KLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. KLING. Mr. Speaker, volunteers provide a variety of services to the people of the United States, and specifically to my congressional district in western Pennsylvania. Through such legislation as the National Service Act, and the Service Learning Act, I have advocated the development of community service programs. I strongly believe that volunteering can enhance learning by promoting civic responsibility.

To the more than 90 people, each receiving 2 meals a day, the service provided by the Rochester area Meals-On-Wheels program of Rochester, PA, is invaluable. They offer the freedom of living at home to clients whose disabilities limit their ability to provide for themselves adequate meals to fulfill their nutritional needs. These people volunteer to not only prepare the food, but also deliver the food to people who without the program, would have no choice but to relinquish their independence and become institutionalized during their rehabilitations.

On October 28, 1994, the Rochester area Meals-On-Wheels program, will be celebrating its 25th anniversary of service to the community. During this time the program has more than doubled in size and continues to grow each year. It gives me great pleasure to recognize a group of people who have provided such a valued service to people who are so badly in need of it.

In this society where we are continually reminded of hatred and greed, it is heart-warming to see a group committed to the health and well being of others. In 1994, the Rochester program will serve some 45,000 meals. The efforts of the selfless western Pennsylvanians cannot be given enough praise. While these volunteers are not rewarded monetarily for their contributions, the smiles and thank-yous of the people they're helping makes their service worthwhile.

Mr. Speaker, I would once again like to thank the Rochester area Meals-On-Wheels program, for the 25 years they have invested into this community and I offer my support and best wishes in the future for their continued success in public service.

TRIBUTE TO COMDR. WILLIAM R. BURKE

HON. JIM KOLBE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, it is a personal privilege for me today to pay tribute to a truly outstanding Naval Officer, Comdr. William R. Burke. Bill Burke has served with distinction as Deputy Director of the House of Representative's Navy Legislative Liaison Office these last 2 years. Today I want to recognize his

many achievements and commend him for the superb service he has provided to Members of Congress and to our Nation.

A native of Hornell, NY, Commander Burke earned a bachelor of science degree in Systems Engineering from the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, MD. Upon graduation in 1978, he was commissioned an ensign in the U.S. Navy. Commander Burke then completed a rigorous nuclear propulsion training program and submarine officers basic course.

Following his initial training, Commander Burke reported to his first ship, U.S.S. *Lafayette* (SSBN 616), serving as main propulsion assistant and damage control assistant. While on USS *Lafayette*, Commander Burke completed three strategic deterrent patrols. Those serving in ship such as U.S.S. *Lafayette* played a critical role in maintaining a key component of the nuclear deterrence triad during the height of the cold war.

Completing his tour of duty on U.S.S. *Lafayette*, Commander Burke served on the Chief of Naval Operations Staff. There he was responsible for tactical development for the director of the Attack Submarine Division. While stationed in Washington, DC, he also completed a masters of business administration degree at Marymount University.

Commander Burke was next given an opportunity to put into practice his experience in submarine tactical development. As part of the commissioning crew of the U.S.S. *Key West* (SSN 722), Commander Burke served as weapons officer and is a "plank owner" of the *Key West*. After spending two years on the *Key West*, he transferred to U.S.S. *Omaha* (SSN 692) homeported in Pearl Harbor, HI, where he served as navigator.

Immediately prior to his tour here in the Navy's House Legislative Affairs Office, Commander Burke was executive officer of U.S.S. *Cavalla* (SSN 684) also in Pearl Harbor. While on the *Cavalla*, he was awarded the Admiral Chick Cleary Award for the outstanding naval officer afloat presented by the U.S. Navy League. Now, at the Legislative Affairs Office, Commander Burke has provided Members of the House Armed Services Committee, our professional and personal staffs, as well as many of you seated here today, with superior support regarding navy plans and programs. His work has contributed to building a more cooperative relationship between Congress and the Department of the Navy—no easy task given the difficult environment for the Navy these past 2 years.

I've had an opportunity to make many visits to Navy ships and facilities with Bill Burke. I can honestly say I've never traveled with a better escort officer. Bill Burke is efficient, organized and easy going. On one occasion, we arrived on the U.S.S. *Nimitz* while his luggage went elsewhere on the helicopter. Bill Burke showed great resourcefulness as he patched together enough of a uniform—not easy considering his size—to make do. But he was never bothered or upset by such mix-ups. Bill Burke is both professional and an enjoyable traveling companion. I shall personally miss him.

Mr. Speaker, Bill Burke, his wife Mary, and their two children, Jacqueline and William, have made many sacrifices during his 17 year naval career. In four submarine tours of duty,

he has spent a lot of time underway and gone from his family. He has done this, as so many other officers and enlisted men and women have done, to make a significant contribution to the outstanding naval forces upon which our country relies so heavily. Commander Burke is a great credit to the Navy whose uniform he wears and the country he so proudly serves. As he departs to his next tour of duty, I know my colleagues join in wishing him every success, or in Navy parlance, may he have fair wind, and following sea.

CONCERNING ADMINISTRATION POLICY TOWARDS CUBA

HON. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my very strong concern over the President's cavalier discarding of the Cuban Adjustment Act of 1966, which has guided both Democratic and Republican administrations for almost 30 years.

Under the Clinton administration's new policy, Cubans have essentially forfeited the right to claim political asylum from the Castro dictatorship.

The President's about-face is completely misguided. The 1 million Cubans in the United States have not been a burden to this country; they pay taxes, serve in our Armed Forces, and have been elected to Congress.

Among them are distinguished business leaders, including the President of Coca-Cola and the Vice President of Pepsi-Cola; famous artists like Gloria Estefan, trumpeter Arturo Sandoval, and violinist Luis Haza; eminent diplomats like Ambassador Jose Sorzano, Jean Kirkpatrick's deputy at the United Nations; and humanitarians like Dr. Joe Greer, who has received a MacArthur Foundation Award for his work with the homeless in Florida. Under President Clinton's policy, none of these people would have been able to come to the United States. None of them would have been able to make these outstanding contributions to our country.

There are currently some 3,000 children in Guantanamo and Panama, who are the innocent victims of President Clinton's policy. Moved by their plight, the Valladares Foundation offered to assist in their care; it has not yet received even the courtesy of a reply from the administration.

Mr. Speaker, this travesty must be brought to an end, and the bipartisan tradition of receiving refugees from Castro's dictatorship restored.

TRIBUTE TO NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE GRAND ORDER OF PACHYDERM CLUBS

HON. JAMES M. TALENT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to the National Federation of the

Grand Order of Pachyderm Clubs. This organization has dedicated itself toward promoting good responsible government for the past 20 years, since its founding in Columbia, MO.

Over the past 20 years, the Pachyderm Club has expanded to include clubs in 11 States. The Grand Order of the Pachyderm Clubs have initiated a unique concept for political organizations, by adopting weekly luncheon meetings dedicated to political and governmental affairs.

Among their most important accomplishments has been the development of future political leaders and citizen participation as embodied in their motto, "Free Government Requires Active Citizens." This organization promotes better government by opening meetings to the public, and by encouraging all citizens to increase their awareness of political affairs. The Pachyderm Clubs sponsor numerous programs and activities which include the "Political Preparation and Participation" program and political science scholarships.

I would also like to take this opportunity to recognize Mr. George Parker, the founder of the National Federation of the Grand Order of Pachyderm Clubs. His hard work and dedication have provided true leadership to this organization and allowed for its continued growth.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor and a privilege for me to pay tribute to this fine organization, and wish them another 20 years of outstanding service in political and governmental affairs.

THE WORLD SUMMIT FOR CHILDREN

HON. JERROLD NADLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give special recognition to last week's celebration of the fourth anniversary of the World Summit for Children. The World Summit for Children, reportedly the largest gathering of heads of state and heads of government up until that time, united the world in a commitment to protect the lives of children, diminish their suffering, and enhance their futures.

The Summit calls for a shift in U.S. and global priorities to increase assistance toward enhanced health and education of the world's children and families.

Malnutrition and disease suffered by millions of children around the world is one of the most paramount obstacles to the social and economic development of all nations. Tragically, 35,000 children around the world die each day largely from preventable and treatable malnutrition and disease. Further, over the past decade, a total of 40 million children died from vaccine preventable and treatable diseases. Mr. Speaker, we have a global obligation to end this misery and devastation. I credit the World Summit for Children for catalyzing that global commitment.

The World Summit for Children set a number of goals which serve as a global blueprint for eliminating severe poverty and suffering. Those goals include: reducing child and infant deaths by at least one third; reducing maternal

mortality and child malnutrition by half; providing all children access to a basic education; and ensuring universal access to safe drinking water, safe sanitation, and family planning education.

I call on the United States and all other nations of the world to continue to take to heart this united commitment to achieve the goals set forth by the World Summit for Children. I also urge my colleagues to support the World Summit for Children Implementation Act, the bill which implements the Plan of Action adopted by the Summit, and directs adequate funding levels for key education, health and nutrition programs. Mr. Speaker, with strong international solidarity and support, we can soon make the goals of the World Summit for Children a reality.

SUPPORT OF THE CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING

HON. FRED UPTON

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I want to take a moment to recognize the quality programming of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting [CPB]. For the past 25 years, Congress has found that it is in the public interest to encourage the growth and development of public broadcasting for instructional, educational and cultural purposes.

The Public Broadcasting Act of 1967 authorized the establishment of the CPB as a private, nonprofit corporation dedicated to providing high-quality programming and educational services to every American regardless of location or income.

The CPB funds such things as the Public Broadcasting System [PBS] and the National Public Radio [NPR]. Like millions of Americans, I get a great deal of enjoyment listening and watching news and information from CPB's many programs.

I believe both PBS and NPR offer this Nation some of the finest, top-notch programming on the airwaves. Shows like "Sesame Street", "MacNeil-Lehrer NewsHour", "Masterpiece Theater", and "Nova" are a few of the wide variety of selections that you can find. In Michigan, Federal funds help local stations broadcast public affairs programming like "Off The Road" and the Governor's state-of-the-State address.

The Corporation for Public Broadcasting is marked by excellence in broadcasting and commitment to providing first-class programs. I urge my colleagues to support it in the years ahead.

IMPROVING THE FEDERAL MILITARY SURPLUS PROGRAM

HON. EDWARD R. ROYCE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, over the past decade, helicopters have become an indispensable tool for efficient law enforcement, search

and rescue operations, and emergency medical transportation. Increasingly, city, county and State agencies have come to rely on helicopters to effectively serve their communities. Helicopters have proven to be a vital tool in fighting crime and saving lives.

Tight budgets on every level of government have made the acquisition, operation, and maintenance of community service helicopters prohibitive. During this session of Congress, the House and Senate have expressed their concern with providing assistance to State and local governments so that they could perform their fundamental obligations. We have the ability to help these communities fulfill their responsibilities.

The Federal Military Surplus Program awards surplus Army OH-6 helicopters to law enforcement agencies. These helicopters are awarded based on the agencies' ability to meet certain criteria, most importantly need, ability, and intent to wage a comprehensive drug interdiction program within their jurisdictions. These helicopters can also be used for emergency medical transportation and search and rescue operations.

Unfortunately, the aircraft are delivered to recipient agencies as is. This translates into military operational readiness, which is not compatible with law enforcement and other civilian performance and equipment needs. The cost of refurbishing the aircraft to meet the needs of civilian applications is approximately \$400,000 per helicopter. Thus, a paradox has evolved. Recipient law enforcement agencies are almost all facing budget crises, particularly capital budgets. Although they can accept the free helicopters from the Army, they cannot afford to have them modified for their use without budgetary assistance.

Congress has an interest in assisting every law enforcement agency in the country. We have the power to equip them with proven tools necessary to effectively protect their communities. The concept of giving away tools only to have them stored in hangars, on fields, and in garages for lack of resources is wasteful. We must find a way to provide the necessary resources to these recipient agencies so that these communities can be served.

TRIBUTE TO HAM FISH

HON. CARLOS J. MOORHEAD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, it is with some sadness that I rise to say good bye to an old and dear colleague, HAM FISH.

As everyone in the House is aware, HAM FISH has an impeccable pedigree. His family's political tradition is long, storied and honorable.

During his long service to the Nation and its Congress, he has done nothing to dull that reputation. In fact, he has added immeasurable luster to its already glowing history.

I can speak firsthand about this because I have been fortunate enough to work side-by-side with HAM FISH in the Committee on the Judiciary since 1974.

We worked through Watergate, legislation on civil rights, the handicapped, environment,

crime and the courts. He has always been a helpful and insightful leader; a respected committee and House Member; and a valued friend.

Mr. Speaker, I will miss HAM FISH. I thank him for all his service to the Nation and the House. I wish him Godspeed.

TRIBUTE TO OUR COLLEAGUE CONGRESSMAN HAMILTON FISH, JR.

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the New York State Congressional Delegation, I rise to pay tribute to our colleague Congressman HAMILTON FISH, JR., Dean of the New York State Republican Delegation. Our dear friend and scion of the distinguished political family will retire at the adjournment of the 103d Congress after 26 years of honorable service.

"HAM", as he is affectionately known, has earned a reputation as one of the finest and most respected gentlemen in the Congress. A truly independent leader, he has consistently voted with his conscience, ever guided by compassion for the least fortunate among us. And as a masterful legislator, he has understood and effectively applied the principles of bipartisanship and coalition-building in producing an historic record of achievements.

Congressman FISH evidenced his courage and independence with his leadership in some of the most significant, and sometimes controversial civil and constitutional issues in recent history. The ranking Republican member of the Judiciary Committee for more than a decade, he was a principle sponsor of the Americans with Disabilities Act in 1990, and considers its passage his most important legislative achievement.

But there were many other pieces of legislation that reflected his consistent affirmation of civil rights for all Americans: the Civil Rights Act of 1991, the Fair Housing Act Amendments of 1988, the Civil Rights Restoration Act, the Japanese-American Redress Act, and the 1982 Voting Rights Act extension.

Representing the 19th Congressional District in the Hudson Valley of New York, Congressman FISH has been a formidable advocate for a broad array of issues of importance to his constituents. He has compiled impressive records in support of economic development, law enforcement, the environment, veterans issues, and education. In doing so he has upheld a long family tradition of public service.

Generations of the Fish family have served our country, starting with HAM'S great-great grandfather, Nicholas Fish who served as a Lieutenant Colonel in the American Revolution. Many have served in the Congress; his great grandfather, grandfather and father—all Hamilton Fish—and that was just the paternal line of Ham's family.

Throughout his career as a legislator, Congressman FISH has been motivated by the ideals of liberty for his country and its citizens.

Everything else was a means to that end. HAM FISH, our friend and colleague, will be truly missed.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE DOUGLAS APPLEGATE

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as we prepare to adjourn the 103d Congress sine die to pay tribute to our retiring colleague DOUG APPLEGATE.

I have had the privilege of serving in the House with DOUG since I was first elected at the beginning of the 98th Congress in January 1983. I am also fortunate to have served with DOUG on the Committee on Public Works and Transportation, where I have seen DOUG excellent work firsthand. His leadership, most recently as Chair of the Subcommittee on Water Resources, has been exemplary. I know that all his colleagues on the committee—on both sides of the aisle—will miss him a great deal.

In the 9 years I have known DOUG, he has always presented himself and represented his constituents as a true professional. The people of the Ohio's 18th District and the Members of the U.S. House of Representatives are losing a great leader.

I can only hope that DOUG will leave the House with the knowledge that he has served his country with great distinction. I wish DOUG and his family much happiness and success in the years to come. I hope he knows that I will think of him often.

THE CONSUMER PRODUCTS SAFE TESTING ACT

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring attention to legislation which I have introduced which will encourage the Federal Government to review its regulations and guidelines concerning animal acute toxicity tests. The Consumer Products Safe Testing Act will provide avenues for increased awareness and research for nonanimal toxicity testing as a viable, safe, and healthy alternative.

Manufacturers are reluctant to use nonanimal tests without encouragement from the Federal Government. This legislation would encourage industry to expand their research and development, unhindered by the Federal Government, to seek new alternative methods of testing which are as accurate and more humane than animal tests. This bill promotes research and encourages the use of the most technologically advanced techniques.

Alternatives to animal testing are already in use by many household product companies including Avon, Revlon, Redken, Paul Mitchell, and Nexxus. Tests such as Skintex, developed by Ropak Industries in Irvine, CA, and Testskin, developed by Organogenesis Inc., of

Cambridge, MA, use living skin tissue equivalents. With this legislation, these and other progressive companies will help set a new standard for nonanimal toxicity testing.

Introduction of the Consumer Products Safe Testing Act this year will form a solid base of support from which we can move forward and pass this legislation into law next session.

**GOOD SHEPHERD BAPTIST
CHURCH**

HON. HERB KLEIN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the 35th Anniversary of Good Shepherd Baptist Church in Paterson, N.J. I ask my colleagues to join with me in paying tribute to Pastor Roy Jones and the church as it celebrates this occasion on Sunday, October 9, 1994.

The first prayer meetings of the Good Shepherd Baptist Church were held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Miller Moody in 1959. Soon the group met at the YMCA located on Ward Street. After Rev. James R. Burton began overseeing the gathering, the prayer group established a permanent religious organization known as the Good Shepherd Baptist Church. The charter members were: Rev. James R. Burton, Mrs. Mabel Burton, Mr. Miller Moody, Mrs. Mary Moody, Mr. Henry Watson, and Mrs. Dolores Watson.

Pastor Burton remained for the rest of his life with the church until he passed away in 1986. At that time, Rev. Roy E. Jones, Sr. was elected as pastor and installation services were held on Sunday, January 18, 1987.

On April 30, 1990, the church voted to change its name to Good Shepherd Baptist Church. Later that year, it became a member of the New Hope Missionary Baptist Association, and has subsequently become a member of the General Baptist Convention of New Jersey and the National General Baptist Convention.

I am honored that you have given me this opportunity to recognize the contributions Good Shepherd has made to the community. I wish Pastor Jones continued success in all of his good work and service.

**ADDRESS BY ARMENIAN PRESIDENT
TER-PETROSIAN AT THE
UNITED NATIONS**

HON. FRANK PALLONE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on September 28, 1994, His Excellency Mr. Levon Ter-Petrosian, the President of the Republic of Armenia, spoke at the 49th Session of the United Nations General Assembly. I am enclosing the text of President Ter-Petrosian's address, which eloquently sets forth the challenges for the people of Armenia as they fight to build a prosperous, democratic nation from the ruins

of the Soviet Empire. I urge the Members of this House to read President Ter-Petrosian's words, and to reflect on his sage advice for shaping a post-Cold War foreign policy.

STATEMENT

[By His Excellency Mr. Levon Ter-Petrosian]

As with all former Soviet republics, Armenia's economy has been strained by the changes following the disintegration of the Soviet Union and the difficult transition to a market economy. Armenia's economy is further crippled by its over-reliance on trade with the former Soviet republics, the blockade of transportation routes imposed by neighboring Azerbaijan, an embargo by Turkey and the damage inflicted by the disastrous earthquake in 1988. Other external conditions, such as the disruption in transit due to the difficulties faced by Georgia, have exacerbated the situation contribution to the decline in Armenia's industrial productivity. The legacy of the Soviet period, with its inefficiencies and excessive horizontal integration, has worsened the effects of the blockade.

Despite the difficulties, the Armenian Government has begun implementing significant structural reforms to create a healthy market economy, beginning with the privatization process, launched soon after the democratic Armenian National Movement came to power in 1990. Indeed, the commitment to the transformation of the centrally planned economy to market economy stems from the philosophy of the democratic movement in Armenia and is seen as an integral part of the transition to a democratic state.

In turn, a free market economy will flourish in a stable democracy, which promotes and underpins economic development. Armenia today is a country with more than thirty registered political parties, a free press, freedoms of conscience and religion, and with laws guaranteeing civil and political rights. So far, three free elections have been held in Armenia: parliamentary and presidential elections, and the referendum on independence. The upcoming referendum on the Constitution and elections of the National Assembly (parliament) and the President of the Republic will reaffirm the establishment of a democratic tradition.

Democracy is fundamental to the process of economic transformation. This process can be divided into three phases, more or less typical for all countries in transition: institutional reforms, long-term investments and changes of technological structures, and integration into international markets. It is imperative however, to set priorities and to identify the most pressing issues of the moment. In my opinion, Armenia is at the end of the first phase, which includes: creation of a legal framework for economic reform, within which private economic activity can take place, contracts are enforced, and private property is protected; liberalization of prices; privatization; introduction of a national currency; financial and budget stabilization; improvement of the balance payment. We have already accomplished 80% of this phase. Armenia has distinguished itself as being the first among the former Soviet republics to privatize the ownership of agricultural land and livestock production. Privatization of small and medium businesses as well as large enterprises is well underway. In late 1993, with the collapse of the "ruble zone", Armenia faced a monetary crisis. The uncontrollable flow of old Soviet rubles into Armenia, and Armenia's subsequent inability to control monetary policy on its own territory forced the Government to pre-

maturely introduce a national currency, the dram in November 1993. The Government is presently implementing a programme based on controlling and lowering the inflation rate, enforcing a strict budget and controlling fiscal expenditures and targeting assistance to the most vulnerable groups.

Basic reforms have been undertaken in the banking sector, the first step of which was to break apart the "monobank" system of central planning into a "two-tier" system, comprised of a central bank and a group of commercial banks. ***

Armenia considers self-determination in its multitude of manifestations to be an inalienable human right. Armenia's position on the Nagorno Karabakh conflict has been clear and consistent from the start. Armenia has no territorial claims against Azerbaijan. The conflict is between the people of Nagorno Karabakh, who are striving for self-determination, and the Azerbaijani government which is refusing to address the rights of the people of Nagorno Karabakh. Armenia provides moral, diplomatic and humanitarian assistance to the people of Nagorno Karabakh, and it can not accept a military solution which can only mean the genocide or deportation of the population of Nagorno Karabakh.

While the Nagorno Karabakh conflict has gone through periods of both intense fighting and relative calm since I spoke from this podium two years ago, there has never before been a period in the five year history of the conflict when a cease-fire has taken hold for so long. I am pleased to inform you today that the cease-fire of May 12, 1994, which was mediated by the Russian Federation is in general being maintained. What is more gratifying and encouraging is that the de facto May 12 cease-fire, through direct and immediate contacts between the parties to the conflict, was formalized on July 27, 1994, and on August 28, 1994, the parties reaffirmed their commitment to the cease-fire until such time as a political document has been signed.

Armenia congratulates the main parties to the conflict for their commitment to maintain the cease-fire and engage in direct dialogue. Armenia views this as an important confidence building measure, as a major step toward the consolidation of the cease-fire and as a sign of a strong commitment toward the successful conclusion of the current negotiations which in turn will make possible the solution of the problem at the CSCE Minsk Conference.

Clearly, the conflict has entered a new phase in which the parties have demonstrated their desire for peace.

Our new challenge, and the priority for Armenia, is the consolidation of the cease-fire and the establishment of peace. Indeed, there is a historic opportunity today to end the conflict. Yet the cause of peace requires the active, unified support of the international community, including possibly the immediate dispatch of UN and CSCE monitors to consolidate the existing cease-fire. The cumulative impact of the distrust of the past five years on one hand, and the lack of international measures toward consolidation on the other hand may increase the current uncertainty and threaten the fragile cease-fire.

There is no doubt that beyond the cessation of hostilities, a lasting peace will mostly depend on the ability of the main parties to the conflict and the international community to develop innovative and internationally sanctioned mechanisms for its establishment and maintenance.

The primary concern for Armenia has been and remains the security of the people of

Nagorno Karabakh. Both, Armenia and Nagorno Karabakh have repeatedly expressed their readiness to comply with the relevant Security Council resolutions. A lasting peace can be achieved only by ensuring the irreversibility of the peace process through the deployment of international security forces between Azerbaijan and Nagorno Karabakh until such time as a negotiated solution to the problem of Nagorno Karabakh has been reached with the full participation of Nagorno Karabakh at the CSCE Minsk Conference.

Let me return for a moment to the theme I began with. In this period of unprecedented change, many hardships, both expected and unforeseen, have arisen. The present era, full of challenge and hope, gives us new faith in the United Nations as the most privileged and appropriate forum for integrating the global interests of all peoples of the world, which are too fragmented today. A universal accord can be established only when discords are peacefully resolved and full cooperation among nations is achieved. The United Nations, with the noble principles and objectives enshrined in its Charter, and the new responsibilities and tasks it faces today, can and must lead the way to a better organized, more harmonious world.

COLORECTAL CANCER SCREENING PROVISIONS OF HEALTH CARE REFORM LEGISLATION

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my support for the development of a screening program for colorectal cancer (CRC), and to make clear my interest in continuing to work on this important issue. Although the 103d Congress will adjourn without enacting comprehensive health care reform legislation, I am hopeful that the progress we have made over the past 2 years toward the establishment of a national CRC screening program will provide the starting point for action next year. I would like to discuss today a number of issues that need to be addressed in developing such a program.

CRC accounts for about 15 percent of all cancers diagnosed in the United States, and about 12 percent of all cancer deaths. More than 150,000 Americans will develop CRC this year, and more than 57,000 Americans will die of the disease. Because CRC mostly strikes individuals over the age of 50, the impact is particularly significant in States with a high percentage of senior citizens, such as Florida. According to the American Cancer Society, about 10,200 new cases of CRC will be diagnosed in Florida this year, and more than 3,800 Florida residents will die from the disease.

The data also show, however, that many of the deaths could have been avoided through early detection. According to the American Cancer Society, the 5-year survival rates are 92 percent for colon cancer and 85 percent for rectal cancer, when the cancer is detected at an early, localized stage. However, after the cancer has spread regionally, to involve adjacent organs or lymph nodes, the survival rates

drop to 61 percent and 51 percent, respectively. For those persons with distant metastases, 5-year survival rates are less than 7 percent.

A number of the health care reform bills that we considered this year included provisions that would have added CRC screening as a covered benefit under the Medicare program, and required that CRC screening be included in the "basic benefit" package for all Americans. The goal of these provisions was to assure that the health care coverage for all Americans over the age of 50 would include periodic screening for CRC. Some of the bills also included a more comprehensive screening program for individuals at high risk for CRC.

While I strongly support the intent of these provisions, I have been concerned that the language of some of the bills is overly narrow and restrictive in the types of CRC screening that would be covered under the program. Specifically, some of the bills would have allowed reimbursement only for a flexible sigmoidoscopy procedure for individuals in the general population, and a colonoscopy for those at high-risk for CRC. In doing so, these bills would have excluded coverage for CRC screening through such established, cost-effective procedures as the barium enema, as well as through other new screening technologies that may be developed in the future.

I was working on an amendment to the CRC screening provisions of pending health care reform legislation at the time the House stopped its consideration of these bills. The amendment would have removed the procedure-specific bias in the pending bills by providing coverage for the range of screening procedures recommended by the major medical groups. This proposal would have brought the legislative language more in line with the CRC screening recommendations of such respected groups as the American College of Physicians, the American College of Radiology, and the Blue Cross-Blue Shield Association of America.

In order to control the cost of the CRC screening program, my amendment also would have established a single payment level for screening individuals who are not at high risk for CRC. This is analogous to the Medicare screening program through mammography, under which each eligible individual receives a fixed amount that can be applied to an authorized procedure. I believe that the physician and patient should determine the specific CRC screening procedure to be used for each individual patient—not the Federal Government.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to working with my colleagues on legislation that will provide the basis for a comprehensive and effective CRC screening program for all Americans. Prevention, and early detection, are the best and most cost-effective means to cut the mortality rate from this deadly disease. I regret that this Congress will not be able to accomplish this important objective, but it should be high on the agenda next year.

RECOGNITION OF THE DEPARTING KANSAS CONGRESSIONAL STAFF

HON. PAT ROBERTS

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to three special ladies, all of who have greatly contributed to the State of Kansas through their service on Capitol Hill.

By their kindness, professionalism and dedication, I came to know personally all three of these individuals: Ann Sullivan, Jo Jorgensen and Merry Tobin. All worked in Kansas congressional offices and part of the Kansas State Society, serving with me when I was both a Hill staffer and later a Member of Congress. Now they have joined the ranks of the retired, or so they say, to pursue new goals.

Over time, each one has shown Congress true dedication, respect, and a great love for the Big First District of Kansas. Be assured that any visitor to our office will always remember the care and kindness given by these women and their in-depth knowledge of inner workings of Capitol Hill. They were a true example of Kansas hospitality at its finest.

With more than 50 years of Hill service and thousands of episodes and anecdotes between them, Capitol Hill will certainly miss the way in which these women did their jobs. With a heavy heart and great appreciation, I wish to publicly thank them for sharing their time with us and wish them only the best in their future endeavors. Each has made a difference on Capitol Hill. May future generations learn from their dedication and experience and may they enjoy their well-deserved years away from Congress as much as we enjoyed their time working with us.

S. 2500, LAMB AND WOOL CHECKOFF

HON. PAT WILLIAMS

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, the lamb and wool checkoff bill which we are sending to the President is the breath of fresh air to the 2,500 sheep ranchers and farm-flock operators in Montana.

Imagine the doom and despair created last year when Congress torpedoed the Wool Act. Our domestic lamb and wool industry, long under pressure from subsidized imports was left without a research and promotion mechanism.

The successes of the domestic sheep industry in recent years in improving wool and lamb quality and marketing are testaments to the effectiveness of programs under the wool act.

I was proud to be an original co-sponsor of H.R. 5183, along with such colleagues as CHARLES STENHOLM, CRAIG THOMAS, and TIM JOHNSON. Identical legislation passed the Senate and was unanimously approved by the House Wednesday. I'm glad we in the 103rd Congress were able to finish this important business before adjourning.

The program, operated at no cost to the government, must be approved by eligible producers, feeders, and importers. Checkoff rates will be a penny per pound of domestic and imported lamb and two cents a pound on both domestic and imported wool.

That's expected to bring in about \$14 million a year, of which 20 percent would be returned to State organizations.

I'm grateful for the support and research conducted by the Montana Wool Growers Association on this vital issue. Signing this act into law provides a self-help program of benefit to sheep producers and the rural communities which they help support.

MICHIGAN CITY SCHOOLS: USING TECHNOLOGY AS A CATALYST FOR CHANGE

HON. TIM ROEMER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, last week the House passed the Improving America's Schools Act. This reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 will prepare our schools for the next century by providing Federal support to local school districts to invest in the technology and teacher training that is essential if we expect today's students to be competitive in tomorrow's workplace.

I am pleased to announce that these innovations are already being instituted at local schools in Indiana's Third Congressional District. Last week, the Michigan City Area School District unveiled "A Vision for Tomorrow," which is a computer system that will bring an exciting new approach to teaching and learning in our classrooms.

Two years ago, Michigan City educators got together to devise a strategy that would improve teacher-student interaction through the use of technology. "A Vision for Tomorrow" goes beyond merely installing more computers in classrooms—it relies on specially-developed software to energize and expand the traditional way our students learn and our teachers teach.

By the end of the year, "A Vision for Tomorrow" will be fully operational in four Michigan City elementary schools. Each school will have a computer lab and five computers will be installed in every classroom. What makes this system unique is that the computers will communicate through a local area network, which will enable students to use any work station in the school to complete an assignment. Teachers will then be able to access a student's computer files to correct homework or communicate a message.

By the end of next year, all Michigan City elementary schools will be participating in "A Vision for Tomorrow," and a wide area network will be up and running, enabling students and teachers to communicate with their colleagues in other Michigan City schools. This school district looked ahead to anticipate the learning needs of its students, and made the financial commitment to purchase the necessary technology.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Michigan City school administrators and teachers for their foresight in devising and implementing a technology strategy that I believe will produce an entirely new and productive student-teacher dynamic. It is exactly this type of program that we envisioned as we worked on legislation to truly improve America's schools, and Michigan City Area Schools are to be congratulated and emulated.

BASE CLOSURE ACT

HON. GARY A. CONDIT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the passage of S. 2534, the Base Closure Community Redevelopment and Homeless Assistance Act of 1994. This measure has been long awaited by many communities with closing military bases across our Nation. This legislation ensures that homeless providers will work closely with the local community for the best possible reuse of the land and property on the closing base.

Mr. Speaker, I have a closing base in my district, Castle Air Force Base, and coupled with the highest unemployment rate in the State of California, my district is severely impacted. Local reuse authorities need to be able to work with homeless providers so that an overall reuse plan accommodates everyone; the homeless as well as the community. The local reuse authority in my district has welcomed the homeless providers' requests and is working to fulfill their needs while keeping the overall reuse plans for the closing base in mind. It is essential that the community not feel like they are at the mercy of unreasonable requests by "outsider" homeless providers that may not have the best interests of the community as a whole in mind.

Mr. Speaker, I also want to thank Chairman GONZALEZ, House Banking Committee, who, through his diplomatic efforts, pacified a potentially difficult situation for local reuse authorities and the communities they serve. I am hopeful that with the passage of this measure, homeless providers and local reuse authorities will enter into amicable agreements that will benefit both the homeless and the community. I look forward to continue working on this issue and other issues affecting the closing military bases across our country.

LUCA PACIOLI: THE "FATHER OF ACCOUNTING"

HON. COLLIN C. PETERSON

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Italian Renaissance scholar and mathematician who, in 1494, published a work that earned him the title "Father of Accounting."

Luca Pacioli explained in *Summa de Arithmetica, Geometria, Proportioni et*

Proportionalita how the merchants of Venice kept their books and he counseled other business owners to adopt this system of debits, credits, and balances. The system the Franciscan monk described is known today as double-entry bookkeeping and is practiced worldwide as a fundamental accounting principle.

In order to provide some perspective about Pacioli's contribution and the time in which he lived, I have excerpted the following from a playful, mock interview of Pacioli reported by two professors of accounting at the Albers School of Business and Economics at Seattle University. The professors, William L. Weis and David E. Tinius, are CPA's and the co-founders of the Pacioli Society, an educational foundation. The article appeared in the November 1991 issue of the *Journal of Accountancy*.

Q. Fra Pacioli, did you have inkling in life that posterity would award you the title, the Father of Accounting?

P. On the contrary. My field was mathematics and all my manuscripts * * * were attempts to apply mathematical principles to the vital functions of Renaissance society. In 1494 I published the bookkeeping model that was used by Venetian merchants because it hadn't yet been written down in a complete, coherent format.

Q. Just what did the bookkeeping model have to do with mathematics?

P. A lot. You see, the Venetian method—you call it double-entry—was an application of Arabic algebra. You must remember Arabic numerals were introduced to Europe only in the 13th century * * * So Arabic algebra * * * was a magical new toy * * *.

Q. A new toy?

P. For scholars, yes. Imagine working only with Roman numerals! This new system for quantitative manipulation triggered enormous advances in scholarship. A toy as enabling as algebra was truly revolutionary—and we found applications for it everywhere. That's how the Venetian, or double-entry, method evolved.

Q. What was your role in formulating the accounting model?

P. Really quite minimal in one sense, but monumental in another.

Q. Minimal?

P. I was merely the codifier—the technical writer, so to speak—for a system already in use in Venice. I mastered the system in order to teach it to a Venetian merchant's sons whom I was tutoring * * *.

Q. Were there no manuals available to describe the system?

P. None. This must seem incredible to a 20th century reader who can choose from dozens of competing textbooks in accounting, but in the 15th century published documents were rare. The Gutenberg press, on which my *Summa* was printed in 1494, had reached Venice only in 1469.

Q. So timing was a big factor in your becoming the Father of Accounting?

P. Timing was everything. I was the first to publish an accounting model that had been evolving, and used, for nearly two centuries.

Q. Why, then, was your contribution "monumental" if it was neither original nor ingenious?

P. Ah, but it was ingenious! We know that now, with 500 years of critical hindsight. And my role was monumental because my treatise established the double-entry model as the universal standard for accounting in the Western world.

Q. A question of being in the right place at the right time?

P. Exactly. And having the divine fortune of describing a rather ingenious system—one adaptable to virtually every commercial transaction that has emerged over the past 500 years.

Q. That certainly explains why you're the Father of Accounting. Tell us about your *** philosophy of learning.

P. [Leon Battista] Alberti believed learning should be relevant and broadly disseminated and that the results of scholarly effort should be communicated clearly to everyone who might benefit.

Q. For example?

P. Alberti urged me to write in Italian—the "vulgar" tongue virtually everyone used and understood. But Italian was not the accepted language of scholarly discourse. Latin was. Trying to be an accepted member of the academic community while writing scholarly treatises in Italian was a serious career risk *** Alberti wanted me to write for merchants and artists and stonemasons—not erudite mathematicians *** The very treatise that made me the Father of Accounting also contained a thorough discussion of mathematical perspective in language comprehensible to artists.

Q. And?

P. After Leonardo [da Vinci] read my Summa he arranged for me to come to the Court of Milan to tutor him in mathematical perspective and proportion. I joined Leonardo at the Sforza Court in 1496, beginning a seven-year relationship that produced two enduring masterpieces.

Q. Name one.

P. De Divina Proportione—my second major treatise on mathematics. In it I calculated and constructed a system of classical Roman letters as a guide to stonemasons for ornamental lettering on building facades. Yes, I wrote a mathematical treatise for stonemasons—and one they could read and understand ***.

Q. So Leonardo collaborated with you on your second major treatise?

P. Yes. My writing; his drawing. Our De Divina Proportione *** I should point out that Leonardo was seven years younger than I and not particularly well known as an artist, where the Summa had made me a celebrity. If you're looking for the first published affirmation of Leonardo's genius look in De Divina Proportione ***.

Q. That is very impressive. But what does this have to do with ***?

P. The Santa Maria della Grazie mural Leonardo was working on during our first years together in Milan? The one that became the most famous painting of the 15th century?

Q. Are you talking about the Last Supper?

P. None other ***.

Q. Fascinating! You've just said the Father of Accounting was tutoring Leonardo da Vinci in mathematical perspective while that famous artist was painting a mural that exemplified artistic perspective *** Looking at your whole career, what were the watersheds?

P. Writing the Summa and De Divina Proportione permanently etched my name in the history of mathematics and classical lettering and gave me celebrity billing as a teacher and scholar throughout Renaissance Italy *** I can take the most pride in the exploits of my protégé, friend and coauthor, the great Leonardo da Vinci.

Q. Aren't you forgetting ***?

P. Oh, yes, of course. The Father of Accounting issue. It seemed so trivial at the

time, but it turned out to be my most influential legacy. It's hard to believe this simple system for recording and summarizing commercial activity has endured for five centuries! And that posterity has given me such credit for being its codifier!

GLOBAL LEARN EXPEDITION

HON. ERIC FINGERHUT

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. FINGERHUT. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend to the attention of my colleagues an innovative program called the Global Learn Expedition—Northern Hemisphere. This proposal was initiated by the non-profit corporation Global Learn to prepare children for global citizenship and to help them become responsible stewards of the Earth.

I am deeply concerned about the future of American education and embrace creative efforts to improve the changes of our children to lead successful, productive levels. As we approach the 21st century, it is important that we realize the world is truly becoming a global village. Geographical literacy and cross-cultural understanding are absolutely essential for our children to compete and survive in the world to come. Recent ethnic turmoil and radical changes in the political boundaries of our globe underscore the fact that Americans need to be able to understand the historical and international context in which they live.

Yet today, many American children are not gaining this necessary international awareness and understanding. Although the "global village" has brought news footage of distant places into our homes and classrooms, and broadcast our own culture and mass media across the globe, our understanding of the world remains superficial and fragmented. Young school children must gain an appreciation today of the richness and diversity of the peoples of the world in order to be prepared to function and contribute positively to that world.

Global Learn will conduct the Global Learn Expedition—Northern Hemisphere as its first interactive global education project. Beginning in September 1996, a team of nine men and women will drive three vehicles equipped with telecommunication technologies through 37 nations in the northern hemisphere. The team will be hosted by children aged 10 to 12 years old at each stopping point. From behind their desks, millions of students in the United States and across the world will follow this live multi-media tour via computers and televisions. For 10 months, the geography, culture, and daily lives of children from other countries will come to life in classrooms across the United States.

Through on-line computer and cable networks, at least 500,000 fourth, fifth, and sixth-grade students will participate in the expedition as an integral part of their studies. Students will access a daily expedition log over an electronic bulletin board, and ask questions which will be relayed to the expedition team. Twice a week students will watch a video transmission showing the expedition team's progress and interviews with host children in

each community. The students will be able to observe first hand the team's trials and triumphs, the daily problems, and the process of solving them. By following the Global Learn Expedition, these American school children will be connected to the study of geography and culture in a way that is not possible through traditional teaching methods.

Global Learn will expose students to global issues and encourage interactive learning and cooperation among students around the world in order to help them better understand the complexities and wonders of their own communities, relationships, and ultimately, themselves.

This project will pioneer a new approach to education. It offers an educational experience in which children and teachers, through technology and the information highway, establish a real-life connection to the world and its myriad of peoples and cultures, without sacrificing the development of traditional studies. The Global Learn Expedition employs an interdisciplinary approach to education that integrates all areas of study, ranging from math and science to geography and literature. Furthermore, it provides a window through which our children can see and meet their counterparts from around the globe.

I commend the innovative efforts of the Global Learn team to challenge and inspire the students of the world and I applaud the dedication and enthusiasm brought to this project by its founders.

TRIBUTE TO THE BACARDI FOUNDATION

HON. PETER DEUTSCH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an organization which has begun to do wonders to help protect the fragile marine environment of our Nation's recreational waters.

The Bacardi Foundation, a nonprofit organization funded by the Bacardi companies worldwide, has announced its long-term commitment to support the preservation and conservation of environmentally sensitive coastal waters through educational and grass roots programs.

For the past 3 weekends, this organization has sponsored and coordinated Clean Water Weekends—a unique program in the Florida Keys portion of my district. Volunteers and divers from around the country have helped clean miles of shoreline and underwater reefs by removing more than 21,000 pounds of debris to date.

Long-term maintenance of these areas is being promoted through Adopt-A-Reef and Adopt-A-Shore programs. Volunteers who participate in these programs are committed to visiting their site at least twice a year to make sure that it is kept as close to its natural state as possible. In return, they receive a sign to post at the site and an adoption certificate to take home.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in saluting both the Bacardi Foundation and hundreds of volunteers who have

participated in the program to help protect the waters, reefs and shores of the Florida Keys. It is my belief that through its programs, the Bacardi Foundation will continue to make an invaluable contribution to our society by helping to educate the public about the importance of keeping our natural environments clean.

THE FEDERAL RELIEF FOR STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT OF 1994

HON. ROB PORTMAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, this week the Government Operations Committee, on which I serve, voted 35-4-1 to report H.R. 5128, the Federal Relief for State and Local Government Act of 1994, to the full House. This legislation is an excellent first step toward ending Congress' practice of imposing costly unfunded mandates on State and local governments. I urge the leadership to permit full House debate and a vote on this legislation before we adjourn. State and local governments need Congress to take action now, not later.

This very moment, the full Senate is in the process of considering a companion bill. Both House and Senate bills would bring some accountability and honesty to a practice that, quite frankly, has gotten out of hand. By requiring CBO to provide cost estimates on the impact of mandates on State and local governments, committees to authorize financial assistance to cover the costs of mandates to States and localities, and committees to identify the sources of funding for such mandate costs, Congress will have taken a long step toward ending unfunded mandates.

The legislation also sets up an advisory commission to make recommendations to Congress regarding the value of existing mandates and whether they should be eliminated or changed. Finally, the bill gives us information with respect to the impact of mandates on the private sector.

This legislation has the strong support of State and local governments nationwide. House and Senate committees have also reported the legislation on a bipartisan basis for consideration by the full House and Senate. The full Senate is in the process of considering this legislation. I urge the full House to act now.

TOWNSHIP OF SOUTH ORANGE VILLAGE

HON. HERB KLEIN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a dual celebration—the 125th anniversary of the Village Charter of the Township of South Orange Village and the Centennial Anniversary of Village Hall. This month, South Orange will be celebrating its history with numerous activities, including a founder's day

ball and a grand parade. Let me briefly describe a few chronicles of this community.

Transportation has changed in the township from this early period from horseback riding on Indian trails to the opening of the Morris and Essex railroad in 1836. The South Orange train station still exists.

In 1850, gas service became available and electric power was brought into the village in 1888. By 1860, a telegraph office was most likely operating at the South Orange freight station, and by 1926 the Bell Telephone Co. moved into its new building on West South Orange Avenue. In 1932, dial service began.

The first school was constructed in 1811 and consisted of one room. Within a few years, the Columbian School was opened, and this later transformed into a two-story brick building known as "Columbia High School." Other schools were later constructed to adapt to the growing community.

The South Orange Library Association was organized in 1864. In 1926, after this organization accumulated thousands of books, a referendum was passed which supported the creation of "The South Orange Public Library". The library later moved into its current home at the corner of Scotland Road and Comstock Place in 1968.

As you can tell from just these few indicators, South Orange has grown in size and diversity, from an agrarian community to a suburban one. The history of South Orange begins when settlers founded Newark in 1666. The present form of government finds its origins from the creation of South Orange Township in 1861 by an act of the New Jersey State Legislature. Eight years later in 1869, a small group of people received a charter to establish South Orange Village. The community was created with the values of tradition, high standards, and simple government in mind.

Twenty-five years after the village received its charter, its citizens proudly built Village Hall. Nearly everyone in the Village was involved in the project. The Village Hall survived the passage of time without losing its place with the people of South Orange Village. In fact, in 1975 Village Hall was placed on the New Jersey State register of Historic Places, and in 1976 was added to the National Register of Historic Places as well. The Village Hall continues to be a picturesque mark of the village.

I am grateful for the opportunity to honor South Orange and Village Hall. I am also proud to make note of this month's ceremonies because of the important contributions the community has made to our Nation's history.

RETIREMENT OF CONGRESSMAN HAMILTON FISH, JR.

HON. JACK BROOKS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to say farewell to a dear and loyal friend. HAMILTON FISH, JR., has ably and diligently represented the 19th Congressional District of the

State of New York, which first elected him to office in 1968. I have had the high honor of serving with Congressman FISH on the House Committee on the Judiciary since 1969. As the years passed, I became chairman of that committee and Congressman FISH became the ranking minority member. Some Members may not know that Congressman FISH was actually born in the District of Columbia when his father was serving in the U.S. Congress representing the same congressional district HAM serves today. Congressman FISH's contributions to the work of the Judiciary Committee and of the Congress in general cover many years and many topics. His work on civil rights and immigration, to name just a few issues, will be long remembered. We shall all miss HAM FISH and his lovely wife, Mary Ann, as they return home to the State of New York. May happiness and good health accompany them along the way.

TRIBUTE TO CHRISTOPHER BURKETT—SALLIE MAE FIRST CLASS TEACHER AWARD WINNER

HON. FLOYD SPENCE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, it is with pleasure that I recognize Christopher Burkett, from the Second Congressional District of South Carolina, who has been selected as a 1993-94 Sallie Mae First Class Teacher Award winner. Christopher is 1 of 51 teachers nationwide to receive this award.

Sallie Mae, a corporation that specializes in financing student loans and other education-related services, established the First Class Teacher Award 10 years ago to recognize outstanding performance by new elementary and secondary schoolteachers. Selections of recipients of the awards are made for Sallie Mae by a panel of education experts assembled by the American Association of School Administrators [AASA], the professional organization that represents public and private school superintendents and leaders.

Christopher Burkett is a 12th grade American government and economics teacher at Dutch Fork High School in Irmo, SC. He is a 1993 graduate of Newberry College and is beginning his second year as a teacher.

I have had the pleasure of meeting with Christopher and have been impressed with his dedication and enthusiasm for a profession which has as its calling one of the most important in life, that of educating others. The citizens of the Palmetto State can take pride in the selection of Christopher Burkett as their Sallie Mae First Class Teacher Award winner for 1993-94.

SARCOIDOSIS FLOOR STATEMENT

HON. SANFORD D. BISHOP, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. BISHOP. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to recognize and support

November 1994 as "National Sarcoidosis Awareness Month."

Unless you've heard a doctor pronounce its fearsome sounding syllables, you may not recognize the name.

Sarcoidosis is an inflammatory disease that usually appears in the lungs or lymph nodes but can begin in any organ. The cause of Sarcoidosis is unknown and the disease is unpredictable, appearing and disappearing seemingly at random and often for a lifetime. Often someone with Sarcoidosis cannot walk up a flight of stairs without stopping to catch their breath.

Though the majority of people with Sarcoidosis can go on with relatively normal daily activities, 10-20 percent will eventually develop disabling conditions and others will die.

Once thought to be an uncommon disease, Sarcoidosis is now found all over the world, though it appears most commonly in young black adults or in people of German, Scandinavian, Irish, or Puerto Rican descent. It is difficult to estimate the number of those afflicted because Sarcoidosis is often not diagnosed or can be mistaken for other illnesses. However, the best estimate is that it affects about 5 in 100,000 whites in the United States and about 40 of 100,000 blacks.

The National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute at the National Institutes of Health is trying to resolve some of the mysteries surrounding Sarcoidosis. For example: Do heredity, lifestyle or environment have a hand in the diseases severity or appearance? And how can we prevent Sarcoidosis? We are thankful for the work that NIH is doing but we can do more.

This issue is especially personal for me because a member of my staff has been undergoing extensive treatment for Sarcoidosis.

In order to raise public awareness about this disease I again ask for your support and recognition of November 1994 as "National Sarcoidosis Awareness Month."

UNITED STATES AND NATIONS OF MIDDLE EAST SHOULD CONTINUE TO GROW IN UNDERSTANDING

HON. CHARLIE ROSE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, the last 2 years have provided remarkable progress toward a lasting peace in the Middle East. New diplomatic avenues are regularly presenting opportunities for the nations of the region to put aside longstanding differences and make plans for a mutually beneficial lasting peace. Natural resource sharing, common agricultural needs, and the native entrepreneurial spirit of the region are finally having a chance to take hold over political and military advantage. The parties involved in these new beginnings should be praised as peacekeepers, and the U.S. role in encouraging these changes should be escalated.

The recent opening to Syria has been long in coming. The fact that Israeli and Syrian Government officials are conducting meaning-

ful dialog is an indication of the positive direction of talks in the region. The United States should continue to look for opportunities in the Middle East to bring people together, and highlight those items that connect our peoples on human as well as governmental levels. Recently, I became aware of the artistic talents of Mrs. Lawsan Khayat Al-Moualem, wife of H.E. Walid Al-Moualem, the Syrian Ambassador to the United States. The recent exhibit of her works continues to illustrate the fact that art, like music and dance, crosses national boundaries in appeal as easily as art crosses generational barriers. Art appreciation is one human endeavor that does not discriminate against race, creed, color, or national origin. It is one of those intangible human enterprises that joins rather than divides the world's people.

To quote an inscription on the wall of the John F. Kennedy Center for Performing Arts,

To further the appreciation of culture among all the people, to increase respect for the creative individual, to widen the participation by all the processes and fulfillments of art—this is one of the fascinating challenges of these days.

Let the United States and the nations of the Middle East continue to bridge the interests of the region and let us continue to highlight those activities that make us understand each other more clearly. *

IN HONOR OF MARTIN TUMAN, NEWLY ELECTED CHANCELLOR OF THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS OF NEW JERSEY

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Martin Tuman for being elected Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of New Jersey, as well as for a lifetime of achievements. Mr. Tuman has had, and continues to have, a very successful career. He has used his talents to help his community through his work.

Mr. Tuman joined the Knights of Pythias in 1956. Since then, he has been an active member. During the past 38 years, he has served the organization on countless committees. He has been a charter officer and has served as secretary of the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias of The State of New Jersey Charities Foundation, Inc., since its inception.

Mr. Tuman has lived in Bayonne his entire life. He attended the Roberson School, Bayonne High School and then went on to receive a Bachelor of Arts in History and Political Science from Rutgers University in 1950. In 1953, he received a law degree from Rutgers Law School. In January, 1956, he was admitted to the New Jersey Bar. From 1963-68, he served as assistant U.S. attorney of the State of New Jersey, civil division. In June of 1968 of that same year was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States of America. In August of 1969, he was admitted to the Tax Court of United States. Mr. Tuman has also been involved in the judi-

cial system on a local level, as acting magistrate for the city of Bayonne in 1961 and 1962.

Mr. Tuman is a member of a number of associations, such as the Hudson County Bar Association, the New Jersey State Bar Association and the National Association of Trial Attorneys. In addition, he was president of the Temple Emanu-El of Bayonne for 2 years and currently serves on various committees for the Temple.

Mr. Tuman has always found time in his busy schedule to volunteer his time to the citizens of Bayonne. He was a key player in the Bayonne Council Boy Scouts of America and served as the council's president from 1971-74. For his services, he received the Silver Beaver Award and the Shofer Award.

It is impossible to state all of Mr. Tuman's accomplishments. He has done so much for the citizens of New Jersey and America; too much to mention here. Needless to say, Mr. Tuman is an exemplary citizen. He has shown his dedication to the community time and again. I commend him for his many achievements and wish him continued success.

HARVARD BAND'S 75TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. SAM COPPERSMITH

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. COPPERSMITH. Mr. Speaker, tonight, the Harvard University band begins to celebrate its 75th anniversary. As a former member and manager of the band, I rise to salute the college band that the New Yorker magazine called the best in the business.

The Harvard band started performing in 1919, when two undergraduates, Fred Reynolds and Paul McElroy—both class of 1920—decided to replace the university's banjo club with a real marching band for football games. From that ragged beginning, the Harvard University band quickly earned its well-deserved reputation for innovation, quick wit, and first-rate music.

In 1932, the Harvard band first marched into words and pictures on the field, a practice now used by bands around the Nation. The band also pioneered its characteristic scramble style marching, where instead of military marching, the band members sprint from one formation to the next on cue.

Musically, the Harvard band premiered famous medleys of college fight songs written by Leroy Anderson, class of 1929, the renowned composer who got his start as the student conductor of the band. The band also premiered works by Gustav Holst, Aaron Copeland, Leonard Bernstein, Sergei Prokofiev, and P.D.Q. Bach.

This weekend, alumni of the Harvard band will join current members for a joint half-time show at the Harvard-Cornell football game. I regret I have to leave my clarinet in the closet due to our late session, but I salute from the floor of this House 75 remarkable years of musical accomplishment, collegiate camaraderie, and humor by the Harvard University band.

**LUCYEE LEE—VOLUNTEER
EXTRAORDINAIRE**

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to salute a very special individual who is being honored in my congressional district. On Friday, October 14, 1994, the Urban League of Essex County, NJ, will be hosting a testimonial dinner for Ms. Lucy Lee. Ms. Lee has been called a volunteer extraordinaire, for the more than five decades that she has devoted to volunteer activities in this community.

Born in Carthage, NC, Ms. Lee has spent most of her adult life here in Essex County, where she has touched thousands of lives with her concern for community and commitment to helping others. Ms. Lee has long been active in the Presbyterian Church. She taught Sunday school at 13th Avenue Presbyterian Church, Newark, and served as chairwoman of the church's 120th anniversary celebration. She currently worships at Grace Presbyterian Church in Montclair where she serves as a deaconess.

Lucy Lee taught knitting and crocheting to elderly women at the Newark YMWCA, she was a master auxiliary for the New Jersey Hospital Association, she helped establish a teenage pregnancy program for the Newark Board of Education, she volunteered with the American Cancer Society and raised funds for the United Community Fund of Essex and West Hudson, now known as the United Way. From 1968-70 she was president of the Urban League Guild and also served 8 years on the Urban League's board.

If that's not enough, because of her concerns about health in the black community Lucy Lee served four terms as auxiliary president at Martland Hospital. She demonstrated a lifelong commitment to education, the arts and to music. She is also quite a cook and introduced "Simple Pleasures" the cookbook of the Urban League Guild.

Lucy Lee once stated that she wants to do something meaningful with her life. Through her devotion to her church, family and friends, her concern for her community and her willingness to help others she has achieved this ambition. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join with me in recognition of Ms. Lucy Lee a truly special woman.

**SAN FRANCISCO—OCEANSIDE
WATER POLLUTION CONTROL
PLANT**

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure today to congratulate the international consulting engineering firm of CH2M HILL, whose many offices include a long-time presence in the San Francisco area, for winning a significant award this year from the American Con-

sulting Engineers Council [ACEC]. CH2M HILL won an ACEC honor award for the design of San Francisco's new Oceanside Water Pollution Control Plant.

This \$220 million plant was part of a major clean water effort in the city's west side, but it faced difficult siting obstacles. Optimum sites were in prime use areas of Golden Gate Park and along the Great Highway. Because the site chosen had been planned for zoo expansion, which raised residents' concerns over esthetics, noise, vibration, and odor, the city and county of San Francisco asked CH2M HILL to design the pollution control plant under the zoo's future mammal center. The plant's roof—and the mammal center—will cover 70 percent of the total plant area, and will carry a load of 300 pounds per square foot. This makes the Oceanside Water Pollution Control Plant the Nation's first such plant with a zoo on its roof.

CH2M HILL, an employee-owned family of companies involved in the domestic and international consulting engineering business, has nearly 6,000 employees working in more than 70 offices both nation- and world-wide. CH2M HILL is a world leader in engineering service that helps clients apply technology, safeguard the environment, and develop infrastructure. Their work involves planning, design, and program management for clients engaged in hazardous waste remediation, water, waste water and waste management, transportation, and related environmental fields. I congratulate CH2M HILL for this important award!

**THE EXAMPLE OF MELVIN VAN
DENEND**

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of this body to a man whose life should serve as an example to all of us.

Mr. Melvin Van Denend passed away last year, but his work lives on in my community, the western and northwestern suburbs of Chicago. Walking into a nursing home several years ago, Mel was struck by the number of wheelchair-bound patients who had no way of venturing outside the nursing home. Inspired, he and his wife simply started taking nursing home residents, one at a time, on excursions to local points of interest. Over the past 7 years, his program, "Life on Wheels," has grown dramatically. It now has over 40 volunteers and brings joy to over 1,000 nursing home residents each year.

Mel passed away last December after a long battle with emphysema. I hope his life is inspiration to everyone.

I am also submitting an article from the Chicago Tribune about Mel's life and work.

MAN'S VISION TO FREE DISABLED CARRIES ON
(By Sonya C. Vann)

Visiting a nursing home, Melvin Van Denend was struck by the number of patients in wheelchairs who had no visitors and no means by which to venture outside the institution, his wife said.

He had the idea of using a van to get patients in wheelchairs out of their often mo-

notonous routines. From that, the Lombard man and his wife built a not-for-profit agency that began with only two volunteers and now boasts more than 40.

Before his death Dec. 13 at age 65, the founder of Life on Wheels Inc. had given the mantle of director over to Victor Glavach of Wheaton, a writer and organizational consultant with 29 years' experience in the non-profit sector.

In the job since October, Glavach said, "Life on Wheels is small, and very efficiently run by volunteers. I simply give overall management direction and work on fundraising.

"We don't foresee any kind of decline in the operation because Mel and the board anticipated his death, and we're planning on continuing the whole thing," Glavach said.

Van Denend was battling emphysema and had to give up his small decorating business, but was on the mend when he bought a small van for \$20,000 in which two people in wheelchairs could ride along with two volunteers.

"I could never sit around a lot, and I felt God had given me a second chance to do something good, so I came up with this idea for Life on Wheels and bought a van in '87," he told the Tribune in 1990.

Van Denend secured help in 1988 from the Mid-America Leadership Foundation of Chicago, which reimbursed him for the van.

"It took us three months to be able to get insurance because we had no background in working with the handicapped," Alvina Van Denend said.

Today, the group has two vans and two buses and serves convalescent centers in Du Page and the northwest suburbs, with plans to expand to Palos Heights, to other southern suburbs and to parts of Chicago.

Life on Wheels takes nursing home residents who are welfare recipients and have little or no family or friends out for daytime excursions to Chicago area attractions such as the Morton Arboretum or Shedd Aquarium and then out to a restaurant for a free lunch.

Mostly staffed by retirees, the group rotates among different nursing homes, spending one week at each.

"The big highlight is their lunchtime, where they can choose anything they want to eat," Alvina Van Denend said. "They have a choice—as much as they want and deserts."

Life on Wheels' budget for 1993 was \$42,000 and will be \$57,000 in 1994, the lion's share going toward operating and insuring the vehicles, Glavach said.

"What really amazes me is how dedicated the volunteers are and how smoothly the whole thing runs," Glavach said.

**CLARIFYING THE DEFINITION OF
RAILROAD MAINTENANCE**

HON. THOMAS J. BLILEY, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to clarify the definition of railroad maintenance in H.R. 4349, the One-Call Notification Act of 1994.

By and large, rail facilities have been in place for more than a century. During that time they have been extensively mapped, and any encroachment on rail property by a private or public entity must be covered by a lease or other contractual agreement. Those documents define the nature of the encroachment

by transmission line or other facilities and the manner in which they are to be installed on rail property to ensure no breach will occur during routine maintenance by the railroads.

The committees of jurisdiction in both bodies clearly recognized these contractual arrangements and the railroads' outstanding record in maintaining their plant without disturbing transmission lines or other facilities which are buried between 3 and 10 feet underground. As a result, routine railroad maintenance was exempted from the one-call notification requirement.

H.R. 4349 lists examples of railroad maintenance activities such as ballast cleaning, general ballast work, track lining and surfacing, signal maintenance, and the replacement of cross-ties. These examples are not meant to be all-inclusive. Routine rail maintenance covers many other activities, including ditch cleaning, which are part of the ongoing activities railroads carry out to ensure proper drainage and a strong physical plant.

There is no record indicating that these activities are a threat to pipelines or transmission line buried under rail property. As a result, it is appropriate that the definition of routine railroad maintenance be construed in the broadest possible manner.

HONORING DOUG APPELATE

HON. RALPH REGULA

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, one of the satisfactions of serving in this body has been the excellent cooperation that has characterized the Ohio Delegation. I do not know of one instance wherein there has been a division on any issue important to Ohio.

There is always strong bipartisan support for projects and policies that benefit Ohio regardless of which district is directly benefitted.

DOUG APPELATE has been a very valuable member of the Buckeye team. Because of his leadership on the Public Works and Transportation Committee, he provided leverage that enabled each Member to achieve benefits for their constituents in individual districts and for Ohio.

DOUG has been a good neighbor in the Ohio 18th District which is next to the 16th and has always been receptive to teamwork as we served our constituents.

Mary joins me in wishing DOUG and Betty good health and a happy retirement.

JIM, YOU'VE LEFT YOUR MARK

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. BARCIA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, today I want to publicly salute and give thanks to State Representative James E. O'Neill, Jr., a Democrat who has tirelessly served the 95th District of Michigan, including over his tenure several communities in the Saginaw area.

Jim has been a good friend and colleague of mine for many years and I take great pride in acknowledging his fine contributions to the people of his district. Jim has had a diverse and distinguished career, from representing his county in the U.S. Army from 1951 to 1953, to teaching in the Hemlock public schools, to serving Michigan in the House of Representatives.

The name of James E. O'Neill, Jr., is synonymous with concern for excellence in education. As a teacher, Jim instructed high school students in English, history and government and also found time to coach young people in football, basketball and baseball. The people who worked with Jim thought so highly of him that he was promoted to Hemlock Elementary and Junior High School principal in 1957, where he worked until voters elected him to the Michigan House of Representatives in 1966. He was responsible for securing significant funding for Saginaw Valley State University, my alma mater, helping to dramatically improve that excellent institution. He is truly a champion for education.

As a Representative, Jim serves his constituents as vice-chair of the House Appropriations Committee and sits on the State Police, Community Colleges, House-Senate Joint Capital Outlay, School Aid and Department of Education subcommittees.

Jim has lived in Saginaw his entire life, where he has raised two wonderful children, Margaret Ruth and James E. III. He now leaves the Michigan State House of Representatives where he has distinguished himself as one of the most effective legislators in the body's history. The people of the 95th District will be losing a skilled friend who has effectively worked on their behalf. In fact, the entire State House of Representatives will miss a noted leader.

I urge all of our colleagues to join me in wishing State Representative James E. O'Neill, Jr., the very best in his retirement, and thanking him for his most distinguished public service.

AVIS DESERVES ACCLAIM

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, as the chief House cosponsor of the Americans with Disabilities Act, it is a particular pleasure to rise today to commend Avis Rent-A-Car for its outstanding efforts and unflagging commitment to make its car rental services widely available to Americans with disabilities. A recent example is an Avis initiative making available specially equipped "Wheeler" vans to provide new options for customers who use wheelchairs.

Avis deserves special acclaim for quickly and amicably reaching a landmark agreement with the Department of Justice to provide to disabled renters a full range of vehicles equipped with hand controls and to take other steps to expand access of persons with disabilities to car rental services.

The degree of cooperation between Avis and the Justice Department is an excellent ex-

ample of how American business is, in the words of the Department, bringing down the barriers to travel that affect the way people with disabilities work and spend their leisure time. In fact, the Justice Department determined that Avis had implemented many of the procedures outlined in the settlement agreement long before the parties agreed on all the terms.

Currently, the Justice Department is investigating allegations that a number of other car rental firms may have violated the Americans with Disabilities Act. I hope that these firms and the Justice Department will view the agreement with Avis as a model for future settlements and as an added stimulus to complete current negotiations. As the Avis agreement demonstrates, government and business can work together in a spirit of cooperation to achieve shared goals. When that happens, business and consumers are both winners, and the public interest is best served.

I hope that other industries will follow the Avis example and work to ensure that the Americans with Disabilities is implemented in a reasonable and effective manner.

OUR VETERANS OF COLOR, MEN AND WOMEN OF VALOR AND COURAGE

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, as we approach Veterans' Day, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize and pay tribute to the men and women who have fought for our country in the Armed Services, particularly our African-American veterans. This year marked the 50th anniversary of D-day. With the commemorations came some bittersweet remembrances.

For most of my life, I have heard of the stories told by African-American veterans of their treatment as second-class citizens in the Armed Services. In 1944, my uncle John Garrett was a Staff Sergeant and platoon leader of the 229th Port Company attached to the 1st Engineer Specialist Brigade of the 1st Army and on June 6, his contingent of 75 men was responsible for transporting ammunition to the landing Allied Forces. Now, a commander of the Crawford Crews Post 251 of the American Legion, he often tells how he and his platoon members merely wanted to prove their manhood, their pride and patriotism, and receive the dignity accorded men of war. Instead, the French bestowed medals on them while their own country did not, all because of the color of their skin.

Last weekend I attended a reunion of "Black Veterans of D-day and the Normandy Campaign" and marveled at the mixed emotions that were present. While stories of mistreatment were flying, there was a sense of hope lingering in the air. There are some positive things taking place. Our Secretary of Veterans Affairs, Jesse Brown, is African-American. During the recent Congressional Black Caucus Legislative Conference a brain trust and hearing on veterans was held. The brain trust was

well attended and informative. President Clinton attended a reception following the event and acknowledged the treatment of the African-American soldiers in the segregated units and how extremely well they performed their varied duties despite the negative behavior towards them. There was a general feeling at the reunion that there will be fairer treatment of the African-American veteran—male or female—in the future.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure my colleagues will want to join me as I pay tribute to these national heroes—our veterans—Norman Ashton, Noel Brooks, Harold Brown, Roscoe Colson, Harold Drew, Gordon Garrett, John Garrett, John Henderson, John Knox, Joseph Marshall, Lawrence Page, Jesse Parrish, Wilbur Smith, Eugene Summons, Nathaniel Wicks, Dorsey Williams, Edward Williams, and Norman Wilson and have United States flags flown over the Capitol, in their honor, on Veterans' Day 1994.

**HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH
SEPTEMBER 15-OCTOBER 15, 1994**

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to recognize a very important occasion, the commemoration of the Hispanic Heritage Month. Hispanic Americans came to America for the same reasons that my parents did—to seek opportunity, freedom, security and the chance to better their lives for themselves and for their families.

It is with great pleasure and pride that I share with you the names of just a few of the many Hispanic Americans in my district who have not only achieved their goals but continue to reach out and lend their experience, time and knowledge to others within the great State of Connecticut.

Mr. Manuel Diaz, Jr. is a University of Connecticut graduate; Member of the Windham Board of Education and Supervisor of the Laboratory at Windham Hospital.

Mr. Carlos Flores is an accountant and member, Board of Finance in Windham, CT.

Mr. William Garcia is Executive Director, Centro De La Comunidad in New London, an educational and social service organization for Hispanics which just celebrated its 25th anniversary. In 1969, Bill was a founding member of this organization as well as the previous president of the United Way, New London Pequot Foundation and New London Rotary Club.

Ms. Grissel Benitez-Hodge, formerly a member of the New London Board of Education, is Dean of upper class students at Wesleyan University and the current President of the Board of Directors of Centro De La Comunidad in New London, CT.

Ms. Yolanda Negron is the first Puerto Rican elected to the Board of Selectmen, 1992, Windham, CT. Prominent Puerto Rican political organizer for statewide and local political campaigns.

Ms. Josie Zemko is head of the language department at New London High, volunteers at

Centro De La Comunidad to help recent Hispanic immigrants, as well as assists new Spanish speaking students at the high school.

Ms. Rose Mary Fuentes Loffredo is a respected member of the business community operating her own catering service, Siesta Catering. As a singer in a South American band, Rose Mary entertains and educates children in the public school systems about South American and Mexican music culture.

Ms. Leila Gonzalez Sullivan is President of the Middlesex Community Technical College. A leader and longtime proponent of bilingual education, she is well respected by her colleagues in the higher education community.

Mr. Speaker, while there are many more names to be recognized, I would like to thank all the leaders of the Hispanic community in my district for their untiring efforts and acts of selflessness as they aspire to the Hispanic tradition of achievement.

LEYLA ZANA

HON. ELIZABETH FURSE

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Ms. FURSE. Mr. Speaker, I have spoken out in the past on the House floor about the egregious situation Leyla Zana finds herself in.

Leyla is the first and only Kurdish woman parliamentarian deputy in Turkey's history. She has been held in solitary confinement by Turkish authorities since March 2, nearly 7 months now. Her crime? Public speech, for which the Turkish government wants her sentenced to death.

Leyla was first arrested and severely tortured by the Turkish police in 1988 for engaging in peaceful demonstrations on behalf of prisoners against the barbarity of torture, and for respect for human dignity and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

I want to read from Leyla's September 15 letter to me and I ask permission to submit it in its entirety to the RECORD.

I came to realize that war and violence, inflicted by a society based on macho values—worship of power and destruction of the weak, had brought the Kurdish and Turkish peoples to the point of civil war and to the brink of social and moral disaster. I therefore resolve to take an active part in political life in order to send a different message

*** In October 1991, I was elected deputy to the Turkish Parliament with 82% of the vote.

*** during my swearing-in ceremony, a phrase I spoke in Kurdish, on friendship and coexistence between Kurds and Turks within the context of equality and of respect for the identity of the other [caused me to be] described as a "separatist," and "ally of terrorists," a "traitor." My photo was used in the target practice of the Turkish police ***

I am determined to continue, by peaceful means, the struggle for peace between Kurds and Turks, for democracy, and for respect for human rights. These, I believe, are the universal values which must unite us, beyond differences of language or religion.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the leadership Congressman PORTER is taking on behalf of Leyla Zana, as well as the other five duly

elected parliamentarians representing Kurdish populations who are also being detained. As elected officials, we all must speak out against this abuse of humanity.

Ankara, 15 September 1994.

Ms. ELIZABETH FURSE,

House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR COLLEAGUE, I read in the Turkish press that you are considering taking action to demonstrate your solidarity with me. I am very touched, and would like to express my warmest thanks.

I am the first and only Kurdish woman parliamentary deputy in Turkey's history. My political experience began outside the gates of the Turkish prison where my husband, mayor of Diyarbakir (the main Kurdish city), was imprisoned for 10 years and 8 months. Prisoners' wives organized peaceful demonstrations against the barbarity of torture, and for respect for human dignity and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. For the activity I was harassed and persecuted by the Turkish police, who finally arrested me in July 1988. I was severely tortured for 59 days, and still bear the scars, both psychological and physical.

I came to realize that war and violence, inflicted by a society based on macho values—worship of power and destruction of the weak, had brought the Kurdish and Turkish peoples to the point of civil war and to the brink of social and moral disaster. I therefore resolved to take an active part in political life in order to send a different message, one of respect for human beings, their dignity and their inalienable rights, and of the need for dialogue about the deep problems in our society. In October 1991 I was elected deputy from Diyarbakir to the Turkish Parliament, with 82% of the votes.

My first clash with the Turkish political establishment, dominated by generals and men who deny the very existence of the Kurdish people, took place during my swearing-in ceremony in Parliament. A phrase I spoke in Kurdish, on friendship and coexistence between Kurds and Turks within the context of equality and of respect for the identity of the other, elicited a violent attack from the media. I was described as a "separatist", an "ally of terrorists", a "traitor", etc. My photo was used in the target practice of the Turkish police. After that, I barely escaped two attempts on my life. (In fact, eighty-four national and regional leaders of our Democracy Party have already been assassinated).

On 2 March 1994, on my return from a European trip during which I had been received by President Mitterrand of France and Jacques Delors, President of the European Community Commission, I was arrested along with five other deputies. Since then we have been held in preventive detention. We are criticized for our statements in Turkey and abroad, including those before the Helsinki Commission. The Turkish Government want us sentenced to death for our opinions. For 7 months I have been in solitary confinement. My only contacts with the outside world are my lawyers and a few authorized visitors.

In spite of these difficulties and the poor state of my health, I am determined to continue, by peaceful means, the struggle for peace between Kurds and Turks, for democracy, and for respect for human rights. These, I believe, are the universal values which must unite us, beyond differences of language or religion.

Any support from the United States is of great importance to us. I count in particular on the solidarity of my feminist sisters,

those admirable American women to whom the struggle for democracy, peace and equality is so greatly indebted. Come and be with us as observers of the trial. Write via the Kurdish Institute of Paris, which will see that the message gets to me.

Thanking you again, and awaiting your reply, I remain.

Sincerely yours,

LEYLA ZANA.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MASS REVOLT AT AUSCHWITZ-BIRKENAU

HON. JIM McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, October 7 of this year marks the 50th anniversary of the revolt of prisoners in the Nazi death camp for women at Auschwitz-Birkenau. A group of Sonderkommandos, prisoners who fueled crematoria with corpses, took a stand against their oppressors by blowing up a crematorium. Many Nazi guards were killed, and hundreds of prisoners escaped. This effort was undertaken by a group of very courageous women prisoners led by a young Jewish woman named Rosa Robota.

Over a period of months, the small group of women slave laborers who made fuses for the V-2 rockets stole small quantities of gunpowder which was later smuggled to the camp's underground and used to make primitive grenades. The heroine in this operation was 20-year-old Rosa Robota. Rosa and three of her suspected collaborators were arrested and indescribably tortured by the Gestapo for weeks. Rosa was the only person who knew the names of the members of the underground and the channels by which they communicated. Despite all of the torture she endured, Rosa revealed nothing. On January 6, 1945, Rosa Robota and her three comrades were hanged, just weeks before the camp was evacuated.

Mr. Speaker, it is important to recognize the heroism of these women as we commemorate the 50th anniversary of the revolt. Contrary to what many of us learned in elementary school, Rosa's story is one of many which illustrate two important points in history: (1) that the Jews did not follow like lambs to the slaughter but, in fact, fought back courageously, with every weapon at their disposal, and (2) the heroic Jewish women played a crucial role in anti-Nazi resistance.

A foundation has been established to honor this valorous young woman, and I would like to enter into the RECORD well-deserved recognition of her deeds and those of her comrades.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM PRESSLY COCHRANE

HON. TILLIE K. FOWLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mrs. FOWLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the 80th birthday celebration of my con-

stituent, not only to Florida's Fourth Congressional District, but to the U.S. House of Representatives as well.

Mr. Cochrane worked for the House of Representatives in various capacities after his arrival on Capitol Hill in 1955. For 17 years he served as the Assistant Parliamentarian until his retirement in 1979. During most of his tenure on the Hill, Mr. Cochrane, served under three separate Speakers of the House, Carl Albert, Sam Rayburn and John McCormack. Always devoted to his position and never one to play politics, Mr. Cochrane loyally fulfilled his responsibilities to every Member of the House, as many of you may remember.

Mr. Cochrane currently lives in Palm Coast, Florida, and I am very proud to have the opportunity to represent him in Congress. I salute his dedicated service to our country.

Again, it is with great pleasure that I wish William Pressly Cochrane a very happy birthday.

RECOGNIZING MS. ANNA HUNT BIVINS OF CLEVELAND

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a remarkable and inspiring individual in my district in Cleveland, who both reminds and teaches us about two important keys to life—education and determination. Ms. Anna Hunt Bivins received her equivalency high school diploma this summer, 60 years after leaving high school without her diploma. That achievement is itself worthy of praise, but that is just part of the picture.

Ms. Bivins has raised 8 children, and 2 step-children, and more than 30 young ones call her Grandma. Her nurturing was not exclusively for her own children though, as she became a tutor in her General Educational Development class to help with their final exam. As a model of poise and self-respect in the Cleveland School District for 21 years, she shared her love for the kids by trying to keep them in school, from becoming mothers and fathers too soon, and by teaching them lessons of virtue and dignity.

But the most telling aspect of her story, Mr. Speaker, is that on the way to take her equivalency exam, Ms. Bivins was knocked down and attacked for her purse. She refused to give up her handbag, even when the attacker threatened to hit her, and held him off until another student scared off her assailant. While she was unnerved and unable to take her exam that day after studying for the GED for a year, this setback did not deter her from reaching her long-awaited goal: She later took that exam and received her diploma.

Mr. Speaker, let us all recognize Ms. Anna Hunt Bivins as someone from whom we could all learn a lesson. Just as she would not relinquish her purse to her assailant, Ms. Bivins would not give up her desire for education, nor would she give up on kids that some perhaps had written off. Her commitment to education, not only for herself, but for the students whom she loves, teaches our youth about being re-

sponsible, about achieving goals, and about not letting anything stop us from reaching those goals. Recently, the Cleveland Plain Dealer newspaper featured Ms. Bivins in an article that painted a wonderful portrait of hope.

I ask that this article be entered into the RECORD for my colleagues to read. Please join me in recognizing this outstanding citizen, Ms. Anna Hunt Bivins.

[From the Cleveland Plain Dealer, Sept. 12, 1994]

FOR WOMAN, 75, EDUCATION WAS WORTH GOING BACK FOR

(By Anjetta McQueen)

CLEVELAND.—It would be hard to say education is not important to Anna Hunt Bivins. After all, she had been out of school for 60 years and was mugged during final exams, but that did not keep her from getting an equivalency diploma. And nothing stops the 75-year-old grandmother from helping others get theirs.

"Learning is never-ending," Bivins said in a recent interview at her East Side apartment. "It's something you can always benefit by."

This summer, after a year of study, she received a certificate for completing the high school equivalency program. She was featured as the program's speaker of the year. All the while, she helped tutor fellow General Educational Development students in classes at Our Lady of Fatima Community Center, at E. 67th St. and Quimby Ave. in Hough. Recently, she has been recovering from a car accident injury.

Bivins, who dropped out of high school at 15, said she was glad to help a program that gave people a second chance. Two years ago, after rearing eight children and two step-children, the twice-widowed Bivins watched her last child graduate from high school and decided she should, too.

She started classes at Our Lady of Fatima. "She was really a lovely student," said Linda Sullivan, the Cleveland schools' GED instructor at Our Lady of Fatima, who recalled Bivins bringing doughnuts, coffee and tea to class. "She inspired a lot of the younger students."

"And she kind of mothered us all."

For the most part, Bivins enjoyed her experience. The math was a little hard, she said, but she got through it. By July 1993, she was ready for her final test.

"Age brings wisdom," Bivins said, leaning forward to shift weight off her back. "I had sense enough to know this."

The exam was going to be easy, she remembered thinking as she walked down the stairs to the Cuyahoga Community College Main campus classroom, where the test was held. But lost in her thoughts, she didn't notice the boy until he had knocked her down and grabbed her purse straps.

"He threatened to hit me," she recalled. "I told him, 'You're just going to have to hit me.'"

"That young man needed to be in somebody's classroom," she said. "He wasn't more than 17 or 18."

The teen ran when one of Bivins' classmates came to her aid, but she knew she wouldn't be able to take the test.

"Back upstairs, I just fell apart," she said. "But I came back."

Bouncing back seems natural to Bivins, who spent most of her recovery time fielding phone calls from grandchildren and church friends.

"I've been slowed down on account of this spinal injury," she said. "I have to wear this

back brace most of the time. But it's not going to stop me from going to church or doing my work."

All around her neat apartment are signs of a vibrant, youthful woman tempered with classic Southern charm: In the living room, plastic coasters were stacked neatly on a glass coffee table with a full candy dish. An aerobic step, a ski exercise machine and a small stack of videos rested in another room.

On almost any afternoon in Bivins' home, one can also find a freshly baked cake filled with homemade jam or jelly and her latest sewing project pinned snugly to an old dressmaker's mannequin.

Besides cooking and sewing, she also models, sells Avon cosmetics and teaches Bible classes at Unity Baptist Church on Kinsman Rd.

Her other hobbies include singing with a local gospel group called Flight to Glory and spoiling her grandchildren.

"Grandchildren?" she asked, spreading dozens of snapshots with smiling faces onto her dining room table. "Oh, I stopped counting at 30."

Growing up came in a hurry for Bivins in New Orleans, where she dropped out of the 10th grade to work in her father's store and married at 18 as a way out of the house. She said dropping out of school left her hurt and embarrassed.

"In those days, they didn't care whether you finished school," said Bivins, who added that all of her children finished high school. "During my day, it was the thing to marry young and grow up with my children."

Now, among the GED students whom she sees, there are still young girls whose life choices also made them miss out on high school.

"These are young women barely 30 years old, unmarried with five or six children," Bivins said. "I ask them why do they do that. They just drop their heads."

Bivins, who came to Cleveland in 1947, spent 21 years urging students—girls especially—to do well and behave in school. She worked as a hall monitor for Cleveland schools, one of the few jobs she could get without a high school diploma.

"I was always telling them to be ladies," Bivins said. "You know, to quit being so common *** beer cans in the rest room, necking with boys in deserted corridors. ***"

"But I love those kids," Bivins said. "Many of them see me now and they say, 'Ms Hunt—they all still call me that, you know—I wish I had listened to you.'"

"Life is a teacher, and you're a fool if you don't pick up on it," Bivins said. "Even as a child, I didn't miss a class."

GATT IS A BAD DEAL

HON. SHERROD BROWN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I urge Members from the Midwest and other agricultural areas to listen to America's dairy producers. I grew up working on a dairy farm, and believe me, the last few years have not been easy for America's dairy farmers.

GATT will just make things worse. Free trade is a joke for the dairy farmer under GATT. Competitors from Europe and elsewhere will maintain a considerable advantage over American producers. These foreign pro-

ducers are generously supplied by their governments with a strong trade tool: export subsidies.

If GATT passes, U.S. subsidized exports will be restricted to no more than 1 percent of milk production. But the European Union will continue to subsidize at 12 percent of production. Canada will continue to subsidize at 6 percent.

They call this free trade. It's not free and it's not fair. GATT is a bad deal for America's dairy farmers. What's worse, it's kicking them when they're down.

I LEFT MY HAT IN HAITI

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, when walking your precincts back in Tacoma this month, here's a little ditty you can sing to yourself. It's a song made famous by Fred Astaire in the 1951 MGM musical "Royal Wedding." When you're humming this tune, remember that the self-excommunicated, Marxist, ex-priest Aristide is not worth one drop—not one drop—of American blood. Not a drop of the blood of wounded-in-action S/Sgt. Ron Holstead should have been shed in Haiti for Aristide.

I LEFT MY HAT IN HAITI

I left my hat in Haiti.

In some forgotten flat in Haiti. I couldn't tell you how I got there. I only know it was so hot there. She took my hat politely.

And wound her arms around me tightly.

But I remember nothing clearly. Except the flame when she came near me. Her eyes had the glow of surrender. And her touch, it was tender.

And with someone as fairy as that you forget about your hat. So if you go to Haiti.

There is a girl I know in Haiti, if you can find her you'll adore.

Just look around till you've found someone who has a blue gray fedora. I think of that gorgeous creature when I'm all alone. When ever I do from down inside there comes a groan. That son of a gun in Haiti has got the prettiest hat I own. And when it is bleak and chilly and life is flat. I think of that Haitian dilly. And think I'd better go get my hat.

PAKISTAN'S UNACCEPTABLE POLICY

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. Department of Commerce has identified India as one of the most important emerging markets in the world. India is currently opening its economy in ways that were unthinkable only 5 years ago.

United States-India bilateral trade is increasing rapidly. Among other items, the United States is selling billion-dollar power plants and telecommunications equipment to India and in return India is selling the United States such products as clothing and computer software.

It is in America's national interests to support peace, prosperity, and democracy in India

to insure that the economic liberalization which we have encouraged for years stays on track. But the rapid improvements of the Indian economy must be accompanied by political stability. As a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, I am concerned that our friend and ally, India, the world's largest democracy faces a wave of regional political instability.

Recently, troubling reports have surfaced which allege that India's neighbor, Pakistan, is covertly promoting instability in the Jammu, Kashmir, and Himachal regions of India. Specifically, the allegations assert that Pakistan is supporting anti-India Kashmiri insurgents as well as radical veterans of the Afghan war who engage in terrorist violence in the above-mentioned regions. In fact, according to the U.S. State Department's "Global Report on Terrorism for 1994," there were credible reports of official Pakistani support to Kashmiri militants.

These terrorist gangs have forced some 250,000 Kashmiri Hindu Pandits and approximately 50,000 Kashmiri Moslems who openly support India into becoming refugees in their own land. Moreover, in recent comments, former Prime Minister of Pakistan and current opposition leader in Parliament, Nawaz Sharif, threatened India with the use of nuclear weapons should India more directly respond to the terrorism in Kashmir and the other provinces.

Such tactics can only lead to greater insecurity in both India and Pakistan. Should the situation deteriorate, the consequences could be horrible. It is important that our government immediately impress upon the government of Pakistan that the subversion of other states through state-sponsored terrorism, as recent reports suggest, is unacceptable policy.

India needs to focus on domestic issues such as the environment, literacy, health care, and continuing its progress in economic liberalization. In each field much work remains to be done. Countering subversion and terrorism takes the attention of India off these vital issues. America must help India focus its attention on domestic issues. It is my hope that all parties in the region would attempt to arrive at constructive solutions to these difficult problems.

COL. MICHAEL D. BROWNELL

HON. NORMAN D. DICKS

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, Col. Michael D. Brownell retired from the U.S. Army on October 1, 1994, serving 5 years as staff director and senior policy advisor of the Reserve Forces Policy Board in the Office of the Secretary of Defense, and after completing a long and distinguished career of over 40 years of service to our Nation. He is a native of Seattle, WA.

Colonel Brownell enlisted in the Washington National Guard as a private at age 17 on September 22, 1954. He served with the 41st Reconnaissance Company in Bremerton, WA, performing such duties as company clerk, tank gunner, tank driver, and squad leader. Upon

entering the University of Washington in Seattle, WA, he served as a sergeant with the 286th Anti-Aircraft Battalion (90MM) of the Washington National Guard and the 334th Chemical Company of the U.S. Army Reserve.

Colonel Brownell was commissioned a second lieutenant in the U.S. Army Reserve on September 22, 1964. He was initially assigned as assistant personnel officer and as personnel officer of the Seattle U.S. Army Reserve School, and subsequently served as an instructor and assistant operations officer. He initiated race relations training at the school and received numerous accolades for his innovative work as unit race relations officer.

Colonel Brownell entered on extended active duty as a captain in June 1975 at headquarters, First U.S. Army, Fort George G. Meade, MD. His initial duty was as chief, Senior Officer Branch, Headquarters, First U.S. Army, with responsibility for managing Army Reserve general officer and colonel company positions throughout the First Army area. After serving 3 years at First Army, Colonel Brownell was selected as general officer management officer in the Office of the Chief, Army Reserve, a position he held for 6 years. He was then assigned to the Army Reserve Personnel Center in St. Louis, MO, in October 1984, serving as Chief of the Command Coordination Branch and as Chief of the Command Support Division.

Colonel Brownell returned to the Pentagon in August 1986 as a personnel staff officer in the Office of the Chief, Army Reserve, managing a variety of officer personnel programs, including a professional development plan for Army Reserve soldiers. He was later assigned as a personnel officer in the Office Accession Branch of the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, Headquarters, Department of the Army, until his promotion to the grade of colonel.

Colonel Brownell was then assigned to the Office of the Secretary of Defense where he served as editor of the Reserve Forces Policy Board's annual report to the President and Congress entitled "Reserve Component Programs." This report articulates Reserve component issues to the Secretary of Defense, the President, Members of Congress, and the public. The Reserve Forces Policy Board is, by statute, the principal policy adviser to the Secretary of Defense on matters relating to the Reserve components.

Colonel Brownell also served as staff director of the Reserve Forces Policy Board's Personnel Committee during Operations Desert Shield/Storm. In that capacity, he developed and recommended policies on a broad range of issues that contributed to the readiness and effectiveness of the National Guard and Reserve forces during the Persian Gulf war.

While on active duty, Colonel Brownell completed the Army Command and General Staff College, the National Security Management Program at the National Defense University, the Senior Executives in National Security Program at Harvard University, and the Personnel Management for Executives Course. He continues to serve as a member of the faculty of the Army Training Center for the Personnel Management for Executives course.

As a civilian, Colonel Brownell received an Associate in Arts degree from Olympic College

in Bremerton, WA, in 1956 and a bachelor of arts degree and a master of public administration degree from the University of Washington.

He was a staff member of the University of Washington for 10 years immediately following graduation, serving in a variety of roles in the University's Staff Personnel Office, as personnel manager of University Hospital, and as a manager of administrative services manager in the University of Washington Medical School. He later served 5 years as assistant personnel director for the city of Seattle and as adjunct professor of personnel management at the University of Puget Sound.

Colonel Brownell currently resides with his wife, Janell, in Alexandria, VA. He has two grown daughters, Sandra and Melinda; Sandi is a first lieutenant in the Army Reserve and Melinda is a Regular Army first lieutenant stationed at Fort Lewis, WA. Colonel Brownell is a member of the board of directors of the Northwest Ethics Institute and a former board member of the Pacific Northwest Personnel Management Association, the Washington Council of Public Personnel Administrators, the Washington State Hospital Personnel Directors Association, the Society of Research Administrators, and the Seattle Management Association. He is a life member of the Reserve Officers Association of the United States and the Retired Officers Association.

His decorations include the Defense Superior Service Medal, the Legion of Merit, the Defense Meritorious Service Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters, the Army Commendation Medal with One Oak Leaf Cluster, and numerous other awards and decorations.

TRIBUTE TO DOUGLAS APPLEGATE

HON. TONY P. HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the contributions of my distinguished Ohio colleague, Mr. DOUGLAS APPLEGATE, who is retiring as a Member of the House of Representatives at the conclusion of the 103d Congress.

I have known DOUG since we served together in the Ohio General Assembly and it has been a privilege to work with him. Throughout his career in government life, DOUG has served with distinction and honor.

DOUG has been a special champion of Federal workers. He recognized the value that they added to quality of life of the American people and he never hesitated to thank them. In an era of cynicism toward government, he considered politics to be an honorable calling. He recognized the importance of carrying out the will of the people through the political process. He performed his duties in that spirit, always with sensitivity to the common man.

As a member of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, DOUG has been a diligent supporter of the men and women who served in our Armed Services. One of his contributions was his work to increase benefits for survivors of veterans who died of combat-related injuries.

I join with my Ohio colleagues and all Members of the House in offering our thanks to DOUG and best wishes for his happiness and good health in the future. We will miss him.

TRIBUTE TO NADINE MILFORD

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in extending my congratulations to Nadine Milford from New Mexico. Nadine received a Public Service Award from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration at the 12th Annual Lifesavers Symposium.

After a DWI (Driving While Intoxicated) crash that killed her daughter Melani (age 31) and her granddaughters Kandyce (age 9), Erin (8), and Kacey (5), Nadine chose to mobilize her State of New Mexico and change the status of DWI.

Nadine assembled a coalition that gathered over 80,000 signatures on petitions asking that the senseless, preventable crime of DWI be addressed in the New Mexico State Legislature in 1993. She attended all Committee hearings, spoke to elected officials and met with other victims and survivors of DWI tragedies. Through the cooperation of the media, the family's grief was brought into New Mexico homes each night.

Nadine garnered massive public support which resulted in the most comprehensive DWI reform in the history of the State of New Mexico. I congratulate her, admire her, and I thank her for being a true and devoted citizen of the Land of Enchantment.

CH2M HILL WINS ENVIRONMENTAL AWARD

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure today to congratulate the Denver-based international consulting engineering firm of CH2M HILL for again winning a significant award from the Environmental Protection Agency. EPA's award recognized CH2M HILL's outstanding commitment to involving small, small-disadvantaged, and women-owned businesses in EPA's Superfund Program as subcontractors. I am pleased to note that CH2M HILL has won this important annual "Outstanding Prime Contractor Achievement" award five times since the firm was presented with the first such award in 1993.

CH2M HILL, an employee-owned family of companies involved in the domestic and international consulting engineering business, has nearly 6,000 employees working in more than 70 offices nation- and world-wide. CH2M HILL is a world leader in engineering service that helps clients apply technology, safeguard the environment, and develop infrastructure. Their work involves planning, design, and program

management for clients engaged in hazardous waste remediation, water, waste water and waste management, transportation, and related environmental fields.

In addition to being a world leader in environmental engineering, CH2M HILL's achievements in providing opportunities to small, small-disadvantaged, and women-owned businesses, as recognized most recently this year by EPA, demonstrate that the company is a leader in social responsibility as well.

TRIBUTE TO RONALD K. MACHTLEY

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, it has been my privilege to serve in this House for the past 6 years with the gentleman from Rhode Island, RON MACHTLEY.

RON is one of the finest men I have ever known. He is a man of compassion and high integrity.

If this Nation had more men like RON, it would be a much better place in which to live.

I have truly enjoyed getting to know RON over these past few years. His kindness, his easy sense of humor, his good grace in every way, has made it a pleasure to know him.

I am sorry that he is leaving this House, but I know that he will be very successful at whatever he does next. I hope he will continue in public service, because he has certainly served the people of Rhode Island with great honor and distinction.

IRAQI TROOP MOVEMENTS

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, we have had some very disturbing news reports today, reports that bode very ill for national security as Congress heads for adjournment.

The news wires have been reporting all day that large concentrations of Iraqi troops have moved toward the Kuwaiti border.

Secretary of Defense Perry has said the movements are not routine and are cause for concern. One Defense official has called the troop movements huge.

In response, President Clinton has warned the Iraqis and has ordered the aircraft carrier *George Washington* to deploy to the Gulf.

In addition, we see that China has once again exploded a nuclear device, its third test in a year.

Mr. Speaker, it is clear that Iraq and China have gotten the idea lately that they can flout the will of the international community and thumb their nose at the United States. Why?

Because that is precisely the message that the Clinton administration has been sending them for 2 years, that's why.

This is the kind of behavior you get from dictators when you gut your defense budget,

bog your forces down on some irrelevant island and pursue an overall foreign policy of sheer, unadulterated appeasement.

Let's look at the things this administration has been doing that might have encouraged Iraq and China.

First, our defense budget is a shambles. There is simply no question that we are back to the days of the hollow forces of the 1970's.

We have been cutting now for 10 years, and this President has forced through 2 years of draconian cuts.

The result: Reduced training. Spare parts running low. Operations scaled back.

Secretary Deutch's notorious memo of August 18, outlining all of the weapons systems that they are going to kill.

The Naval Reserve canceled all of its drills for the rest of the fiscal year just last month.

And several military leaders and analysts have remarked lately that we simply could not fight Desert Storm again today.

Second, we have 20,000 personnel and massive amounts of equipment bogged down on an irrelevant Caribbean island, trying to re-install an anti-American Marxist dictator.

Third, the Clinton administration is pursuing a foreign policy of sheer, unadulterated appeasement.

There isn't a place in the world where this administration has shown the moxie to stand up for our real interests.

I have been warning about this all year long. Most recently, the administration caved in to Russian and French pressure to lift the sanctions on Serbia.

They have been hoodwinked countless times by the North Koreans, and just 2 days ago, we ordered the carrier *Kitty Hawk* to leave the area because the North Koreans demanded it.

And the Russians—well, there just isn't a thing in the world that this administration won't give the Russians.

I read this week that the Russian press, and that means the Russian Government, got the impression that the administration granted Russia a sphere of influence in the former Soviet space.

Add to this two cave ins on MFN for China and Wednesday's ridiculous concession to lift our military sanctions against China in exchange for that rogue regime's promise to stop selling missiles to its clients.

This disastrous, pathetic state of affairs is simply not lost on the world's aggressors, Mr. Speaker.

Indeed, the Iraqi and Chinese actions are quite logical if you think about it.

Why wouldn't they think this administration can be intimidated?

They are so incompetent they even have to let a former President violate the Logan Act to conduct their foreign policy for them.

It would be laughable, Mr. Speaker, but Iraq, China and several Haitian mobs have just reminded us that we are now definitely in the dangerous phase of the ridiculous thing that is the Clinton foreign and defense policy.

Mr. Speaker, maybe Congress shouldn't adjourn. Someone needs to get our foreign policy priorities straight.

Someone needs to stiffen the spine of this administration.

Someone needs to restore our defense budget.

And someone needs to get our forces out of this hokey mission in Haiti now.

As one analyst remarked recently, it is time for adult supervision of the Clinton foreign policy team.

PEACE IN KASHMIR

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, this week, the Washington Post carried an article detailing the terrible violence and suffering in Kashmir. This is not a new crisis. Over the past 5 years an estimated 15,000 to 20,000 people, many of them civilians, have been killed.

Sadly, over the past 2 months, the level of violence has increased. Ten to twenty people are being killed each day. In one 24-hour period last month, 56 people were killed. Likewise, torture, rape, and other human rights abuses are also on the rise. India now has half a million troops in Kashmir.

With so much bloodshed and violence, it is understandable that some people doubt that this conflict can be peacefully solved. However, it must be resolved because it has the potential to become a flashpoint for war, possibly nuclear, between India and Pakistan. The question then becomes where to start resolving the conflict?

A good first step would be a reduction in the daily carnage and violence. The Indian Government must allow international human rights groups free access to Kashmir. Only this way will we have a clear and accurate picture of the human rights violations being committed by both sides of this conflict. Only this way will security forces and militants be held accountable for their actions.

The Indian Government must allow the International Red Cross to visit prisons in order to provide medical care and hopefully reduce incidents of torture. Furthermore, it is essential that political prisoners are released who can provide leadership and moderation to end this crisis.

Finally, Kashmir must become a priority in the international community. Kashmir has not entered our everyday conscience because, for the most part, the electronic media has been kept out of Kashmir. I believe that if we were to see Kashmir on the nightly news, the resolve for a solution would be strengthened.

The path to peace is through negotiations—negotiations that include all parties involved, India, Pakistan, and the people of Kashmir. If we are to achieve a just and lasting peace, the people of Kashmir must have a voice in determining their own destiny.

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION ACT

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Federal Aviation Administration

Act of 1994. This legislation is a major part of the continuing program of the Subcommittee on Aviation to reform the Federal Aviation Administration. Our goal is to enhance FAA's ability to act decisively and objectively to ensure the safety and efficiency of our national aviation system.

During the past year the subcommittee has taken important steps to reform FAA. In Public Law 103-305, we established a 5 year term of office for the FAA Administrator. This will help ensure that administrators stay in office long enough to learn the areas in which reforms are needed and, equally important, to be sure that needed reforms are carried out. In S. 1587, we adopted major government-wide procurement reform, including a pilot project for FAA. These reforms will greatly enhance FAA's ability to procure the equipment needed to modernize the air traffic control system. In addition, during the past 2 years we have been working with FAA to develop the administrative reforms needed to improve the agency's ability to manage high technology contracts.

The Independent FAA Act, which I am introducing today, will enhance FAA's ability to act promptly in carrying out all of its responsibilities. The Act will establish FAA as an independent agency in the executive branch. By eliminating unnecessary and time-consuming DOT oversight and review, we can improve FAA's ability to act promptly to regulate safety, to meet the needs of its customers, and to fully use the funds available in the Airport and Airway Trust Fund to develop the aviation infrastructure. FAA's responsibilities are basically technical, and should be carried out professionally and objectively. FAA should not be part of a Department whose policies vary with the overall political philosophy of the executive branch. The current DOT appears to agree with this assessment, since, as I will discuss, they are proposing to make the FAA's air traffic control system, the FAA's largest activity, largely independent of any executive branch supervision.

The approach of my bill is similar to that followed in the recently enacted law to remove the Social Security Administration from the Department of Health and Human Services and make it an independent administration. In signing this bill into law on August 15, President Clinton noted that his Administration has "embarked upon a revolution within the Federal Government . . . to provide service to the public that matches or exceeds the best service available in the private sector. Establishing an independent Social Security Administration will enhance its ability to meet this goal and provide 'world class service' to all Americans."

My introduced bill also removes from the budget process the Airport and Airway Trust Fund administered by FAA. This change will improve the chances that the \$5 billion a year contributed by aviation users to the trust fund will be spent on a current account basis for the intended purposes of developing the Nation's airports and purchasing capital equipment for the air traffic control system, not reserved in a growing surplus that helps to cover up deficit.

This legislation is not the end of FAA reform. A further task remains: to make nec-

essary changes in the general laws governing FAA's operations; to improve FAA's ability to modernize the air traffic control system; to obtain the best qualified personnel to staff FAA's widespread facilities; and to carry out FAA's other responsibilities. During the period before the convening of the 104th Congress, we will be consulting with a wide range of interested parties and experts to determine what further legislation is needed. Early in the 104th Congress, I expect to introduce a broader version of today's bill, to include the necessary changes in the laws affecting FAA's operations.

I am pleased to note that the Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee of jurisdiction will be introducing similar legislation in the Senate. Senator FORD has been a longtime supporter of an independent FAA. We will be coordinating our efforts to develop a comprehensive reform package for the 104th Congress, as we did during the mid-1980s in sponsoring legislation to reestablish the FAA as an independent agency.

I believe that the approach of the introduced bill is much more responsive to FAA's problems than the Administration's proposal to divide FAA into two entities: a government corporation to run the air traffic control system; and a rump FAA to regulate the corporation and carry out the agency's other responsibilities. The Administration's proposal is too narrow because it attempts to reform only the air traffic control system and does not improve FAA's ability to carry out its other responsibilities, including the regulation of safety and assisting with the development of the Nation's airport system. In addition, the Administration's proposal has the potential for creating new problems which would impair the safety and efficiency of the ATC system.

The Administration's proposal does not make needed reforms to improve FAA's ability to develop needed safety and security regulations in a timely manner. While DOT oversight and review slow down virtually all FAA activities, the problem is particularly pronounced in the area of regulation. FAA's regulatory process is inordinately slow. These problems have persisted regardless of which party controls the executive branch. This suggests that the problems are not political, but institutional.

To cite some examples, in the mid-1980s, there was a strong need for FAA regulatory initiatives to improve the survivability of airline passengers in the event of a crash and fire. Rules were needed to require emergency escape path markings, seat cushions that would not readily catch fire, protective breathing equipment for use by flight attendants in emergencies, and improved cabin interior materials for new aircraft. When FAA tried to move on these important safety improvements, its rules had to run a hostile gauntlet of second-guessers at DOT and OMB, which resulted in their implementation being delayed for many months.

Another example of DOT negatively affecting the regulatory process can be found in late 1980s rulemaking establishing a requirement that commuter aircraft be required to carry ground proximity warning devices. These devices alert pilots when the aircraft was not configured to land safely as it approached the ground. DOT's objections resulted in a stretch-

ing out of the compliance period far beyond what was reasonable. Accidents occurred during the compliance period that could have been prevented by requiring timely installation of this safety device.

Delays in rulemaking have continued into the current administration. In 1990, Congress passed the Aviation Security Improvement Act which directed FAA to promulgate regulations requiring individuals with unescorted access to aircraft and secured areas of airports to undergo employment investigations, including criminal history records checks in appropriate cases. Almost 4 years have elapsed, yet final regulations have still not been issued.

On the issue of drug testing for airline employees, it has been clear for several years that there is a need to reduce the rate of random drug testing. In July 1992, the House passed legislation calling on FAA to begin a rulemaking to accomplish this reduction. FAA did not issue a notice of proposed rulemaking until February 1994. Thus far no final rule has been passed. A further example of inordinate delay has been rulemaking to establish flight and duty time limits for flight attendants. The issue was thoroughly discussed during the Reagan and Bush Administrations, which were philosophically opposed to the concept of such regulations. Early in the Clinton Administration, the Committee was assured that the Secretary of Transportation and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget supported regulations limiting flight attendant working hours. Despite this high level commitment, it took a year and a half to adopt final rules.

Numerous other examples could be cited.

In the Aviation Subcommittee's investigation of why FAA rulemaking takes so long, it has become clear that the excessive time required for FAA to negotiate with the large number of offices in the office of the Secretary of Transportation which are involved in the rulemaking process is a significant problem. I see no reason why an agency of 50,000 employees, headed by an executive level II administrator should not make final decisions on rulemaking within its jurisdiction without having to steer them through the paper-shufflers and second-guessers at the departmental level.

Another important area which is not dealt with by the Administration's reform proposals is the need to fully use funds contributed to the proceeds of the Airport and Airway Trust Fund, particularly for airport development. The Airport and Airway Trust Fund was established to furnish a mechanism for the users of the aviation system to contribute revenues which will be used in a dedicated revenue stream to develop our Nation's airports and the air traffic control system. In addition, the users pay a portion of the expense of operating the air traffic control system. The Trust Fund is not part of the deficit problem, since user contributions are more than adequate to cover the systems' needs. In fact, the problem over the years has been the budget and appropriations process, which has not permitted spending of all the revenues contributed by the users.

In the late 1980s, the surplus of unspent money in the Trust Fund grew to more than \$7 billion. In 1990, an understanding was reached between the Administration and all

the congressional committees involved to embark upon a program to use this surplus to develop the aviation system, as originally intended. The surplus was drawn down to \$4 billion at the end of fiscal 1993. Since then, the House and Senate have passed reauthorization bills which, if fully funded, would permit the surplus to remain at roughly this level. However, appropriation legislation has withheld authority from FAA to spend almost \$1 billion of authorized funds for airport development.

My bill will help ensure that the Trust Fund is able to spend its receipts. First, by removing the Trust Fund from the budget process, we will remove the need for the Appropriations Committees to cut funding for aviation programs to meet general budget targets for transportation. Second, by making FAA an independent agency, we will prevent spending from the Aviation Trust Fund, which does not contribute to the deficit, from being reduced, as a trade off to permit funding of other programs covered by the overall budget of the Department of Transportation.

In addition to not dealing with problems of delay and full spending for airport development, the Administration's proposal to establish a government corporation for the air traffic control system [ATC] does not deal with some of the main problems faced by the ATC system. Moreover, the corporation proposal holds the potential for seriously disrupting the ATC system.

Before we consider the Administration's proposal, we need to step back and evaluate the overall performance of the ATC system. The system has problems, and much of my work in the Congress has been devoted to identifying these problems and pushing the agency to solve them. But we must not allow these problems to obscure the ATC system's strengths.

FAA now runs the world's best air traffic control system, which moves more than 450,000,000 passengers a year, with a high degree of safety and efficiency. The system is improving. Since 1982, air traffic delays have declined by 15 percent, while aircraft departures have increased by 39 percent.

In addition, the system has been extremely efficient. Between 1971 and 1992, FAA's cost for each instrument operation increased by 90 percent. This was far less than the increase of 241 percent in the consumer price index over the same period of time.

With an excellent system in place, we should be extremely reluctant to make radical changes which have the potential of disrupting the system. Unless there is a strong case to the contrary, the policy preference should be for focused reforms which deal with specific problems, while leaving in place the organizational structure which is working well.

The existing air traffic control system does not operate as an autonomous function within FAA. Rather, operation of the system requires the cooperative coordinated efforts of a number of divisions in FAA, including the divisions responsible for: air traffic control services, facilities and equipment, safety certification and regulation, airport development, research and development, and legal services. This interdependence was recognized by the experts who testified before the Commission to Ensure a Strong Competitive Airline Industry, most of

whom agreed that the ATC system cannot be separated from other FAA functions because they are interdependent, (*Aviation Daily*, June 23, 1993).

The proposed breakup of FAA into an air traffic control system, and a rump agency with the rest of FAA's responsibilities, would disrupt organizational relationships and responsibilities which have been worked out over decades. Given human nature, a breakup of FAA would inevitably produce a period of jockeying for position and power which, at a minimum, would seriously distract employees. The end result of this struggle cannot be fully anticipated. However neat the organizational lines in the original plan, there undoubtedly will be unexpected problems affecting safety and efficiency.

This is not the first time corporatizing ATC has been proposed. An earlier proposal for a separate ATC corporation concluded after an in-depth study:

Of all the options being considered, this one (a separate ATC corporation) raises the most serious possibilities for substantial disrupting a complex program which, despite major obstacles, has proven to be safe and reliable.¹

¹"Organizational Options for the Federal Aviation Administration," study by Herbert N. Jasper for the Transportation Research Board (1991).

Because of the disruptive effects of breaking up the agency, the study recommended against a major reorganization of FAA, if there were feasible alternatives.

Reorganization * * * is never accomplished without some difficulty and the investment of resources, as well as the risk of unintended consequences. Therefore, one should be certain that the problems to be addressed can not be adequately treated within the existing structure before turning to legislation to effect a reorganization as the remedy.

I fully agree that we should not run the risk of disrupting our outstanding ATC system, unless there are serious problems which cannot be resolved by reforms which will keep the agency intact. The bill I am introducing today will permit reform without disruption.

The main concern I have about converting the ATC system to a corporation is the effect on aviation safety.

The corporation plan contemplates that system users, principally the airlines, will be saddled with a fee system to pay for the corporation. This means that the air traffic control system will be an expense for airlines, affecting their profit and loss. At the same time airlines will play a role in setting corporation policies and deciding how much the corporation will spend.

Do we really want to have a relationship between airline profitability, and ATC spending and other decisions affecting safety? Would prescription drug users feel comfortable with an FDA financed by the pharmaceutical manufacturers? Would shareholders feel good about a Securities and Exchange Commission financed by brokerage firms? To be blunt about it, when airline profit margins start to influence air traffic control practices, the safety margin may be eroded, and that would not serve the public interest.

One of the main justifications which has been advanced in support of a corporation is that this form of organization would produce a

system which is more responsive to airline concerns and will reduce airline costs. This raises some disturbing scenarios. What if the airlines want to cut their operating expenses by reducing separation-in-trail requirements—the distance between planes—to allow more planes in the air? What if the airlines are having financial difficulties and want to reduce their air traffic control costs by cutting back on the number of controllers and increasing each controller's area of responsibility?

In the existing system, decisions on safety issues are made in the overall best public interest by the Federal Aviation Administration and the Congress, with input from system users. If we go to a corporation, how will the public be assured that ATC operations will be managed to protect the interest of airline passengers and ensure safety?

The answer to these questions that has been advanced thus far by the Administration is that there will be no safety problems because the operations of the air traffic control system would be regulated by the remaining FAA. In other words, a new level of bureaucracy would be created by establishing within FAA a new safety unit to regulate the air traffic control system.

Establishing this new regulatory system will require resolution of many difficult issues. Ultimately, the safety of the system will turn on whether the right solutions can be found. For example, which aspects of the corporation's operation will be considered safety issues to be regulated by FAA, and which issues will be considered operational issues to be left to the corporation? Will the hours a controller works or the size of the sector he or she manages be considered a safety issue to be regulated by the FAA? Or will it be an operations issue to be left to the corporation? What role will the airlines play on the corporation's board of directors or in making other decisions which could affect safety? How will FAA enforce its safety regulations against the corporation?

The basic question which needs to be asked is whether we should risk the uncertainty of creating a new system to promote ATC safety when we have in place an outstanding system.

The entire assumption that a government corporation would be more efficient than a government agency is based on an inappropriate use of private sector models. Normally, private businesses are considered to be more efficient than government agencies because private companies operate in a free market where competitive pressures force them to be efficient. By contrast the proposed ATC corporation would be a monopoly. It would not be subject to any competitive pressures to force it to be efficient.

A prime example illustrating that a conversion from a government department to a government corporation with a monopoly does not enhance efficiency, is the United States Postal Service. In 1972, the Postal Service was converted from a government agency to a government corporation, with a monopoly over letter mail. There were high hopes that the corporation would modernize and improve its service. Recent events have made it crystal clear that the change in the form of the postal service organization was no guarantee of increased efficiency.

With respect to changes in the laws governing FAA, the Administration's proposal for ATC focuses on changing the legal requirements governing procurement and personnel. These are important areas worthy of consideration. As we go forward with our discussions on further legislation, we will certainly consider changes in these areas. But I think we need to expand our horizons.

The last 2 years experience with the Advanced Automation System contract indicate the need for FAA to make substantial improvements in its ability to manage large contracts. FAA needs to shift its focus. Because of the revolution in computer technology, FAA needs to find ways to shift its role from that of a developer of technology, to that of a customer of off-the-shelf technology developed by others. FAA also needs to show more discipline in contract management, by freezing contractual requirements, by obtaining accurate information, and taking necessary action to ensure that projects stay on budget and within schedule. We will be seeking expert guidance on how FAA can best be encouraged to make management changes. Is it exclusively a matter of internal FAA management, or are there organizational and legal changes which would help enhance FAA's performance?

Similar issues are presented in procurement. I should note that I expect procurement to be less significant in the future than it has been in the past since much of FAA's modernization program is now under contract and the problem has shifted from procurement to contract management.

In the procurement area we need to consider ways to improve FAA's ability to make good procurements under whatever system is in place. FAA's recent actions in the Global Positioning Satellite [GPS] procurement show that the existing system affords many opportunities for the agency to streamline the process. In addition, the recently enacted government-wide procurement reform legislation will furnish important additional opportunities for streamlining.

For GPS, FAA proposes to complete the major procurement of differential stations in 3 years and 5 months. This compares to the average procurement time for major projects of 8½ years.

FAA has proposed to procure GPS technology expeditiously by streamlining internal procedures and by assigning professional personnel exclusively to the GPS procurement. Again, we need to look at how these improvements can be applied to other programs. Is this primarily a matter of good management? Can legislation play a part in improving procurement management and administration?

Thinking even more broadly, it has been said that the organizational culture of FAA does not encourage employees to focus adequately on the needs of users of the agency's services. While FAA's focus should not be limited to what its customers want, customers' needs should certainly be an important element. We should explore whether there is a need for organizational or other legal changes to ensure that customers' needs are given their proper weight.

In conclusion, the legislation introduced today is an important building block in the process of FAA reform. I look forward to work-

ing with my colleagues and the aviation community to continue the process and develop a comprehensive reform proposal for the 104th Congress.

STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION ON THE URUGUAY ROUND TRADE AGREEMENTS

HON. SAM GIBBONS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, on September 27, 1994, the President transmitted to the Congress the Uruguay Round Trade Agreements, an implementing bill introduced as H.R. 5110, and a Statement of Administrative Action. These documents were printed as House Document 103-316. I have received a letter from the U.S. Trade Representative dated October 3, transmitting corrections of a few printing and other technical errors in the Statement of Administrative Action.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that this letter be printed in the RECORD so that the statement as corrected will be reflected in the legislative history.

THE U.S. TRADE REPRESENTATIVE,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
Washington, DC, October 3, 1994.

Hon. SAM GIBBONS,
Acting Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In reviewing the Statement of Administrative Action (SAA) accompanying the Uruguay Round implementing bill, H.R. 5110, we have found that a few lines of text were omitted from the end of several pages of the SAA due to printing errors. The omissions occurred on pages 20, 24, and 367 of the SAA and at the conclusion of the endnotes following the document.

In addition, on page 45, the words "soda ash" were omitted in the fifth line of the second full paragraph and in the second line of the third full paragraph. The same words erroneously appear in the third line of the sixth full paragraph on the page.

Finally, in the first full paragraph on page 77, the words "WTO member" were erroneously inserted in place of the word "country." The sentence should read: "Combating subsidized competition in third country markets will remain a high priority for the United States for two reasons."

I am enclosing with this letter corrected copies of those pages of the SAA pages mentioned above. I hope that they will clarify the Administration's intent with regard to the matters discussed on those pages and will permit the Committee to take the corrections into account in preparing its report on the bill.

Enclosures.

CORRECTED PAGE 20:

F. PRIVATE LAWSUITS

Section 102(c) of the implementing bill precludes any private right of action or remedy—including an action or remedy sought by a foreign government—against a federal, state, or local government, or against a private party, based on the provisions of the Uruguay Round agreements. This would include any such suit brought against a federal

state, or local agency or against an officer or employee of any such agency. A private party thus could not sue (or defend suit against) the United States, a state or a private party on grounds of consistency (or inconsistency) with those agreements. The provision also precludes a private right of action attempting to require, preclude, or modify federal or state action on grounds such as an allegation that the government is required to exercise discretionary authority or general "public interest" authority under other provisions of law in conformity with the Uruguay Round agreements.

With respect to the states, section 102(c) represents a determination by the Congress and the Administration that private lawsuits are not an appropriate means for ensuring state compliance with the Uruguay Round agreements. Suits of this nature may interfere with the President's conduct of trade and foreign relations and with suitable resolution of disagreements or disputes under those agreements. Moreover, as section 102(c)(2) makes clear, through its approval and implementation of the Uruguay Round agreements Congress will have "occupied the field" with respect to any cause of action or defense that seeks, directly or indirectly, the private enforcement of those agreements. That means that private parties may not bring suit or raise defenses: directly under those agreements; on the basis of a successful judgment against a state in a suit brought by the Attorney General under the agreements; or on any other basis, including Congress' Commerce Clause authority.

In sum, the language of section 102(c)(2) is intended to make clear that Congress seeks the complete preclusion of Uruguay Round agreement-related actions and defenses in respect of state law in any action or proceeding brought by or against private parties.

The prohibition of a private right of action based on the Uruguay Round agreements, or on Congressional approval of those agreements in section 101(a), does not preclude any agency of government from considering, or entertaining argument on, whether its action or proposed action is consistent with the Uruguay Round agreements, although any change in agency action would have to be authorized by domestic law.

CORRECTED PAGE 24:

intends to maintain the existing policy advisory committee on environmental and conservation matters. The Administration also intends to seek the views and advice of the ACTPN and environmental policy committee with respect to environmental issues associated with trade policies or trade agreements, including issues related to implementation of the WTO; and for the environmental policy committee to include in its reports on trade agreements an advisory opinion as to any significant environmental effects of the agreement.

L. WORKING PARTY ON WORKER RIGHTS

Section 131 of the bill directs the President to seek in the GATT and the WTO the establishment of a working party to examine the relationship of internationally recognized worker rights, as defined in section 502(a)(4) of the Trade Act of 1974, to GATT and WTO articles, objectives, and related instruments. Section 131 sets out four U.S. objectives for the working party: to explore the linkage between international trade and internationally recognized worker rights, taking into account differences in the level of development among countries; to examine the effects on international trade of the systematic denial of such rights; to consider ways

to address such effects; and to develop methods to coordinate the work program of the working party with the International Labor Organization.

Section 131 also directs the President to report to the Congress within one year on the progress made in establishing the working party and on U.S. objectives with respect to the working party's work program.

M. COUNTRIES PARTICIPATING IN BOYCOTT

Section 133 of the bill calls on the Trade Representative to oppose the admission into the WTO of any country that participates in a boycott of the type described in section 8(a) of the Export Administration Act of 1979.

N. AFRICA POLICY

Section 134 of the implementing bill provides that the President should develop and implement a comprehensive trade and development policy for the countries of Africa. Section 134 also requires the President to submit reports to the House Ways and Means and Foreign Affairs Committees and the Senate Finance and Foreign Relations Committees and other appropriate Congressional committees within twelve months of enactment of the bill and annually for the next four years thereafter on its trade and development policy for the countries of Africa and on progress made toward implementing it.

CORRECTED PAGE 45:

which can be implemented through Presidential proclamation, this change must be made in a statute.

Sections 113 and 114 of the bill amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS) and other provisions of U.S. law to permit the Secretary of the Treasury to liquidate or reliquidate entries of specified products and, on request, to refund any duty paid. These provisions are necessary to correct long-standing errors in classification of certain products in the HTS that are corrected prospectively in Schedule XX, or to correct omissions in the preparation of that Schedule.

B. ADDITIONAL TARIFF PROCLAMATION AUTHORITY

During the Uruguay Round, the United States sought the reciprocal elimination of duties among major trading countries in a wide range of sectors of key interest to U.S. firms. This zero-for-zero initiative consisted of the following sectors: pharmaceuticals, electronics, furniture, distilled spirits, medical equipment, non-ferrous metals, paper and paper products, wood products, soda ash, steel, agricultural equipment, construction equipment, scientific equipment, oilseeds, and oilseed products and toys. These products represent key U.S. import and export interests.

In some sectors, namely wood products, electronics, distilled spirits, non-ferrous metals, soda ash, and oilseeds and oilseed products, agreement on complete duty elimination was not achieved. Obtaining further reductions and elimination of duties in these sectors is a priority objective for U.S. multilateral, regional and bilateral negotiations.

The Administration was particularly disappointed over the failure of Japan to agree to further reductions of tariffs on wood products. Every effort will be made to negotiate reductions toward the elimination of the tariffs facing our exports in this sector.

Moreover, U.S. exports of items such as high value oilseed products would especially benefit from tariff reductions below that achieved in the Uruguay Round. U.S. interests have identified specific products that should be subject to intensified efforts to

achieve duty reductions and elimination and the Administration intends to pursue negotiations on these products.

For those sectors in which the United States achieved duty elimination, acceleration of the phase-out of duties in certain sectors, such as paper, and paper products, should grant these U.S. industries improved access to key markets. The Administration will also pursue accelerated staging of tariff reductions as a priority objective with our trading partners, such as an accelerated reduction of the EU tariffs on paper and paper products.

A third area in which further progress is necessary is the harmonization of tariffs on chemical products. The Administration will make every effort to expand * * *

CORRECTED PAGE 77:

their agricultural exports do not impose a similar restriction on themselves and the restriction is not required by the Agreement on Agriculture. No similar statutory change is required for four U.S. export subsidy programs—the Dairy Export Incentive Program, the Sunflowerseed and Cottonseed Oil Assistance programs, and CCC dairy export sales—because there are no similar statutory restrictions on their operations.

Combating subsidized competition in third country markets will remain a priority for the United States for two reasons. First, the European Union, in general, has higher export subsidy ceilings than does the United States. Therefore, there will continue to be a need to protect U.S. export markets abroad from subsidized competition. Secondly, the Agreement on Agriculture requires further multilateral negotiations on trade-distorting agricultural subsidies and import protection in five years. The use of U.S. subsidies in the interim should help induce the European Union and others to agree on further reductions in those negotiations.

The CCC will also administer egg EEP initiatives in a manner to maximize benefits to the entire U.S. egg industry. In particular, the CCC will make efforts to enable the U.S. egg industry to maintain a strong presence in Hong Kong.

B. DAIRY EXPORT INCENTIVE PROGRAM

Section 153 of the Food Security Act of 1985 requires the CCC to operate a Dairy Export Incentive Program (DEIP). The program operates in a manner similar to the EEP, but is limited to dairy products. Section 411(b) of the implementing bill extends the DEIP through 2001.

C. CCC DAIRY EXPORT SALES

Section 1163(a) of the Food Security Act of 1985 currently requires the Secretary of Agriculture annually through fiscal year 1995 to sell for export not less than 150,000 metric tons of dairy products, including not less than 100,000 metric tons of butter and not less than 20,000 metric tons of cheese, out of CCC-owned stocks. Because export sales are usually at world prices, which normally are lower than domestic prices, the export sale of these products by CCC under section 1163(a) is likely to constitute a "sale or disposition of export by governments or their agencies on non-commercial stocks of agricultural products at a price lower than the comparable price charged for the like product to buyers in the domestic market," within the meaning of Article 9:1(b) of the Agreement. Accordingly, CCC dairy export sales made at prices meeting this standard are subject to U.S. export subsidy volume and budgetary outlay commitments under the Agreement.

CORRECTED PAGE 367:

infrequently. In certain cases, the United States has taken such action because a foreign government has blocked adoption of a GATT panel report against it.

Just as the United States may now choose to take section 301 actions that are not GATT-authorized, governments that are the subject of such actions may choose to respond in kind. That situation will not change under the Uruguay Round agreements. The risk of counter-retaliation under the GATT has not prevented the United States from taking actions in connection with such matters as semiconductors, pharmaceuticals, beer, and hormone-treated beef.

Finally, nothing in the DSU will affect application of section 301 against practices by governments that either are not WTO members or by WTO members to which the United States does not apply the Uruguay Round agreements. The Trade Representative will address section 301 investigations of unfair trade practices by such countries on a bilateral basis.

C. ANTICOMPETITIVE PRACTICES

Among the foreign government practices that section 301(d)(3)(B) of the Trade Act of 1974 defines as "unreasonable" are those that deny fair and equitable market opportunities, including the toleration by a foreign government of systematic anticompetitive activities. The Administration will enforce vigorously the "toleration of . . . anticompetitive activities" provision in section 301 when appropriate to address foreign anticompetitive behavior. The practices covered by the provision include, but are not limited to, toleration of cartel-type behavior or toleration of closed purchasing behavior (including collusive coercion of distributors or customers) that precludes or limits U.S. access in a concerted and systematic way.

The Trade Representative, in consultation with the Attorney General, will look to a variety of information sources in evaluating a foreign government's toleration of anticompetitive practices. Issues to be addressed include the existence of the anticompetitive practices and whether there was an unreasonable failure to take timely action against them. In making an assessment, the Trade Representative will consider whether the pertinent foreign government, and especially its competition authorities, have been made aware of the alleged practices and, if so, how they were informed, the relevant evidence that has been provided to, or is known to be available to, the foreign authorities, and the nature of response those authorities have made.

The evidence provided to, or known to be available to, a foreign authority normally should include, among other things, the identity of the enterprises allegedly involved and the relevant markets affected, a description of the specific practices, and an indication of their duration and pervasiveness. In keeping with the Congressional intent in adopting this provision, the Trade Representative will also take into account whether the anticompetitive activities are inconsistent with the foreign country's own laws, how systematic and pernicious those activities have been, and their degree of effect on U.S. domestic or foreign commerce.

CORRECTED ENDNOTES:

who owns more than 10 percent of the capital or profits interests in the partnership, or (3) in the case of a corporation, owns more than 10 percent in value of the voting stock of the corporation or all the stock of the corporation.

56. This method is also known as the frozen initial liability method.

57. Under this funding method, the normal cost is generally determined by dividing (1) the actuarial present value of future benefits less the sum of the actuarial value of the assets and the unfunded liability by (2) a weighted temporary annuity factor that spreads the cost of the plan over future years. If the sum of the actuarial value of assets and the unfunded liability exceed the present value of future benefits, the normal cost under the method will be negative.

58. For these purposes, plans with no unfunded vested benefits and plans not subject to title IV of ERISA are disregarded.

THE AMERICAN LEGION PRESENTS PRIORITIES TO CONGRESS

HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, on September 20, William M. Detweiler, newly elected national commander of The American Legion, appeared before a joint hearing of the House and Senate Veterans' Affairs Committees to present the legislative priorities and membership concerns of this essential and extremely active veterans service organization. In particular, its views on the future of the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) health care system, educational benefits provided by the Montgomery GI Bill, Veterans employment programs and the VA's claims and appeals process.

I am pleased and proud to share with my colleagues Commander Detweiler's eloquent statement as follows:

PRESENTATION BY LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES OF WILLIAM M. DETWEILER, NATIONAL COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN LEGION BEFORE A JOINT HEARING OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE VETERANS AFFAIRS COMMITTEES, UNITED STATES CONGRESS, SEPTEMBER 20, 1994

MESSRS. CHAIRMEN AND MEMBERS OF THE VETERANS AFFAIRS COMMITTEES: Thank you for allowing the American Legion the opportunity to present its legislative portfolio for congressional action. Coming before you today is like "singing to the choir". Your committees are genuinely "veteran-friendly". Each member of these Committees has independently demonstrated a sincere commitment to America's veterans and their families.

Under the capable leadership of both Chairmen, the voice of the veterans community can be heard in the Halls of Congress. Although we may not always agree on how to best accomplish legislative goals that affect our veterans, the veterans community is fortunate to know that these committees are at least receptive to its comments.

I would be remiss in not taking this opportunity to say a special "Thank You" to those members of these committees that will not be returning for the 104th Congress. Senators Dennis DeConcini and George Mitchell and Representatives Doug Applegate, Don Edwards, Tim Penny, Dr. Roy Rowland, George Sangmeister, Tom Ridge and Jim Slattery have truly been "champions" for veterans and their families. The American Legion family salutes you for your service to this great nation and for a job well done. You will be missed, but our hope is that you

will continue to advocate the need for proper care of our veterans and their dependents.

Today, I will outline some of The American Legion's legislative goals for the 104th Congress. There are many challenges ahead for these committees and the veterans community. I specifically refer to the future of the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) health care system, educational benefits provided by the Montgomery GI Bill, Veterans employment programs and VA's claims and appeals process. There are no "quick fixes" or easy solutions to these problems. The real answers are buried in the conscience of a grateful nation and the need for Congress and the administration to responsibly face and work for solutions to these problems.

Just how grateful are we as a nation? Throughout the decade of the 80s, while VA received meager health care appropriations, the private health care industry experienced sky rocketing financial increases. While VA patients were being placed in categories for services that denied many veterans health care, social health care entitlement programs were growing at an incredible pace. While educational costs soared, the generous educational benefits enjoyed by World War II, Korean and Vietnam veterans came to an end and new veterans educational programs began that required cash contributions for participation and rendered less financial assistance. While Social Security disability claims are addressed in a matter of months, VA disability claims take years to resolve. While affirmative action hiring requirements were strengthened, veterans preference hiring and firing requirements were ignored.

The problems facing the veterans community are not fixed by reducing the number of health care professionals and closing hospital wings based on budgetary constraints. These problems are not fixed by telling veterans, even if they are willing and able to pay, that they make too much money to receive health care that they have earned through service to their country, in the very system that their tax dollars help to support. These problems are not fixed by creating new non-military programs for "paid" volunteerism with educational, health and child care benefits for community service. We can and must do better than that!

This nation cheered that returning Desert Storm veterans along the parade routes, gave out medals and mourned those who paid the ultimate sacrifice, yet it took the urging of the American Legion and action by these Committees to get the VA and the Department of Defense to hear the pleas of those veterans experiencing undiagnosed medical problems. Have we not learned from the mistakes of the past? Atomic veterans, mustard gas veterans and Agent Orange veterans can easily identify with the obstacles faced by the newest generation of combat veterans.

As a nation, we gasped in horror as the body of a young soldier was dragged down a dusty road in a village of Somalia. Shiny new medals, a flag draped casket and a military funeral do not meet the obligations this nation owes to that hero and his family. Abraham Lincoln's statement on the responsibility of this nation, "To care for him who has borne the battle, his widow and his orphan" is an ethical, moral and legal obligation.

Throughout military history, there are accounts of soldiers, sailors, marines and airmen risking their lives in service of their country and their comrades. It is this bond that every veteran experiences that justifies this testimony today. The American Legion just celebrated its 75th anniversary. The

principles establishing on which this organization was established have not changed in 75 years. The legislative mandates that I am about to discuss with you are not only for the benefit of veterans and their families, but inure to the benefit of all Americans.

I submit to you that the Department of Veterans Affairs can meet the needs of veterans and their families with proper funding and a few changes in delivery of those benefits. The Veterans Health Administration desperately needs to change its medical delivery system to meet the demands for service. To accomplish these, several congressional mandates must occur:

(1) VA must have a guaranteed funding source to meet the costs of delivering health care to those entitled to treatment. The full continuum of health care services for service-connected veterans and indigent veterans must not be curtailed due to discretionary funding shortfalls.

(2) All veterans should have access to VA health care, regardless of their economic status. Those not entitled to treatment should still be eligible for health care. Third party reimbursement must be retained by the VA medical center at which the veteran received treatment for reinvestment in personnel and equipment. Medicare reimbursement for treatment of eligible, nonservice-connected veterans must be authorized.

(3) The current specialized care programs, such as, rehabilitation, prosthetics, spinal cord injury, blindness, aging, mental health and long-term care must continue to be provided by VA professionals.

(4) The current medical and prosthetics resource, medical educational affiliations and role as a back-up to the Department of Defense medical system must be retained.

(5) Funding must be made available to eliminate the medical equipment backlog and completion of the nonrecurring maintenance projects that directly limit delivery of health care services.

These bold changes would empower Secretary Jesse Brown to fulfill the administration's promises made to the veterans community concerning health care reform within the VA. Veterans across America are waiting for these changes.

In order to maintain current services within the VA, the American Legion has clearly addressed in its written statement the funding recommendations for fiscal year 1996. The request for funding \$19.6 billion in medical care would allow the start of some of the health care reform initiatives I have just addressed. The others will require changes in public laws.

The American Legion has recently published An American Legion Proposal to Improve the Department of Veterans Affairs Claims and Appeals Process. This proposal contains a series of recommendations that are critical to resolving the current claims and appeals crisis. Your offices have been provided with copies of this proposal and additional copies of this proposal can be obtained through a call to our Washington Headquarters.

The American Legion commends your committees for your efforts on behalf of Persian Gulf veterans with undiagnosed medical problems. Hearings held by these committees and legislation generated by you have helped these veterans receive the medical attention they needed and deserved. Just a footnote, the Legion is now being contacted by Persian Gulf veterans from Canada and England that are experiencing similar medical problems to those experienced by our veterans.

Recently, the Environmental Protection Agency released a reassessment of dioxin report. The study reaffirms the association of dioxin and cancer. The American Legion believes that Secretary Jesse Brown and Congress should now take the necessary steps to add immune system disorders, diabetes, and disease affecting the reproductive health of female Vietnam veterans to the list of service-connected diseases. We believe that the cumulative body of scientific evidence is sufficient to establish an association.

I would also like to take this opportunity to thank those Members of the Committees who have encouraged and supported The American Legion in its efforts on behalf of the nation's World War II veterans, during the recent controversy arising out of the National Air and Space Museum's planned exhibit: "The Last Act: The Atomic Bomb and the End of World War II".

The exhibit remains, in our opinion, seriously flawed and contrary to the interest of the Nation, as well as the interest of all veterans. Nevertheless, we have agreed to delay our final judgment pending additional discussions and script reviews to be held in conference with National Air and Space Museum officials. I am to meet with them tomorrow at 9 am, and I sincerely hope that out of our discussion will come an historically accurate exhibit that all Americans can be proud of.

In conclusion, the American people, especially those who are serving on active duty, those who have served and those who will choose to serve must be reassured that the Department of Veterans Affairs will be available to assist veterans and their families. Whether they need health care, educational assistance, rehabilitation, prosthetic devices or compensation, VA is their government agency. No veteran will ever be denied benefits or services to which they are entitled or eligible to receive.

In short, the obligation of our Nation to provide benefits to our veterans is based in contract. To improperly fund and fail to provide the benefits that our veterans have earned by virtue of their contractual service to this country amounts to failure on the part of this Nation to meet its obligation under that contract. The system is not perfect, but together we can make it the best that it can be.

Thank you again, Messrs. Chairmen and members of these committees, for the chance to come before you today, and that concludes my presentation. I will be happy to answer any questions at this time. Thank you.

BPA CONSERVATION PROGRAM REINVENTION AND UMATILLA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

HON. ROBERT F. (BOB) SMITH

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, the engine that drives the economy of the Northwest is the Bonneville Power Administration. Established in 1937, Bonneville markets and provides transmission for electricity generated principally at a series of Federal hydroelectric dams. It provides roughly 50 percent of the region's electric power and, through rural electric cooperatives, serves most of my district.

Currently, BPA is going through a reinvention process that will ultimately lead to new

power contracts with its customers. A new, more competitive, electric utility industry is driving many changes within Bonneville. One of them is the way in which it carries out its mandate to achieve energy conservation savings. Moving away from regionalized conservation spending, Bonneville is proposing to more closely match those who pay for and those who benefit from individual utility conservation programs.

While I believe that Bonneville is moving in the right direction on conservation reinvention, I am concerned that it be implemented in a way that does not trample on the prerogatives of consumer-owned utilities. Out of a commendable concern that real conservation savings occur, some in the region have suggested that a strict command and control system of allocating conservation quotas be instituted. In addition, a system of penalties and benefits would be attached to individual utility performance.

Mr. Speaker, this type of accountability mechanism misses the point. Cost-effective conservation measures are, by definition, in a utility's best interest. Instead of instituting an expensive, burdensome, centrally controlled conservation program, we should be giving utilities the tools and information to make their own choices. Since they serve the least dense, least cost-effective areas, rural electric cooperatives are particularly concerned with choosing the lowest cost power options for the future—whether that entails generating or conserving power.

A burdensome accountability mechanism will take away the historic right of consumer-owned utilities to govern themselves. Because co-ops are governed by elected board members, you can bet that they take great care to choose the least-cost path in plotting their utility's long-term resource future.

I was reminded of this recently when I ran across the August edition of Rural Electrification Magazine. Included in its pages an article on Umatilla Electric Cooperative Association, which is the largest irrigation cooperative in the country. Its current and former general managers, Steve Eldridge and Russ Dorran, have seen the co-op through a time of rapid BPA rate increases. In order to keep its members competitive and in business, Umatilla needed to save itself and its customers money. Interestingly, it did so by employing wide-ranging conservation programs—particularly with regard to the energy and water costs involved in irrigating crops.

I ask that the excerpted article be printed in the RECORD following my statement. I commend the story of Umatilla Electric to my colleagues as a good example of the fact that people and organizations often make responsible decisions without heavyhanded Government mandates. Umatilla's board and management deserve to be commended.

THE WATER-ENERGY LINK

(By Robert Gibson)

On May 19, a cool, soaking rain started before dawn in northeastern Oregon. The rain got heavier driving east from Hermiston up into the rolling country around Pendleton, where the wheat fields disappeared into the clouds.

The rain brought satisfied smiles to the faces of the area's cattle and sheep ranchers, and for the dry land wheat farmers, it was a

million-dollar downpour. Less than a week earlier, they fretted about losing their entire crop to a droughty spring.

But for the farmers closer to the Columbia River on either side of Hermiston, it didn't really matter whether it rained on May 19, or any day. These farmers, working land that was sagebrush desert just 20 years ago, don't wait for a soaking that may never come. They grow their crops with water pumped from the river or out of the ground. Here, electrically driven irrigation machines slowly revolve, turning 125-acre circles of dry land a deep, stunning green.

These machines have created one of the richest agricultural districts in the country. And they forced Umatilla Electric Cooperative Association of Hermiston to grow up fast when the irrigation boom hit in the early 1970s, and then to emerge as a national leader among utilities in innovative service to irrigators when that boom threatened to break apart in the energy and farm crisis of the 1980s.

Umatilla Electric sells more kilowatt-hours of electricity for irrigation than any electric cooperative in the country: 263,509 MWh in 1992, or 46 percent of its total sales.

"Without irrigation, there is nothing and there was nothing," says Russ Dorran, who retired as the co-op's general manager in 1991. "We get seven to eight inches of rain a year. This was always country folks just passed through on their way somewhere else."

Umatilla Electric sells more electricity for irrigation than many co-ops sell for lighting peoples homes, but it is not alone. There are more than 25 electric co-ops in the U.S. with more than 1,000 irrigation accounts, and more than 50 co-ops that take in more than \$1 million a year in irrigation revenue. To keep this business, co-ops must keep promoting smart ways to get their consumers to use water and energy wisely.

Until about 1980, it all seemed so simple: The partnership of abundant water and cheap power was turning dry, bitter land sweet and lush in large expanses of the American West. The bounty it produced seemed limitless to the electric cooperatives and their farmer-members.

But then the geopolitical storms of the 1980's swept in. The price of energy rose, shockingly high in places, while in others apocalyptic warnings about the drying up of the waters were proving true. Everywhere, crop prices plummeted and the supply of farm credit shrank.

Overnight, the key to survival changed from using more and more water to conservation of both water and energy. Necessity spurred advances in irrigation science, and farmers and their electric co-ops became adept students.

Conservation soon became widely accepted as the best and most profitable way of doing business. Today, crop yields and quality are up and the utilities are financially strong again, even as the use of power and energy has proportionately declined. But no one takes anything for granted anymore.

Even though Umatilla Electric Cooperative Association irrigators have cut water use by 25 percent and power use by half over the last 15 years, they wonder if that will be enough to withstand the next likely jolt to their local economy: a last ditch effort to save the Pacific salmon by drastically cutting power production at the Bonneville Power Administration's dams on the Columbia River.

With the center pivots, the irrigated acreage in the co-op's service area grew tenfold,

from about 20,000 acres to today's 200,000. Frank Lamb and his partners bought their 10,000-acre tract in 1973 and started farming in 1974. It took about three months to get all the required water and irrigation permits, says Lamb, a process that "would take several years now" if new water permits for agriculture were even available; and they are not, neither in Oregon nor across the Columbia River in Washington.

Eastern Oregon Farming sucked water straight out of the Columbia with intake pipes six feet in diameter. For Eastern Oregon and the other corporate farms that came in, the water was the elixir for high-value crops never grown in great quantity in the region. Potatoes led the way (for a time, every McDonald's french fry came out of the fields outside Hermiston); then came peas, corn, alfalfa, onions, carrots—more than 20 crops in all.

The irrigated agriculture boom transformed the economy of the Hermiston area, and it transformed Umatilla Electric Cooperative Association. From 1971 to 1979, according to Steve Eldridge, the co-op's current general manager and former engineer, the utility saw its system demand increase from 28 megawatts to 188. The system went from being divided into five substations to 23, and the value of its physical plant grew from \$6 million to \$27 million. Staff was expanded, new departments like engineering and customer service created and the co-op borrowed lots of money from REA.

Then in 1976, Bonneville Power sent a letter to its wholesale power customers stating that in five years' time, the co-ops, public utility districts and municipalities were going to have to find other sources of power for any big new loads.

"We were growing at 20 percent a year, and there was still lots of new ground to farm, lots of water," says Eldridge. "It looked like there was no end to it."

The irrigation boom had a similar effect on Umatilla's sister co-ops and PUDs in the region, and their collective need led to the ill-fated decision by the Washington Public Power Supply System (WPPSS) to build five nuclear power plants at Hanford, Wash., about 60 miles north of Hermiston. Only one of the plants made it online; the rest were mothballed or shelved after costs skyrocketed.

WPPSS caused a tremor on Wall Street when it defaulted on \$2.25 billion in bonds. The participants in WPPSS, including Umatilla Electric, had a huge debt to eat, and paying it off drove up the Hermiston utility's wholesale rates 600 percent between 1979 and 1984.

Farmers cried disaster and co-op employees recall a brief period of panic, filled with talk of bankruptcy. Umatilla Electric had its first and only layoff, 10 percent of the work force.

But it was also the beginning of the co-op's finest hour. Dorran convened an agribusiness task force composed of leading farmers and business people. Even as the doom and gloom of the WPPSS crisis crested, the task force realized that a way to emerge from the mess in good shape was to find ways to make more efficient use of both water and power.

"Most utilities at that time saw energy by itself," says Farahmand (Fred) Ziari. "UECA in 1981 did what no other utility had done; it recognized the importance of water as a resource. They saw that water and the management of that water was part of energy conservation."

Although water was still "free," the delivery cost was suddenly much greater. So Ziari

became the agent of change, the one who had to convince farmers that they could reduce their costs by using less water and still get a good crop. (Umatilla Electric won a national energy conservation award for Ziari's work in 1986.)

As it turned out, the farmer could get not just a good crop with less water, he could get a great crop. Yields increased two, three, four times during the 1980s as area farmers began fine-tuning their irrigation techniques.

"We found out that when you over-irrigate, you push the nutrients down below the root system," says Frank Lamb. "That costs money and it degrades the quality of the ground water." It also can reduce crop yield and quality through plant diseases that thrive in soggy, damp soil.

Among the many changes urged by Umatilla Electric has been the switch from high-pressure sprinkler systems to low-pressure ones, reducing the amount of water sprayed and the horsepower of the electric motors required to move the water. Further conservation is achieved in certain crops with drip irrigation, which sends the water through plastic tubes and out tiny emitters by the droplet. More electric energy is saved through the installation of larger irrigation pipes or the relining of existing ones (smoothing a rough interior surface that causes friction).

Bryan Wolfe converted from high-pressure to low-pressure irrigation in the mid-1980s. "My motivation? Green stuff," he says. "It makes no sense to waste water or energy."

What have all the changes added up to? In 1978, the average Umatilla Electric farmer-member was annually applying 40 inches of water per acre with 3,000 kilowatt-hours of power. Now water consumption has been whittled to 30 inches an acre, and power consumption is down even more dramatically, to 1,400 kWh per acre. Farmers have had to invest some money to achieve these results (though a good many investments have been shared by Umatilla Electric and Bonneville Power), but they've also benefited by dramatically increased yields and better quality crops.

When Steve Eldridge came to work at Umatilla Electric in the 1970s, "it was a time when we had a sales-by-volume mentality, when we said electricity was almost too cheap to meter," he says. "Since then, we've seen a real revolution in the utility industry, and a tremendous change in the attitude of how we use water and energy. Twenty-five years ago, there was little concern about energy efficiency. Now, it's the number one thing we tell our members. And they view themselves as environmentally responsible, from how they build their houses, to buying high-efficiency water heaters and heat pumps to the farmers who follow the weather reports they get by computer."

Umatilla Electric Cooperative Association survived the 1980s because it was willing to look at the Northwest's greatest natural resource—the Columbia River and its tributaries—in a new way. Now a new Columbia River crisis—the survival of the Pacific salmon—threatens utilities in the region.

In recent years, millions of dollars have been spent at each dam to shunt the fish safely away from the Corps of Engineers' hydroelectric turbines. At McNary Dam near Hermiston a new \$15 million bypass, looking like a carnival ride with its colored curving pipes swinging high above the ground, swirls the fish gently into barges which carry them down to the sea.

Nevertheless, fish counts continue to fall dramatically, and there is strong political

pressure for a drawdown of the reservoirs—a release of more water over the spillways to speed the flow of the river. More water over the dam means less through the turbines and less hydroelectric power, which translates to higher electric rates.

John Hansell is checking a center pivot on a field of peas with one of IRZ Consulting's computer irrigation printouts in his hand. "We've been having to adapt what we do every year to gain efficiency," he says. "But if the electric rates go up again, and everything else remains the same, I don't know how we're going to survive."

DEPOSIT INSURANCE REFORM, REGULATORY MODERNIZATION, AND TAXPAYER PROTECTION ACT OF 1994

HON. THOMAS E. PETRI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a fresh version of the Deposit Insurance Reform, Regulatory Modernization, and Taxpayer Protection Act of 1994. I expect that regulation of the financial services industry will be a major issue in the next Congress and I would like for the latest version of my bill to be available so that it may be examined and discussed by all interested parties over the next months.

Briefly, this bill will, as the title implies, reform the Nation's deposit insurance system and substitute private regulation for Government regulation in what is already an industry-funded system. It will take the taxpayer completely off the hook for any future losses due to bank or thrift failures, and it will dramatically improve the efficiency of the banking industry through substantial regulatory relief and lower insurance premiums.

An unwarranted increase in regulatory burdens and costs imposed on healthy banks and thrifts has caused an enormous shift in market share to the less taxed and less regulated channels of intermediation. However, these channels may, in fact, be less efficient and less capable of supplying credit to important sectors of the economy, such as small business. Additionally, Government regulation may have deterred banks and thrifts from seeking business in low-income and minority communities.

My bill is designed to solve these problems and more. The Deposit Insurance Reform, Regulatory Modernization, and Taxpayer Protection Act of 1994 will create a 100 percent cross-guarantee system under which each bank or thrift institution will enter into a contract with an ad hoc syndicate of banks, thrifts, pension, or endowment funds, insurance companies and the like to guarantee all of its deposits. Premium rates and safety and soundness requirements will be negotiated contract by contract and will not require Government approval.

The guarantors, who will have their own money at risk, will take over safety and soundness regulatory responsibility from the Federal Government. The specific contract provisions for this purpose will vary depending upon the condition and practices of the individual bank

or thrift, effectively ending one-size-fits-all regulation.

Each syndicate will employ an independent syndicate agent firm to oversee the performance of the guaranteed bank or thrift. The syndicate, through its agent, will be able to force changes in the guaranteed bank or even close or sell it if it runs into trouble. The agent's independence will prevent anticompetitive behavior.

Various rules for the spreading of risk will ensure the safety of the entire system, including the mandating of minimum numbers of guarantors for each bank, limits on the amount of risk undertaken by any one guarantor, and the inclusion of mandatory stop-loss contracts under which guarantors will pass any excessive losses through to their own second tier of guarantors.

The Government's principal role will be to make sure that contracts are in place and that all the risk dispersion rules are complied with. Backup Federal deposit insurance will be retained but never needed even in circumstances worse than the Great Depression.

The entire system will have to meet a key market test before it can really get started, since no contracts will become effective until a critical mass of at least 250 banks with at least \$500 billion of assets has chosen to participate and has contracts ready to go.

Once the system is operating, banks' regulatory burdens will become far lighter, banks will have the opportunity to earn money as guarantors, and their own deposit insurance premiums will be far lower. Premiums will be lower because risk-related premiums will deter unsound lending and guarantors will act quickly to minimize losses if problems develop. For these reasons and many others, I expect this proposal to be attractive to all segments of the financial world.

This legislation has several important benefits for the economy. The taxpayers will be protected in the event of any future loss due to bank failures. A more efficient banking industry will help promote economic growth. And this plan should encourage better risk-sensitive pricing of loans, which should moderate future speculative bubbles.

Finally, the cross-guarantee system will free banks and thrifts to better serve minorities and the poor. America and other industrialized nations have learned that volunteer armies provide a better national defense than armies of conscripts. The same should hold true for banking.

The Community Reinvestment Act [CRA], however noble its intent, essentially attempts to draft bankers to do what logic says at least some bankers should be willing to do voluntarily—provide sufficient credit and other banking services to low-income and minority communities because it is profitable to do so. We ought to be able to do better than CRA.

Never has this question been answered satisfactorily: What has deterred banks and thrifts from adequately serving these communities? Has it been discrimination or has it been something else, like the costs and inflexibility of federal safety and soundness regulation? The assumption behind CRA is that it's the former, or that the latter problem can't be fixed, and therefore compulsion must be the remedy. I believe it's the latter, burdensome

regulation. I also believe that these problems can and must be addressed and that the profit motive will then produce far better service than compulsion ever can.

It should come as no surprise that semibanks, such as check cashers, currency exchanges, pawn shops, and finance companies, have expanded rapidly in low-income and minority communities while inefficiencies imposed by one-size-must-fit-all banking regulation limit the ability of inherently more efficient full-service banks and thrifts to serve these communities. There clearly is money to be made providing financial services in these communities. However, while bank substitutes are meeting legitimate market needs, they can never do so as efficiently as real banks that voluntarily specialize in serving these communities.

Modernizing banking regulation to give banks the same operating flexibility their nonbank competitors now have will bring more efficient banking services to low-income and minority communities. A volunteer army of banks—including some semibanks that today understandably will not subject themselves to burdensome banking regulation—will far better serve these communities than will compelling each bank and thrift to serve a sliver of these markets.

The Deposit Insurance Reform, Regulatory Modernization, and Taxpayer Protection Act of 1994 will give banks and thrifts the operating flexibility they need to serve low-income and minority communities profitably while also strengthening taxpayer protection from future banking crises, which themselves have largely been caused by government safety-soundness regulations.

Note that HR 3570 does not alter CRA in any way, so advocates of CRA's goals have nothing to lose in this bill. However, they have much to gain if it works as intended. If it works so well that CRA, by consensus, is no longer necessary, then so much the better for everyone.

It is these positive effects on the economy as a whole that are really the most important reasons for taking a good look at this bill. If we're going to get our economy moving again and get a handle on our many difficult problems, we need to fundamentally reform the way we do things in a number of key areas. Health care, welfare, and education are a few of those areas, but financial services is certainly a crucial one. I believe deposit insurance and regulatory reform are important keys to improving the efficient delivery of financial services.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that a short synopsis of the bill and an article from Bank Director magazine be printed in the RECORD at this point.

SYNOPSIS OF H.R. 3570—THE DEPOSIT INSURANCE REFORM, REGULATORY MODERNIZATION, AND TAXPAYER PROTECTION ACT OF 1993

INHERENT AND IRREPARABLE FLAWS IN FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE

As Roosevelt warned in 1933, federal deposit insurance protects bad banks as well as good, it puts a premium on unsound banking, and it has cost taxpayers billions of dollars.

As bank and S&L insolvency losses soared during the 1980s, regulators moved too slowly to deal with failing institutions. This inaction made deposit insurance losses even worse.

Deposit insurance mispricing caused a substantial misallocation of credit in the 1980s that has prolonged the recovery from the recent recession; the FDIC's new risk-based premiums still overcharge good banks and thrifts and dampen their willingness to lend. Consequently, some sound businesses still cannot get sufficient credit.

Deposit insurance must be priced to reflect the riskiness individual banks, but the FDIC cannot properly set risk-sensitive premiums because accurate prices can be established only in private, competitive markets.

Banking has increasingly become a captive of government regulatory micromanagement that cannot keep up with rapid changes in a financial world driven increasingly by electronic technology. Government regulation has become counterproductive and harmful to good banks and thrifts and to America's international competitiveness.

BASIC PRINCIPLES OF THE 100% CROSS-GUARANTEE SOLUTION

End taxpayer risk and bailouts by ensuring that private sector equity capital always protects ALL bank and thrift deposits from loss.

Let private markets set risk-sensitive deposit insurance premiums, based on leading indicators of banking risk, that will discourage unwise banking practices.

Shift "safety-and-soundness" regulation for banks and thrifts to those who bear the risk of loss, the owners of the private capital protecting depositors.

Also shift the bank closure decision to those guarantors bearing the risk of loss. These guarantors have the strongest incentive to minimize losses and therefore should control the risks they have assumed.

Use a "stop-loss" mechanism to spread the bank insolvency risk widely, and therefore thinly, over the equity capital of the financial world.

Retain federal deposit insurance as a never-to-be-used backup insurance, but only for deposits up to \$100,000.

SPECIFICS OF THE 100% CROSS-GUARANTEE SOLUTION

Each bank and thrift enters into a contract with a syndicate of banks, thrifts and/or other well capitalized entities that guarantees the original contractual terms of all deposits and most other liabilities of the guaranteed institution.

Premium rates and other contractual terms are negotiated on a syndicate-by-syndicate basis and are NOT subject to government regulation or approval.

Numerous safeguards protect taxpayers against another deposit insurance bailout. A mandatory "stop-loss" mechanism passes part of any large insolvency loss to the guarantors' guarantors. Risk dispersion rules require a minimum number of guarantors for any one bank or thrift and limit both the aggregate risk assumed by a guarantor and the amount of risk any one guarantor assumes for any one bank or thrift.

Cross-guarantee contracts cannot be canceled unless the guaranteed bank or thrift first obtains a replacement contract or is acquired by another guaranteed bank or thrift. Once guaranteed, no institution can operate without a cross-guarantee contract in place.

Each syndicate retains an agent to monitor the financial condition of the bank or thrift it has guaranteed to ensure adherence to all contractual terms and to act as a buffer to protect the competitive secrets of the guaranteed institution.

A new agency, the Cross-Guarantee Regulation Corporation, regulates the cross-guarantee process, primarily to ensure that all

guarantors are guaranteed with regard to their cross-guarantee obligations and that they have sufficient capital relative to the risks they have assumed. Safety-and-soundness concerns for individual institutions shift to the syndicates. The bank regulatory establishment is then downsized as banks obtain guarantees.

A back-up fund (BUF) insures deposits up to \$100,000, but only on a back-up basis. It should never experience a loss. Guaranteed banks can still post the FDIC insurance logo.

Weaker banks and thrifts have ample time to raise the capital needed to obtain a cross-guarantee contract or to merge with another institution. The FDIC has ample funds today to cover losses in the few institutions that might fail in this conversion process.

Phase-in provisions give smaller banks and thrifts up to ten years to obtain a cross-guarantee contract. The first contracts become effective when 250 banks or thrifts, with total assets of at least \$500 billion, have approved contracts in hand.

A competitive market with an ample pool of potential guarantors protects against premium overcharges, ends concerns about capital adequacy in the banking system, and permits guarantors to accept or reject individual cross-guarantee risks as they see fit.

Although there should be no bank runs, cross-guarantee contracts protect any loan a Federal Reserve bank makes to a guaranteed institution experiencing liquidity problems.

[From the Bank Director, 1994]

CROSS GUARANTEES: A HORSE OF A DIFFERENT COLOR

(By Representative Tom Petri and Bert Ely)

Close your eyes and imagine a very different world than the one in which banks are governed by a federal deposit insurance system. Two prominent proponents of the cross guarantee system say it will make banking a business again while lessening the liability risk for bank directors.

Banking is not a dying business. It only looks that way because federal regulation is strangling banking while favoring non-bank competitors with less regulation and lower tax burdens.

As Bill Seidman, former FDIC chairman and now publisher of Bank Director stated in the Fourth Quarter 1993 edition of Bank Director: "Banks are losing market share because regulatory burdens have made them high-cost operators." He also could have said that banking regulations have made directors' and officers' insurance more expensive and made it harder for banks to recruit and retain directors.

In fact banking is a good business, and one that is important to the American economy. However, it needs to be freed of its regulatory shackles so that banks and their directors can conduct their banking business without fear of another regulatory reign of terror that indiscriminately treats all bankers as incompetents and potential crooks, which unfortunately is the attitude that pervades FDICIA (the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991).

The *raison d'être* for much of this banking regulation is federal deposit insurance. Therefore, there is little prospect of relief for banks and their directors without fundamental deposit insurance reform. Such relief would be provided by The Deposit Insurance Reform, Regulatory Modernization, and Taxpayer Protection Act of 1993 (H.R. 3570).

This bill would enact the 100% cross-guarantee concept for privatizing banking regulation and its attendant deposit insurance

risk. It does not eliminate banking regulation; instead, it substitutes competitive, market-driven, customer-sensitive regulation for governmental edicts that often cause more problems than they solve. Market-driven regulation will, in turn, permit banks and thrifts to operate as real businesses, and not as extensions of the federal government.

THE DEPOSIT INSURANCE PROBLEM

Government banking regulation did not just happen; it has evolved over several centuries. Its principal rationale has been to prevent the failure of individual banks. Hence, capital requirements, lending limitations, and other safety-and-soundness standards are almost as old as banking. But, banking regulation has never eliminated bank failures; in fact, banking has been swept by periodic panics that have seen scores or even hundreds of banks fail because they were insolvent, or perceived by the public to be insolvent.

In the absence of deposit insurance, depositors and other creditors bear the insolvency loss of a failed bank. Banking panics also can cause widespread economic distress as bankers dump their investments and call in loans to fund deposit runs. In effect, bank failures can cause two kinds of problems: cash losses to individual creditors of failed banks and impaired performance of an entire economy.

Banks, like any kind of business, should not be protected from failure, yet the consequences of widespread failures are understandably feared by politicians and the general public alike. Hence the perceived need for deposit insurance. This insurance not only protects widows and orphans, but it also inhibits banking panics that can damage the entire economy.

Deposit insurance attempts to isolate the depositor protection problem by focusing insolvency losses on a deposit insurer, and possibly on creditors of a failed bank who supposedly can be stuck with their share of the loss without causing a banking panic. Bank regulation then becomes a tool for minimizing the deposit insurer's loss. So far, so good. The problem arises when government regulators, using government's police powers, attempt to prevent losses suffered by a government deposit insurer.

As Franklin Roosevelt observed during his first presidential news conference: "Government deposit insurance will guarantee bad banks as well as good banks, cost the [taxpayer] money, and put a premium on unsound banking in the future." In other words, it is government regulation and a government-run insurance program that is banking's problem, not regulation and deposit insurance, *per se*.

THE FAILINGS OF GOVERNMENT REGULATION AND INSURANCE

Government banking regulation/deposit insurance has an inherent, irreparable failing that is the root cause of its problems: It is a government monopoly. Monopolies can never deliver goods and services as efficiently or as effectively as private, competitive markets for the simple reason that competition spurs better performance because customers can decide with whom they will do business. Suppliers who perform badly, give poor service, or treat their customers on a high-handed, officious manner simply do not get the business, and fail, as they should.

Government regulatory monopolies are even worse than private monopolies, for several reasons. First, government monopolies rely on uniform rules and regulations, rather than custom-tailored and mutually agreed

upon contractual terms, to influence the behavior of their "customers." Given the legitimate notion that all persons must be treated equally before the law, government regulations become one-size-must-fit-all rules that barely fit anyone at all.

In a fast-moving and complex financial world, government regulations increasingly distort banking as they lag behind rapidly changing realities. As Rupert Pennant-Rea, the Deputy Governor of the Bank of England, readily admitted recently to a group of bankers, regulators are always five years behind, and that is good, according to Pennant-Rea, for if regulators tried to stay abreast of technology they would stifle innovation. Of course, this delay means that government regulators will always lag in evaluating new risks that should be addressed in a more timely manner.

Second, government regulatory monopolies cannot use the pricing mechanism as a tool to influence customer behavior in ways that optimize economic performance. Prices, like other contractual terms, can be properly determined only in private, competitive markets where both buyers and sellers have choices. Banks have no choice, however, if they are dealing with a government regulatory and insurance monopoly.

The FDIC has implemented what it calls "risk-sensitive" insurance premiums, but they lack true risk sensitivity because of another failing of government monopolies: the politically powerful who are unhappy with how the monopoly has treated them will squawk, and get political relief. Understanding this reality, the FDIC pulled its punch and implemented premium rates designed not to offend. Hence, the power of pricing to promote good economic behavior and deter bad behavior will always be lacking in a government insurance monopoly, such as the FDIC.

Accurate, market-driven pricing is especially important in banking because the risk of insolvency to a deposit insurer should be incorporated in the interest rate a bank charges on every loan it makes. Properly pricing this insurance risk not only protects the insurer but also promotes the much greater social good of ensuring that the bank is extending credit in a manner that will not later cause broad economic distress. To a great extent, badly priced deposit insurance was the root cause of the recent, and still lingering, commercial real estate crisis. Like any other economic good, though, insurance can only be priced properly in a competitive, and therefore, private marketplace.

Third, government rule-making, by its very nature, is a highly politicized process that often produces unintended consequences worse than the problem that a particular rule or dictate is attempting to solve. Often these rules are simplistic or ignore economic realities. Two examples will illustrate.

Uniform capital regulations assume that all banks and thrifts have the same risk profile, yet banks and thrifts differ greatly in their appetites for and ability to manage risk. Further, some believe that whatever ails deposit insurance can be cured by imposing higher capital standards on banks and thrifts. Yet higher uniform capital standards serve primarily to drive out of banks and thrifts lower-risk assets that the marketplace says do not need as much capital backing. Consequently, the financial markets have become active securitizers of these lower-risk assets.

After the Great Depression, the federal government encouraged S&L's to ignore economic reality by engaging in an extreme

form of maturity-mismatching; that is, using short-term, readily withdrawable pass-book savings to finance long-term, fixed-rate home mortgages. This worked only in a stable interest rate environment, yet the world is hardly stable—particularly when the country has a central bank, the Federal Reserve, that set America up for record-high interest rates in the early 1980s by depressing real rates of interest in the 1970s. Understandably, then, the S&L industry was a disaster waiting to happen by 1980 when interest rates jumped.

THE CROSS-GUARANTEE SOLUTION

Regulation and deposit insurance are not the problems for banking. Government regulation and government deposit insurance are the problems. Until now, though, a safe-and-sound private sector alternative has not existed. Numerous private sector deposit insurance schemes have been tried, but, with three noteworthy exceptions, these schemes failed because they neither priced properly nor diversified adequately the insolvency risk they assumed; worse, they relied on government regulators to keep banks on the straight-and-narrow.

The three exceptions, the deposit insurance mechanisms that operated in Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa before the Civil War, are antecedents of a sort for the cross-guarantee concept for privatizing banking regulation and its attendant deposit insurance risk. Unfortunately, federal banking legislation enacted during the Civil War effectively snuffed out these three plans, thus aborting the development of a protection mechanism that might have evolved into the cross-guarantee concept reflected in The Deposit Insurance Reform, Regulatory Modernization, and Taxpayer Protection Act of 1993 (H.R. 3570). As veteran banking consultant Carter Golembe once observed, when Congress enacted federal deposit insurance in 1933, over the strong objections of President Roosevelt and others who knew better, it modeled the FDIC on the many state deposit insurance plans that failed by then rather than on the three that worked. Such is the wisdom of Congress.

The cross-guarantee concept sounds complex, or even alien, largely because it relies on market forces, rather than government edicts, to promote safe-and-sound banking. H.R. 3570 creates a marketplace in which bank and thrifts will freely negotiate contracts that guarantee all of each institution's deposits and most of its other liabilities against loss should the institution become insolvent. Most of the guarantors under these contracts will be other banks and thrifts who have voluntarily agreed to be guarantors under a particular contract. Hence, the term "cross-guarantee" describes a system which essentially is an industry self-insurance mechanism. To broaden the pool of potential guarantors, the bill also authorizes non-depository guarantors, such as industrial corporations, university endowment funds, and very wealthy individuals.

Figure 1 illustrates the parties to a typical cross-guarantee contract. Under the bill, an ad hoc syndicate of guarantors will assume almost all of the guaranteed institution's insolvency risk, thus eliminating any need for depositor discipline. By protecting all deposits, the cross-guarantee system also eliminates the discrimination thousands of small-enough-to-liquidate banks and thrifts experience under the too-bit-to-fail reality of the industrialized world.

In return for providing insolvency protection, the guaranteed institution will pay its guarantors a premium or guarantee fee that

will be determined under the terms of the contract. Presumably, this risk-sensitive premium, based on leading indicators of banking risk, will reflect the guaranteed institution's insolvency risk more accurately and timely than the FDIC's supposedly risk-sensitive premiums can ever hope to do. The net cost of cross-guarantees, including related compliance costs, should be much lower for banks and thrifts than the present cost of being federally regulated and insured, for two reasons. First, lower bank insolvency losses under the cross-guarantee system will lead to lower premium rates for most banks than will be likely under federal deposit insurance. Second, market-driven regulations will be much less costly to comply with than inappropriate government regulations.

Working through an independent, private-sector "syndicate agent," the guarantors will be able to monitor the guaranteed institution's compliance with the safety-and-soundness provisions set out in its cross-guarantee contract. These provisions will completely replace the government safety-and-soundness regulations under which banks and thrifts now operate. Hence, these provisions will reflect the business strategy the bank or thrift has selected; no longer will government regulation dictate banking strategies. Employees of the syndicate agent, sensitive to the needs and interests of both the guaranteed institution and its guarantors, will replace officious government bank examiners.

Of course, if the syndicate agent bungles or the guarantors fail to respond in a timely manner to danger signs flashed by the guaranteed institution, and it becomes insolvent, the guarantors may suffer a loss. Under no circumstance, though, will the federal government attempt to prevent the failure of an individual institution or protect guarantors and syndicate agents from their own follies. Of special importance to bank and thrift directors, H.R. 3570 bars guarantors from using the FDIC's extraordinary powers to sue directors for mistakes the guarantors or the syndicate agent made in overseeing the activities of a failed bank or thrift. The buck will stop with the guarantors.

Government regulation of the cross-guarantee marketplace will focus only on maintaining the stability of the entire banking system. Specifically, H.R. 3570 creates a small regulatory agency, the Cross-Guarantee Regulation Corporation (CGRC), to oversee the cross-guarantee marketplace. The CGRC will approve every cross-guarantee contract before it takes effect, but only to ensure that the contract meets certain statutorily prescribed risk-dispersion requirements designed solely to ensure that no failure of an individual institution will shake people's faith in the strength of the cross-guarantee system or cause Congress to be concerned about having to use taxpayer funds to bail out the system, as happened with federal deposit insurance.

The following, reasonably straightforward rules, which the CGRC will enforce, will effectively construct a "solvency safety net" under the entire banking system that will be stronger financially than our increasingly indebted federal government:

Every guarantor must itself be guaranteed by other guarantors. This invariable requirement automatically constructs the solvency safety net that is then strengthened by the following requirements.

Each guarantor will benefit from a uniform "stop-loss" rule that will pass all of its losses as a guarantor over a certain limit through to its own guarantors. This loss

pass-through will spread a large insolvency loss widely but thinly across the solvency safety net, thus ensuring that no loss will puncture this safety net, even in conditions worse than the Great Depression. The stop-loss limit has been set so that no guarantor will fail by virtue of being a guarantor.

The insolvency risk posed by each cross-guarantee contract will be spread over many guarantors. For example, any bank or thrift with more than \$10 billion of assets must have at least 100 guarantors, no one of whom can assume more than one percent of the risk under that contract.

Each guarantor will be limited as to the maximum amount of risk it can assume under any one contract and in the aggregate. Using premium income as a proxy for the risk assumed, a guarantor's total premium income from all of its cross-guarantee contracts on an annualized basis cannot exceed 3% of its equity capital.

Together, these provisions will create a puncture-proof solvency safety net under all banks and thrifts, as illustrated in Figure 2. Strictly as a political facade, the bill creates a backup fund (BUF), that would honor the present federal deposit insurance commitment. However, no loss should ever reach the BUF. If such an event did occur, the federal government already would be defaulting on its own obligations because a horrendous disaster, such as a major East Coast earthquake or a large meteor strike, had devastated the American economy.

The cross-guarantee system is premised on harnessing market forces to deliver safe and sound banking to America. The transition to cross-guarantees reflects the philosophy. The cross-guarantee system, if enacted, will not activate unless at least 250 banks and thrifts with at least \$500 billion of assets have first voluntarily obtained contracts approved by the CGRC. Only if this critical mass is reached, will the system activate.

If most banks and thrifts decide government regulation is preferable to the cross-guarantee system (certainly a dubious proposition), then not enough banks and thrifts will obtain contracts, and the system will not activate. Once it does, though, banks and thrifts will have up to eight years (for the smallest institutions) to become guaranteed institutions. Those not able to obtain a contract (which should be very few because of FDICIA) will effectively have failed. They will immediately be taken over by the FDIC.

THE MANY PAYOFFS FROM CROSS-GUARANTEES

The cross-guarantee system will be a win-win proposition for banking and for the economy because it will promote sounder and more efficient banking that will properly reward good bankers, and their stockholders/directors, while discouraging bad banking practices that hurt everyone.

Risk-sensitive cross-guarantee premiums, based on leading indicators of banking risk, will jump for credit being used to inflate speculative bubbles that later will burst, causing great losses to lenders and their insurers and guarantors. In fact, had cross-guarantees been implemented years ago, America would not have experienced the recent, painful recession that it slowly exited. Specifically, cross-guarantee premium rates would have significantly reduced the amount of credit made available during the 1980s to developers of unneeded commercial real estate.

Cross-guarantees also will improve the efficiency of the financial system by eliminating incentives the marketplace now has to engage in "regulatory arbitrage," that is, using electronic technology to lawfully circumvent banking regulation, specifically

uniform capital regulations. Regulatory arbitrage has been the primary incentive driving the growth of mutual funds, the commercial paper market, asset securitization, hedge funds, and derivative products. In effect, market-driven regulation of the cross-guarantee system will quickly eliminate the regulatory inefficiencies that foster such arbitrage. By escaping from regulatory inefficiency, banks and thrifts will be able to recapture much of the market share they have lost in recent years.

In particular, the credit enhancement provided by the cross-guarantee system (all guaranteed institutions will be AAA+++) will permit banks and thrifts to profitably lend to low-risk borrowers, such as high-quality corporations and home owners. No longer will banks and thrifts feel compelled to securitize their higher quality assets. Under cross-guarantees, they will be able to keep them in portfolio.

While the cross-guarantee system will benefit banks and thrifts of all sizes, it will be especially beneficial for smaller institutions, for two reasons. First, the bill requires that cross-guarantee contracts protect all deposits, and not just the first \$100,000. This provision means that large depositors in small banks will not fear losing some of their money if their bank fails. Second, compliance costs for smaller banks and thrifts will drop substantially because competition will produce cross-guarantee contracts for smaller banks that will be much simpler than the existing regulations under which these banks and thrifts must now operate.

Cross-guarantees also will give banks greater operational freedom to pursue unique business strategies. One societal benefit of this freedom is that some banks will find it worthwhile to adopt an operating style suitable to serving low-income and minority communities. No longer will the federal government have to stiffen one set of regulations, the Community Reinvestment Act, to neutralize the growing negative effects of another set of regulations, one-size-must-fit-all safety-and-soundness standards.

GETTING TO CROSS-GUARANTEES

H.R. 3570 has been developed to the point that we are confident it will work financially and legally. That is the easy part. The hard part is enacting it, for it will reverse the growing politicization of the banking system. In effect, the bill will dramatically shift power over banking and credit allocation from the political process to the marketplace. This shift will be good for the country, and for banking, but bad for those inside the Washington Beltway who seek to direct the credit allocation process or otherwise profit from the heavy hand of government banking regulation. Consequently, those who will lose power or money under this reform will vigorously oppose it.

H.R. 3570 will become a reality only if bankers take the lead in building grassroots support for this escape hatch from increasingly irrational and harmful government regulatory micromanagement of banking. Can bankers meet this challenge?

TRIBUTE TO FATHER PHIL LAND

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I want to say a few words in praise of Father Phil Land, a

Jesuit priest, well-known for his work in economics, international development, and Catholic social teaching. Father Land died on January 20, 1994, having been associated with the Center of Concern in Washington, DC for the last 18 years.

His training and his assignments as a Jesuit Priest involved him in the developing social teaching of the Roman Catholic Church in the last half of this century. Phil taught economics for 11 years at the Gregorian University in Rome. For eight years, he served in the Pontifical Commission on Justice and Peace. In addition, Phil was one of the founders of Sodepax, a joint venture of the World Council of Churches and the Vatican. It was during this time that Phil assisted in the writing of Pope John XXIII's encyclical "Mater and Magistra", known in English as "On the Progress of Peoples."

Mr. Speaker, Phil Land enjoyed life. He took risks, he questioned, and he stayed open to change. He was loved by his fellow Jesuits and men and women from every walk of life. His face shone with happiness and humor. The title of his last book, just published, gives a hint of his wisdom and wit: "Catholic Social Teaching as I have lived it, loathed it, and loved it." Phil Land was a man for others. He is missed.

TRIBUTE TO JAMIE WHITTEN

HON. BOB LIVINGSTON

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I want to pay tribute to my chairman, my neighbor from Mississippi, JAMIE WHITTEN. The institutional memory of this House has suffered a great blow, in that we have lost one of our last links with World War II and the late 1940's. JAMIE WHITTEN faithfully and diligently served Mississippi and his country for over 50 years.

I am proud to have had his tutelage and his leadership. I can attest to his importance to American agriculture and farmers in Louisiana and Mississippi. Yes, he was our "Secretary of Agriculture" from 1949 to 1992. But, I remember Chairman WHITTEN most for the critical role he played in ensuring the passage of vital flood control and navigation projects for the entire Mississippi River and its tributary watershed. Without Chairman WHITTEN's leadership millions of citizens throughout the Mississippi River area might not have adequate flood protection.

Mr. Speaker, Chairman WHITTEN was a true leader who tirelessly worked for this country, often crossing party lines, to craft bipartisan alliances to champion favorite causes.

I join with many colleagues who were privileged to serve with Chairman WHITTEN in saying thank you Chairman WHITTEN for your service to the United States.

ON THE SITUATION IN IRAQ

HON. EDWARD R. ROYCE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to highlight the crisis looming in the gulf. Saddam is on the move again; this is no small matter: He still has over a million people in uniform; 2200 tanks, and 2500 armored personnel carriers, and a host of planes and missiles.

Meanwhile we are stretched thinner than ever around the world, from Haiti to Macedonia. Our forces themselves are being diminished at a rapid rate: they are down nearly a quarter from 1992, and will be reduced by a third by 1999. Marine Commandant Mundy sums it up when he says "Our ability to maintain readiness is on the margin."

As I have said on this floor before, our fading international credibility is being further complicated by our thinning military capability.

Now, as we all know, our defense plans call for us to be ready at all times to fight two simultaneous regional wars, including one in the gulf. Currently we have two such contingencies facing us: Korea and Iraq; in fact, one could embolden the other.

Just last month Assistant Secretary Warner said that we should still be able to prosecute two contingencies nearly simultaneously. But he also stressed that peacekeeping and humanitarian operations would have to be sharply reduced if combat operations were to break out in major theaters such as Korea or the gulf.

Secretary Perry and General Powell have sounded similar warnings in recent days. The President should listen; we all should listen, or pretty soon that hollow sound you hear will be our military.

We also know the danger in Korea. But listen to these words about Iraq from CIA Director Woolsey, less than a fortnight ago:

*** Iraq [has] not abandoned [its] goals of dominating the region, threatening [its] neighbors, subverting peace, and acquiring or developing weapons of mass destruction and the means to deliver them. *** Iraq has the largest pool of scientific and technical expertise in the Arab world—over 7000 nuclear scientists and engineers alone. *** His regime is still hiding SCUD missiles, chemical munitions, and its entire biological weapons program. ***

Saddam Hussein continues to submit Iraq's people to tyranny—cruelly suppressing the Kurds in the north and the Shia's in the south. His is a murderous regime possessing and acquiring ever more potent weapons of mass destruction; Saddam is a threat to the region and to the United States.

We must take this seriously. Tonight CNN reports 50,000 Iraqi troops are on the move. Whatever the purpose—to quell domestic discontent, intimidate sanctioners, or to intimidate Kuwait—Saddam must be stopped, dead in his tracks, immediately.

No deals, no trades, no bailouts by former Presidents—it is time this administration learn the importance of clear and unequivocal words and actions.

The Saddam Husseins and Kim Jong-Il's of the world need to be stripped of any delusions

they have about our willingness to suffer their aggressive behavior, their threats and their bluster.

Strong action now will save lives later. I urge my colleagues—and I urge the President—to speak clearly and forcefully on this threat—and the need to stop Saddam—immediately.

I have made available for my colleagues a brief paper that helps frame the current situation in Iraq.

[From the Center for Security Policy—
Decision Brief, Oct. 7, 1994]

"I.S.O. JIMMY CARTER": BEST CASE, SADDAM EXPECTS TO BE REWARDED FOR NOT INVADING KUWAIT; WORST CASE, IT'S WAR

(Washington, D.C.): Saddam Hussein's threatening moves of the past few days—and the renewed threat they pose to Kuwait—should be a cold shower for President Clinton and his national security team. After all, it demonstrates in the most graphic way imaginable the contempt with which the world's despots now hold America and its leadership.

Like the other members of what the Center for Security Policy has called the Radical Entente¹—folks like Somalia's Aideed, Serbia's Milosevic, Haiti's Cedras, North Korea's Kim dynasty, China's gerontocracy, and the Russian imperialists—Saddam has clearly read Mr. Clinton's policies: The United States is no longer seen as a deterrent to aggressive agendas; to the contrary, its hapless policies are now inviting and rewarding them.

CLINTON'S CHICKENS COME HOME TO ROOST

Let there be no mistake about it: The combined effect of presidential disinterest in security policy, the dismantling of vital defense capabilities and institutions and the chronic inability to define and adhere to a principled course of action in international affairs have left American interests and allies around the world dangerously exposed.

Saddam Hussein's latest military moves may signal the imminent resumption of hostilities with Kuwait and its allies. Alternatively, they may be a calculated move to secure the immediate lifting of economic sanctions against and other concessions to Iraq—a response he has reason to expect, notwithstanding the Clinton Administration's initial bluster, given its own past practice and that of its diplomatic subcontractor, Jimmy Carter.

SO LEARN THE LESSONS, ALREADY

Either way, a few lessons that should have been learned long ago are now painfully clear: The United States could find very well find itself engaged in two simultaneous regional conflicts in distant parts of the globe. Thanks to the draconian cuts in Pentagon investment and operations and maintenance in recent years—cuts that go well beyond those contemplated by the Bottom-Up Review, a plan that itself would not permit the United States to fight two wars at the same time—the United States would be unable to cope with any appreciable problem in Haiti and mount a concurrent major operation in the Persian Gulf. It should go without saying that this situation also makes transparently obvious why it is absurd to contemplate further overtaxing the U.S. force structure by deploying American troops on the Golan Heights.

The need for America to be able to project power quickly to distant parts of the world is only increasing, not waning. The United

States currently lacks the in-theater capability to attack and defeat a renewed Iraqi attack against Kuwait. It needs, for example, to be able to exploit the unique potential of the B-2 bomber to strike swiftly, decisively and anywhere in a country like Iraq. It also needs to have troops in the region capable of constituting a defense on the ground—not just at sea. The folly of past—and continuing—decisions deferring acquisition of greatly enhanced airlift and sealift capabilities is painfully obvious.

The importance of timely intelligence and the will to respond to early warning: According to press reports, the Iraqi troop build-up has been occurring for a week. If so, the fact that the United States has only begun to respond to this threat is a powerful reminder of: the continuing need for effective strategic and tactical intelligence in the post-Cold War world; the necessity for human sources and methods as well as sophisticated technical intelligence means; and the readiness to initiate long-lead-time actions necessary to respond—even if that requires doing so on the basis of preliminary or inconclusive information.

It was a gross strategic error to allow Saddam Hussein to remain in power at the end of the Gulf War.² The United States has only itself—and some of its more short-sighted regional allies—to blame for making this mistake. No effort should be spared now to bring Saddam's reign of terror to a swift end.

The prospect that Saddam Hussein was close to getting international sanctions lifted—and may yet do so—is further evidence of the recklessness of dismantling the United States limitations on the overseas sale of strategic technologies and the multilateral export control regime. There is already abundant evidence that Saddam Hussein is successfully rebuilding his military-industrial complex.³ In the absence of a complete policy reversal by the Clinton Administration, the danger posed by Iraqi capabilities and those of other tyrants exploiting vanishing Western strategic export controls will become infinitely greater.

Last, but hardly least, the United States can no longer tolerate a situation in which it, its forces overseas and its friends in the Middle East (like Israel, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia) and beyond remain utterly vulnerable to missile attack. Saddam Hussein did not effectively exploit that vulnerability the last time. There is no guarantee that he—or his ilk—will not do so in the future. In fact, there is every reason to believe one or more of them will, with devastating consequences for American interests and allies.

THE BOTTOM LINE

The only way to deal with the present crisis is to mobilize and deploy significant ground forces to the Persian Gulf at once. Saddam is believed to be moving some 26,000 troops toward Kuwait. At least one-third that number should be dispatched immediately to the Gulf. Such forces are critical to restoring deterrence and giving the United States the wherewithal to defeat Saddam's forces should it be necessary to do so once again.

Under no circumstances should the United States try to "buy off" Saddam—with or without Jimmy Carter's meddling. This policy in North Korea, China, Bosnia and Haiti has already contributed to the present crisis. It will be infinitely worse if the U.S. now agrees, in the face of Saddam's latest blackmail, to lift sanctions, allowing oil sales, imports of sensitive technology, etc. The mind reels at what further outrages such a policy would inspire in the Persian Gulf and beyond.

FOOTNOTES

¹For more on the Radical Entente, see the Center for Security Policy's Decision Briefs: Will the Senate Give Russia A Subsidy To Serve As the Radical Entente's 'Fed-Ex' Service? (No. 93-D 79, 15 September 1994) and A Good Week for the 'Radical Entente': Outlaw Nations Likely Emboldened By Ineffectual Western Responses (No. 93-D 28, 2 April 1994).

²In this regard, see the Center for Security Policy's recommendations contained in such products as: 'Wake-Up Calls' on Terrorism: Saddam's Plot, Clinton's Response Reveal Shape of Things To Come (No. 93-D 54, 28 June 1993); Clinton's New Mideast 'Containment' Strategy: Start By Punishing Saddam for Trying To Kill George Bush (No. 93-D 41, 21 May 1993); Saddam's 'Cheating,' Who's 'Retreating'? End of His Tyranny is Only Hope for Compliance (No. 92-D 83, 27 July 1992); Wanted: Saddam Hussein, Dead or Alive (No. 91-P 49, 12 June 1991); On To Baghdad! Liberate Iraq (No. 91-P 16, 27 February 1991) and Don't Let Saddam Get Away With Murder (No. 91-P 11, 14 February 1991).

³See for example an article entitled, "CIA: Iraq Dodges U.N. Monitoring," in today's Washington Times.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF PRISONER REVOLT AT AUSCHWITZ

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend and call attention to four brave, young women: Rosa Robota, Ester Wajcblum, Ala Gertner, and Regina Safirtain. These women were instrumental in fueling the only mass revolt in the history of the concentration camp, Auschwitz-Birkenau. These women were imprisoned and eventually murdered in what is referred to as "an earthly hell in Poland" and the most malicious concentration camp of World War II. October 7, 1994 marks the 50th anniversary of this monumental event which is being commemorated by the Rosa Robota Foundation.

In October of 1944, during this valiant prisoner revolt, a crematorium was destroyed, guards were killed and prisoners escaped. The pivotal heroine in this drama was a 20-year-old Polish Jewish woman, Rosa Robota. Explosives for the revolt were obtained by a number of young women working as slave laborers in the Krupp ammunition subsidiary "Weichsel-Union" at Auschwitz. This ammunition was then passed through Rosa Robota to the Sonderkommando and the camp underground. As a result of strong people like Rosa and her collaborators, the Jewish community can hold their head up high in knowing that, during a period of hardship and despair, their ancestors fought passionately for the civil rights of all Jewish people.

The Rosa Robota Foundation has been established to educate American citizens about the four heroic young women. Moreover, this foundation strives to contest historical lies and to prove that Jews did not go like lambs to the slaughter but fought back courageously with ingenuity and with every weapon at their disposal. In addition, the foundation emphasizes that heroic Jewish women played a crucial role in the anti-Nazi resistance.

The foundation was conceived of by members of the Mallenbaum family who are in the process of documenting their family relationship to Rosa Robota. Members of the honorary board include prominent national and local

¹Footnotes at end of article.

elected officials, physicians, lawyers, clergymen and other activists and leaders. I am proud to serve on this distinguished honorary board. My goal as a board member is to educate American citizens about the bravery and heroism of the Jewish community during the tormenting period of World War II and the concentration camps created by Adolf Hitler and the Nazi regime.

I urge my colleagues to join me in commemorating October 7, 1994 as the 50th anniversary of the prisoner revolt in Auschwitz initiated by a brave, young soul named Rosa Robota. We can all learn from the passion and selflessness which Rosa utilized to courageously defend her fellow Jews, along with her ideology and virtuous beliefs.

CLINTON GLOBAL ABORTION PUSH SET BACK IN CAIRO

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, the real yet untold story of the recent U.N. population control conference held in Cairo was how, after months of scheming, plotting and arm-twisting—and packing the conference with a legion of Planned Parenthood operatives—the Clinton administration and its allies suffered a stunning defeat in their ignoble attempt to impose abortion on demand on the rest of the world.

While the final document—the so-called Programme of Action—was far from perfect, when all things are considered it was a remarkable victory for global pro-life forces and the approximately 100 countries throughout the world that legally protect the lives of their unborn children. While we were aware of the fact that the chairman of the main drafting committee was Fred Sai of Ghana, president of International Planned Parenthood Federation, it has now come to light that Planned Parenthood people were quietly salted away in dozens of delegations.

Nevertheless, led and inspired by a courageous, highly-skilled and tenacious Vatican delegation, dozens of countries from Central and South America and Africa, and Muslim states resisted both the bullying and the ever-present pressure of the abortion lobby. In the end, the document affirmed their sovereignty to protect and cherish the precious lives of unborn babies.

Significantly, despite opposition from the Clinton delegation at the preparatory meetings in New York and in Cairo, the delegates from around the world emphatically insisted in the document that "in no case should abortion be promoted as a method of family planning." This consensus language, which even the U.S. reluctantly swallowed in the end, is identical to the wording won in Mexico City in 1984 (at the last United Nations Population Conference) under former President Ronald Reagan.

But let there be no mistake about it. Mr. Speaker, this anti-abortion policy wasn't in the Clinton script for Cairo.

In March, the Clinton State Department underscored the extreme proabortion position the

United States was promoting in an action cable—marching orders, if you will—sent to every U.S. Ambassador and envoy abroad. The cable confirms in stark, unmistakable terms what I observed both at the New York PrepCom III—preparatory committee meeting—in April and my onsite observations in Cairo from September 3–10.

Incredibly, the cable directed U.S. officials to lobby foreign governments for legal abortion, noting that:

A comprehensive strategy begins with the need to ensure universal access to family planning and related reproductive health services, including access to safe abortion. The United States believes that access to safe, legal and voluntary abortion is a fundamental right of all women * * * the United States delegation will also be working for stronger language on the importance of access to abortion services.

Abortion President Bill Clinton's full-court press not only failed to establish a fundamental global right to abortion, but has actively triggered a serious backlash against the Government of the United States. The hardball tactics employed by the Clintonites, it turns out, were deeply resented in the developing world where the family is deeply revered and children are seen as blessings to be cherished and nurtured, not burdens to be eradicated. As a result of Cairo—America's moral leadership, prestige, and basic ethics are now being called into serious question.

From over a hundred conversations I had at the conference, I heard that while many delegates from the developing world admire America's prosperity, they want no part of our family breakups, explosion in crime, promiscuity, disrespect for authority, homosexual rights, or violence against helpless unborn children.

One person asked me why President Clinton was against children. More than a few remarked to me how arrogant and pushy these Americans seemed to be.

When I reminded delegates—and scores of foreign journalists who interviewed me as the lone pro-life in a U.S. delegation which included noted feminist Bella Abzug and the U.S. President of Planned Parenthood—that tens of millions of Americans are actively pro-life, and many in Congress are struggling to protect America's unborn children from abortion, I was met with smiles, handshakes, encouragement, and relief. One delegate even said, "Then there still is hope for your country."

While from the outside some of the debate in Cairo on the document's text might have been viewed as esoteric and tedious—the press was barred from the real work of the conference in the main committee—the Vatican and its allies refused to be deceived, intimidated—yes, they were jeered, or buffaloed by those who knew full well what were the hidden, actual definitions of terms such as "reproductive health" or fertility regulation."

The important modification, made by delegates, of the definition of "fertility regulation" is an example of this.

In the draft document which came out of New York in April, language was bracketed—which means it was in dispute—which would have declared a right to abortion as a method of fertility regulation. The term "fertility regulation," according to the World Health Organiza-

tion, contains four elements: Family planning, abortion, breastfeeding, and delayed marriage. The delegates in Cairo, however, were not fooled by this code word for abortion and explicitly rejected the concept of an international "right" to abortion by changing the term "fertility regulation" to "family planning" which had already been defined in another section to exclude abortion.

However, despite these victories, the pro-abortion movement did make some inroads. For the first time, the Conference gave some legitimacy to abortion, when it is not against the law, and accepted the disturbing notion that unsafe abortion be regarded as a health issue to be tackled, as if to imply that abortion is ever safe. It should be obvious that newer and more effective means of destroying an unborn baby are never safe for the child who is killed, nor do they heal the psychological and spiritual wounds suffered by women who procure abortions. Urging governments to consider unsafe abortion in their countries also raises the risk that some may promote legalization as the answer.

Of course, all of this contradicts numerous U.N. and regional human rights covenants that regard protections for the unborn child as a basic human right. Article 4 of the American Convention on Human Rights states.

Every person has the right to have his life respected. This right shall be protected by law and, in general, from the moment of conception.

Even the 1989 U.N. Convention on the Rights of the Child acknowledges that.

The child, by reason of his physical and mental immaturity, needs special safeguards and care, including appropriate legal protection, before as well as after birth.

Moreover Mr. Speaker it has now become abundantly clear that, even during the debate on the text, some delegates may not have fully understood the nuances of this document because of translation problems. The Programme of Action was filled with "Americanisms" which were not readily understood by the French-speaking African nations, many Spanish-speaking Latin American nations, and others whose laws and constitutions protect the unborn and their mothers from abortion. When the drafting committee worked on the so-called compromises, translations from the English were often inadequate or simply unavailable.

Had men and women of conscience not vigorously and effectively objected, Cairo would have been a watershed event for the abortion rights movement. It was not. Still, no one seriously doubts that President Clinton's well-oiled population control machine will continue to "push the envelope" in follow up meetings, and at future U.N. conferences in Copenhagen and Beijing.

Nor is there any doubt that United States taxpayers will be forced by the Clinton team to subsidize a portion of the enormous new population control funding goals established in Cairo.

Nor will the friends of the family and vulnerable unborn children be lax, uninformed or unprepared to meet the challenge that lies ahead.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF USAF
SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY BOARD

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the fiftieth anniversary of the USAF Scientific Advisory Board.

Fifty years ago, American technology ended a world war and saved several hundred thousand lives. Gen. Hap Arnold formalized the role top scientist played in advising the then Army Air Corps by creating the Scientific Advisory Group in December 1, 1944 and naming Dr. Theodore von Karman as its first chairman.

This group produced the renowned study, *Toward New Horizons*, that set forth many of the early research and development goals pursued by the Scientific Advisory Board that we commemorate today.

The mission of the Scientific Advisory is to provide the Air Force senior leadership with independent advice and counsel that will help the Air Force maintain technological superiority in air and space. Today's challenge for that group of renowned scientists is not unlike the original scientific and technical matters pertaining to air power.

The growth of American air and spacepower since WWII has paralleled the scientific and technological development of the United States' industry. The Scientific Advisory Board established a vision for aerospace research and development and then remained active in forging lasting ties among academia, industry, and the military.

The Scientific Advisory Board epitomizes those critical ties that foster innovative concepts and applications of science and technology for a strong national defense. The people of these United States deeply appreciate the contribution board members have made to preserving our freedoms and applaud their continued commitment to those ideals of self sacrifice in public service.

TRIBUTE TO NICK IOANNIDIS

HON. LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I salute Nick Ioannidis, a proud United States citizen and Los Angeles community leader who came to America from his native country of Greece in 1969, and all immigrants throughout the United States who will join together on October 28th to celebrate National Immigrants Day.

There is much to celebrate in the rich tradition of the American immigrant experience, but the element most worthy of celebration is the indomitable human spirit that motivates people from every nation to give up their homelands for the chance of a better life for themselves and their families.

This proud and diverse heritage is what makes us strong and it is what keeps us free;

for it is those who have experienced life in a country that is not free who can best appreciate, and who will most valiantly preserve, our national freedoms.

It is particularly important to celebrate the contributions of immigrants to our society now, when immigrants are made the scapegoats for so many of our Nation's problems. To those who find it easier to blame immigrants for American social or economic problems than to examine the complex roots of these problems, I wish to remind them of a quote by Franklin Delano Roosevelt. He said, "Remember, always remember, that all of us—and you, and I especially—are descended from immigrants."

Congratulations to all immigrants for their achievements. I join you in celebrating October 28, 1994, as National Immigrants Day.

**JOBS AND INVESTMENT ACT OF
1994**

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce on behalf of the Progressive Caucus, the Jobs and Investment Act of 1994, which will begin a rational approach to job creation.

Millions of Americans are unemployed and uncouneted, underemployed, or forced to take temporary work in low-paying jobs. The nation's physical infrastructure is deteriorating and our manufacturing base is fleeing overseas. In the face of this crisis, President Clinton abandoned even the scaled back \$16 billion economic stimulus bill he supported, because of a Republican filibuster in the Senate.

The most rational approach to spur economic growth is a serious public investment program that pumps tens of billions of dollars into the human and physical infrastructure of the Nation.

For some months now, the House Progressive Caucus has been putting together this jobs/stimulus bill which we have introduced today. The heart of this bill is a \$63 billion annual investment over the next 2 years in: (a) physical infrastructure; (b) human capital and; (c) targeted tax relief. These investments would be paid for by increases in progressive revenues beginning in the third year.

Mr. Speaker, this investment of nearly \$125 billion over the next 2 years should result in the creation of between 3 million and 5.5 million jobs. Infrastructure improvements in the bill will also result in long-term economic and employment growth.

The physical infrastructure component of the bill will provide for much needed improvements in our Nation's transportation network including highways, mass transit, airports and rail. In addition, billions would be made available to upgrade water and sewer systems, to clean up the environment, and for investment in renewable energy and energy efficiency. Local communities would receive assistance through the Community Development Block Grant [CDBG] program, grants for improvements in school libraries, and funding for community development financial institutions.

The bill's human capital investments include targeted job training in the allied health fields, significant increases in adult, elementary and secondary education, as well as Head Start. The legislation also increases the monies available for a number of preventative health and migrant and homeless health programs. A new community health advisor program is also established. This program is designed to increase health care access to millions of inner city and rural people who are medically underserved.

The third component of this job/stimulus bill is tax relief designed to ease the burden on middle and low-income Americans and to provide them with home ownership opportunities. The first tax relief measure is a tax credit equal to 20 percent of a worker's social security tax (up to a maximum of \$200 per worker). The second piece is a first-time homebuyer tax credit equal to 10 percent of the purchase price of a new home (up to a maximum credit of \$6,000). A first-time homebuyer making \$50,000 or less could be eligible for the maximum credit. For those making more, the \$6,000 cap would go down by \$100 for every \$200 of income over \$50,000.

Mr. Speaker, in order to maximize the stimulative effect of this package, the Progressive Caucus bill pays for these investments with progressive revenue measures beginning in the third year after enactment. Much of the economic trouble we are experiencing is a direct result of the failed policies of massive tax reductions for the very richest members of our society. Therefore, this bill, while seeking to remedy the problems in our economy, pays for the significant public investment by asking those who benefitted from the 1980s to pay more of their fair share.

Mr. Speaker, overall, this jobs/stimulus bill represents a bold attempt to deal with an economy facing serious structural deficiencies. We can no longer look to economic solutions geared solely to appeasing stock traders and bond holders. The needs of America's working men and women must also be addressed. This bill does just that. Millions of decent paying jobs would be created. Our nation's physical and human capital would be greatly enhanced, and middle-income and working people would get some much needed tax relief.

WHERE THE DOLLAR WILL GO

NEW INVESTMENTS IN OUR NATION'S INFRASTRUCTURE (\$/YEAR FOR TWO-YEAR PERIOD)

\$10 billion for repairing highways and bridges

\$1.6 billion for improving and expanding mass transit systems

\$1.0 billion for airport improvements

\$1.0 billion to upgrade rail travel and freight shipping

\$4.0 billion for construction of new water and sewage treatment facilities

\$4.0 billion for economic development projects in major cities, towns, and neighborhoods

\$3.0 billion for improving existing schools and libraries and building new ones

\$1.0 billion for energy efficiency improvements in federal buildings

\$1.0 billion for community development banks in low-income communities to stimulate targeted lending and local economic development projects

Total \$30.6 billion/year

NEW INVESTMENTS IN OUR NATION'S NEEDY PEOPLE (\$/YEAR FOR TWO-YEAR PERIOD)

\$2.0 billion to train low-income Americans for careers in disseminating basic health care and disease prevention information

\$1.0 billion for youth apprenticeship training programs serving 14-21 year olds

\$2.5 billion for hiring new teachers, tutors, and specially-trained instructors to improve our schools

\$4.0 billion for Head Start to cover all eligible 3-5 year olds

\$900 million for community-based efforts to prevent AIDS, breast and cervical cancer, tuberculosis, and lead exposure

\$400 million to expand migrant and homeless health centers

\$100 million for states and communities to train local residents to provide health promotion and disease prevention materials

\$100 million for scholarships and loan programs for doctors and nurse practitioners in under-served communities

Total \$11 billion/year

NEW TAX RELIEF FOR WORKING FAMILIES (\$/YEAR FOR TWO-YEAR PERIOD)

\$16 billion tax credit equal to 20% of person's FICA contribution, capped at \$200/person

\$6 billion tax credit up to \$6,000 for first-time homebuyers with annual income of \$62,000 or less

Total \$22 billion/year

GRAND TOTAL OF NEW INVESTMENTS = \$63.6 BILLION

WHERE THE DOLLARS WILL COME FROM NEW TAXES ON UNEARNED INCOME (\$ IN BILLION/ YEAR)

\$12-20 billion from .25% tax each time stock ownership is transferred

\$66.6 billion from terminating preferred tax treatment of capital gains relative to earned income

\$1.5-2.2 billion from capital gains tax on inherited investment (i.e. eliminate stepped up basis at death)

GRAND TOTAL OF NEW TAXES = \$79.5-\$99.5 BILLION/YEAR

"HOW NOT TO IMPROVE YOUR HEALTH CARE"

HON. PETER HOEKSTRA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Ian Munro's article, "How Not to Improve Health Care," which appeared in the September 1992 issue of the Reader's Digest, helps to explain why recent proposals for health care reform failed.

I ask that this insightful and prescient article be included in the RECORD.

[From the Reader's Digest, Sept. 1992]

HOW NOT TO IMPROVE HEALTH CARE

(By Ian R. Munro, M.D.)

Little Joel Bondy of Leamington, Ontario, was born with heart deformities that restricted the blood flow to his lungs. He needed open-heart surgery—soon—to live. The nearest equipped pediatric facility was the Hospital for Sick Children, four hours away in Toronto. But under Canada's national health-care system, commonly called Medicare, that hospital had closed hundreds of beds. For the remaining stripped-down services, there was a long waiting list.

After delays, Joel's desperate parents notified administrators they were taking him to a hospital in the United States. Amid embarrassing news reports about the boy's plight, the Hospital for Sick Children gave him an early surgery date.

But it was too late. Joel Bondy died four hours before surgery was to begin. He had waited nearly two months for his operation.

Kent Maerz has keratoconus, a disease of the cornea. Last August the 22-year-old Calgary student needed a corneal transplant within a few months to correct his rapidly deteriorating vision. Under Canada's Medicare, the operation would cost his family nothing. But the wait would be two to three years.

Maerz paid his own way to get a transplant at McIntyre Eye Clinic and Surgical Center outside Seattle, Wash., in February. The travel and the operation cost Maerz's family almost \$5000. So far, the Alberta Health Care Insurance Plan has reimbursed them only \$644. "If I had a choice, I wouldn't pay taxes for Medicare," says Maerz. "When I needed it, it didn't do me any good."

Today, many Americans believe the U.S. health-care system is dangerously flawed. Angered by the cost of private health insurance, which millions cannot afford, a strong majority—69 percent, according to a poll in the Wall Street Journal—think the United States should adopt national health insurance.

Legislation to create a system closely modeled on Canada's has 71 co-sponsors in the House of Representatives and broad union support. Sen. Paul Wellstone (D., Minn.) has introduced a similar measure in the Senate. But before Americans leap to national health care, they should look at how the Canadian plan, perhaps the purest system of national health insurance in the world, really works.

When a Canadian visits his doctor, the doctor bills the government. If the patient visits a hospital, the hospital pays for his care out of a lump sum of money the government gives it each year, and bills him nothing. That means the government pays in full for all health care—except for voluntary procedures such as face lifts—for every citizen. There is no private health care to speak of, even for the very rich.

Medicare is popular in Canada, especially among those who have not been seriously ill. After all, it appears to be totally free. In fact, it is very, very expensive.

The average Canadian already pays 46 percent of his income in taxes. But Canada's health-care spending is growing faster than inflation, faster than its population and faster than the country's gross national product. Today, the United States has the costliest health-care system in the world. But Canada's is second, and both countries' per-person costs have been rising at the same rate for years.

With Canadian taxpayers stretched to the limit, how has Medicare responded to its runaway costs? It has not delivered the unlimited care it promises. It simply spends less, even when patients need more.

A Magnetic Resonance Imager (MRI) takes pictures to determine the shapes and positions of tumors. Tennessee, with 4.9 million people, has more MRI scanners than all of Canada, with 26.6 million people. "There's a six-month wait for an MRI," says Dr. Walter Kucharczyk of The Toronto Hospital. "Some patients suffer because of the wait."

A lithotripter uses sound waves to smash kidney stones and gallstones. The United States has more than three times as many

lithotriptors per patient as Canada. It also has about three times as many open-heart-surgery and cardiac-catheterization-units.

Under Canada's national health-care system, operating rooms and surgical beds are dwindling. To save money, Canadian hospitals routinely close additional beds and reduce surgical capacity in the summer and around Christmas.

So patients wait. In Newfoundland the average wait for a coronary-artery bypass is one year.

To avoid making the critically ill wait too long, patients are ranked. "Emergent" cases—like heart attacks and car accidents—require care within 24 hours. "Urgent" cases are next in importance. Patients not actually in danger are classified "elective."

But many elective patients, while not dying, are in pain. Kenneth Hill, an orthopedic surgeon in Burnaby, B.C., does hip replacements for arthritis patients. The average wait for this "elective" procedure is 27 weeks. But without surgery, some of Hill's patients cannot even get off his examining table unassisted. "They can survive on painkillers," he says. "But the quality of their lives is impaired, and some don't have many years left."

Moreover, getting classified "urgent" doesn't necessarily speed treatment. On Saturday, August 25, 1990, a CAT scan revealed a mass in Stanley Roberts's brain. If the mass was an abscess, it could kill within days.

On Monday Roberts's doctors decided he needed an "urgent" stereotactic biopsy to diagnose the mass. But the nearest equipped hospital, Vancouver General, had shut down 13 neurosurgery beds for the summer and could not take Roberts until the following Tuesday—eight days later. With Roberts visibly deteriorating, his desperate son pleaded to speed things up. But the hospital would not open an operating room after hours and incur overtime costs for staff. By Friday, Roberts was dead of an abscess.

In the United States, admits Dr. Alan Hudson, president and CEO of The Toronto Hospital, "you'll get your X ray tomorrow and your operation the next day, and they'll apologize that they can't do them both right now."

Small wonder that many sick Canadians head for the border. In 1990, half the lithotripsies performed at Buffalo General Hospital in New York—602—were on Canadians. Even government officials seek care in the United States. When Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa developed a cancerous mole, it was removed at the National Cancer Institute in Bethesda, Md.

Border-crossing can help rich or desperate Canadians. But it cannot ultimately solve these other problems of Canadian Medicare:

1. Overuse. Because it's free, Canadians visit doctors' offices almost twice as often as Americans. The cost is driving taxes up and Medicare under.

Dr. William Weaver of Vancouver sees patients who roam from doctor to doctor seeking prescriptions for narcotics, at no cost to themselves. William Rudd, a colorectal surgeon in Toronto, was recently the 24th doctor a patient consulted for the same complaint. The malady? "An emotional disease, projected onto the body," says Rudd. "But the exam cost \$110. Multiply that by 24 times and tens of thousands of people!"

Abuse of emergency rooms—expensive to run but free to use—is rampant. Doctors complain about parents who appear at night with children who have colds, because it is inconvenient to see a doctor during the day.

Some non-urgent patients arrive at emergency rooms in ambulances. The ambulance is free; taxis charge a fare.

"The problem," says Weaver, "is the foolish generosity of the system." Dr. Joan Charboneau, of Mississauga, Ontario, agrees: "If something appears to be free, people don't feel responsible for how they use it."

2. Special access. One of Medicare's proudest boasts is "equitability." The system is supposed to guarantee that no Canadian gets better health care than any other. But some irate Canadians say equitability is a sham. "Bureaucrats, politicians and senior businessmen jump the queues by phoning hospital administrators," says David Somerville of the National Citizens' Coalition. "It not even illegal; the hospital just says they're 'urgent.'"

Then there's the National Defense Medical Center (NDMC), a 244-bed hospital in Ottawa run by the Canadian military. Theoretically, it serves the armed forces. But according to a report by Auditor-General Ken Dye, 61 percent of its patients were nonmilitary—including members of Parliament, diplomats and senior bureaucrats.

NDMC has its own CAT scanner and a nationally renowned cardio-pulmonary unit. It is the only hospital in Ottawa equipped with a helicopter pad. "I don't think we'll get fundamental reform until those with the power to make changes feel the pain of the system themselves," Somerville says.

3. Patients mattering less and less. Dr. Charles Wright, a manager at Vancouver General Hospital, says administrators maintain waiting lists on purpose, the way airlines overbook. As for urgent patients on the lists who are in pain, Wright argues that "the public system" will decide when their pain requires ease. These are "societal decisions," he declares. "The individual is not able to decide rationally."

A patient at a Canadian hospital doesn't pay for his stay, nor is it paid for by his own insurance. Each patient is a drain on the fixed budget the hospital gets from the government. For this reason, Canadian hospitals have no financial incentive to offer good service. In fact, to save money, many rush, delay or shortchange care—deliberately.

In 1989 Ontario began opening mammography screening clinics for all women over 50. It was suggested that radiologists evaluate 100 mammograms per hour. Twenty per hour is normal. When radiologists protested, the suggestion was dropped. However, the fee per mammogram was reduced by almost half, so the pressure to "read" faster remained. "Would they want their mothers' mammograms rushed?" asks one radiologist in disgust.

4. Demoralized doctors packing up and leaving. I'm originally from England, where nationalized health care in 1948. By the time I was in medical school in 1960, an English child could wait two to three years to have his tonsils removed—and I knew I couldn't stay.

The first legal foundations of Medicare in Canada were not laid until 1965, the year after I emigrated. Another ten years would pass before Medicare began undermining medicine. In 1971 I joined Toronto's Hospital for Sick Children, one of the finest pediatric hospitals in North America. "Sick Kids" had 800 beds and no waiting lists. The equipment was superb. But in the mid-1970s the government's influence over health care intensified. By the mid-1980s, Sick Kids had only 630 beds. (Today it has 511.) My outpatients were waiting three months for CAT scans. I wanted to do research, but it was impossible to

get the money. I could no longer do the job for which I was trained. In 1986 I left Canada for the Medical City Dallas Hospital in Texas, where I am today pursuing my research and performing surgery.

Across Canada, frustrated doctors are leaving. In 1990, despite tight visa rules, 8263 Canadian doctors were practicing in the United States. Since visa rules were loosened in April, that number is expected to rise sharply.

Some come to the United States seeking more money. Others want access to facilities and technology. Virtually all are convinced, as I was, that they can no longer deliver appropriate care in Canada.

It will be a sad irony if America adopts the Canadian system. In fact, Canadian officials are talking about moving away from national health care—charging patients fees for using emergency rooms and doctors' offices, for example, and limiting coverage for the wealthy. "The system is getting worse day by day," says Dr. William Goodman of Toronto. "America is now where we were 35 years ago—and you're making all the same mistakes."

When an individual's medical expenses become crushing, most people believe their government should step in. But to nationalize all health care as Canada has done would be to toss our system out of the frying pan and into the fire. Patients must be free to make their own arrangements with their own insurers and doctors, or there is no hope for American health care.

In the words of Toronto Globe and Mail columnist Terence Corcoran: "You can believe that socialized medicare is the most moral system in the world if you want. But the fact is that socialized medicare will not work."

THE GREAT FLOOD OF 1993

HON. ALAN WHEAT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. WHEAT. Mr. Speaker, I wish today to express my disappointment at the failure of this Congress to meet the challenges remaining from the Great Flood of 1993.

Late last summer, and again this January, the Congress approved money to assist flood fighting and recovery efforts in nine Midwestern States. This included aid for homeless families, money to rebuild towns and vital facilities, funds to repair damaged levees, and grants to States and localities that expended huge sums battling the rising waters. It was a massive effort, and has been largely successful in piecing back together the tattered economy of the Midwest.

The Congress also approved additional money to buy property that had been damaged by the waters from willing sellers who had tired of suffering repeated floods. These buyout projects have proven exceptionally popular. In Missouri, entire neighborhoods and towns are physically moving out of harm's way. Many farmers have abandoned their dangerous riverside operations and, with the help of the Government, have rebuilt their lives on higher ground.

However, a number of flood victims were not eligible for these early programs. While our efforts to repair the damage caused by the

Great Flood were well-intentioned, they were not complete. Many Missouri landowners with damaged land did not qualify for Federal buyouts because their property was too heavily damaged, a condition that was certainly not their fault.

A few weeks ago, Senator MAX BAUCUS proposed a \$100 million Missouri River floodway project to buy flood damaged property from willing sellers in the Missouri River Valley as part of the Water Resources Development Act. Landowners who had not been eligible for past buyouts and were left with useless property choked with silt would have received assistance under this bill. I repeatedly lobbied Members of the House to support this vital assistance plan for the people of Missouri.

Senator BAUCUS included in the bill some changes in the way floodplains are managed, ostensibly to reduce damage from future flooding. The Senator listened to objections to some of his efforts, and met many of the concerns, including many I held. For example, I would never have supported this bill had it made any changes at all in the way the Missouri River is currently managed. I am fighting for ample water flow levels for the Missouri River, to protect our farmers, shippers, and to ensure the basic economic viability of the downstream States.

I supported this bill as a noble promise to deliver assistance to Missourians who had been waiting, some patiently and some desperately, for the Government to help them as it had helped all other flood victims. I supported the Missouri River floodway project as the last, best hope for many Missouri landowners during this Congress. Some Senators disagreed, feeling that the floodplain management changes were more important than the much-needed aid for Missouri farmers. Thus, the bill containing the \$100 million Missouri floodway project was unfortunately killed using a Senate rule.

That project, and the future of Missouri flood victims, were seized by politics. Flood victims are now hostage in a wide-ranging debate over the future of the Missouri River.

That debate can be helpful if it is conducted honestly. It is not helpful or fair that flood victims have to wait for the conclusion of the debate to receive sorely needed assistance.

I had hoped that we could enter next Congress knowing that the work of recovering from the Great Flood of 1993 was complete and we could turn our attention to the future. I wanted to begin work on a constructive plan that allows use of our floodplains while protecting the lives and property of people within the floodplain. Such a plan would nurture the diverse ecosystems found in and along our river, and would further protect the interest of the American taxpayer by emphasizing preparation for future flooding.

By failing to act on a bill that would begin reform of our floodplain management rules, Congress has failed to provide assistance to those flood victims still waiting for aid, and has failed to protect those who still live and work in our Nation's many floodplains from the destruction of future floods. In addition, we have not made changes necessary to guarantee to the American taxpayers that they will not have to bear the enormous cost of another flood recovery effort.

We must commit ourselves to addressing each of these questions swiftly, knowing that people still desperately await our help and that we must demonstrate leadership in order to protect the lives and livelihoods of these people from waters that will rise again. Decency and common sense require no less.

Despite the good-hearted but haphazard efforts of the Federal Government many people who had their places of work and their homes swept away by the rolling waters are still in need of help. Hundreds of landowners in my State, many of whom have their lands covered by several feet of river sand, want to voluntarily sell and move out of harm's way. Federal buyout programs, contrary to expectation, have been enormously popular. Why can't we extend buyout to cover these willing sellers?

Unfortunately, conflicting political agendas have created an adversarial atmosphere that too often labels people and sets them against each other: Environmentalists against farmers, river dwellers against Government officials and so on. Rather than cooperating to first complete the recovery process for flood victims and then set the future of floodplain management, we have become bogged down in suspicion, trapped by a web of peripheral detail.

Most reasonable individuals with an interest in river policy agree that both commercial and environmental concerns must be included with our discussions about the future. If we completely stop living and farming along the river our economy will suffer irreparable damage. If we choke and constrict our rivers to death, innumerable ecosystems supported by the rivers will die with them.

One thing is sure: If we do not cooperate in planning the future of our rivers and floodplains, people will suffer from our stubborn neglect. They will suffer with lost homes and businesses, in lost lives, and the American taxpayer will pay the price for uninsured land and poor hazard mitigation.

The Great Flood of 1993 demonstrated that our patchwork of levees and building codes, the scattered coverage of the National Flood Insurance Program, and the lack of any meaningful planning and control creates trouble for all our constituents; 70,000 homes were destroyed outright by the waters, hundreds of thousands more were damaged, 70 million dollars worth of damage was done to public roads and highways in my State. Agricultural losses of \$1.8 billion were posted in Missouri alone; 840 of 1,456 Missouri levees were damaged, breached, or overtopped.

The bill for most of this damage, which amounted to tens of billions of dollars, was paid by taxpayers throughout Missouri and throughout America. If we do not act to prevent this level of damage from occurring again there will be another bill due, then another.

For the sake of the small business owners who spent a tortured year trying to wring help from an unresponsive bureaucracy, for the widow who returned to her farmhouse to find 5 feet of mud in her living room, for the good-natured souls who toiled in driving rain and beating sun to save the homes of people they never met before, I hope that we can come together and see that the cost in broken lives and homes is never so high again.

CLINTON JUSTIFICATION FOR INVASION RINGS HOLLOW

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, several weeks ago President Clinton appeared on national television to tell the American people that that United States military force was necessary to restore the duly elected leader of Haiti. The American people were told in somber tones that it is wrong to tolerate a regime that did not recognize the democratic will of its people. "If General Cedras won't honor the election of Aristide, then the United States must invade."

But these noble sentiments seem hollow indeed when one looks at the way the Clinton administration shamelessly and for pure political expediency condoned the usurpation of the Democratic process in the neighboring Dominican Republic. This Member will remind his colleagues that Haiti shares the island of Hispaniola with the Dominican Republic, and that this nation has been ruled by Joaquin Balaguer—who is blind, near-deaf, 87 years old—for 20 of the last 28 years.

In elections this summer, Balaguer stole the election. And this is not the first time that Mr. Balaguer has rigged an election. By preventing tens of thousands of opposition supporters from voting, the ruling junta in the Dominican Republic clearly and unambiguously thwarted the will of the people. Election observers such as our former colleague Steve Solarz made it clear that the elections were a fraud. Indeed, the National Democratic Institute, the democracy-building arm of the President's own party, called the elections fraudulent.

But, Mr. Speaker, it seems that the Dominican Republic was necessary for the Clinton administration's Haiti policy. You see, we needed the support of Balaguer and his cronies if we were to seal the border with Haiti. So instead of expressing outrage at the blatant usurpation of the democratic process, we give the Dominican Army \$15 million for helicopters and vehicles so that they can patrol the border with Haiti. The Clinton administration may have complained a little, but in the end acquiesced for another 2 years of illegal rule in the Dominican Republic.

Mr. Speaker, already the weak rationalizations that President Clinton used to justify the Haiti invasion are being laid bare. First we are told that General Cedras is a war criminal; but now we are assured that he is a man of honor. And now we see that the President's desire to protect the sanctity of the electoral process is a sham.

This Member would simply say that the American people do not take kindly to crass hypocrisy for the sake of political expediency. Is it any wonder that the American people don't trust the Clinton administration's foreign policies.

FOR A FREE AND DEMOCRATIC IRAN

HON. BILL MCCOLLUM

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I want to call to the attention of my colleagues one of the most balanced, if not the most balanced, publications on Iran. The Azadegan Foundation founded by Gen. Dr. Bahram Aryana and now ably led by Dr. Assad Homayoun, has done a remarkable job of reporting on conditions in Iran and the need for a free and democratic Iran. The following is the September issue of Focus on Iran. I am sure you will agree that Dr. Assad Homayoun is a thoughtful and visionary leader of the Azadegan Foundation and I hope in the near future one of the democratic leaders of a free Iran.

The text of Focus On Iran reads as follows:

[From Focus On Iran, September 1994]

SILENT TOO LONG

The purpose of Focus On Iran is to advance the cause of freedom and liberty of the Iranian People. For too long have their voices been muted by the self serving totalitarian regime of the clerics occupying the seats of power in Tehran. It will also serve to bring relevant information and analysis to the attention of the people of the free and democratic world so as to correlate the events with their national security and other vital interests.

In this presentation, we will endeavor to answer the following key questions regarding the nature and consequences of the activities of the current clerical regime, the aim being to illuminate the necessity for such a publication at this time, in order to make the voice of the oppressed and terrorized citizens of Iran heard by the general public as well as by the leaders and policy makers.

1. Why is a democratic Iran important to the world community?

2. Why is Focus On Iran necessary?

3. What are the potential consequences of the attitude and policies of the current regime in Iran?

4. What do we desire of our readers?

A FREE, DEMOCRATIC IRAN AND THE WORLD COMMUNITY

The most important reason for a free and democratic Iran is that it will provide the people their fundamental and essential human rights. Since the onset of the current revolutionary government in 1979, the basic political, economic, and religious freedoms of the individual citizen have become very restricted. Arbitrary imprisonments and executions have become the order of the day and religious and political persecutions have become the basic tenets of the regime.

A stable and democratic Iran, concerned with the improvement and the wellbeing of its people through economic and social development, is less likely to be a threat to its neighbors and the adjoining region. Under these conditions, Iran could become an important factor for regional peace and stability on behalf of its own national interest and that of the international community. Closely related to Iran's role in the interests of the regional peace and stability is its potentiality as a significant force for controlling conventional/non-conventional weapons proliferation.

A politically threatened totalitarian regime such as present-day Iran can only depend on the greater number and force of its weapons arsenal for security, rather than consent and support of its citizens. The danger of the Tehran regime seeking the acquisition of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons to insure its retention of power is real to the region and the world at large. As a consequence of these developments, the national security and unity of Iran is at risk, and it is the Iranian people that will ultimately suffer.

A free and democratic Iran would respect the rights of all peoples not only within its borders but throughout the international community. Of particular concern is Iran's policy of supporting terrorism against individuals, groups, and even nation states. The campaign against Salman Rushdie, support of terrorism in Lebanon, Egypt and Algeria, the backing of the radical, fundamentalist regime in Sudan, and the recent acts of terrorism in Latin America, are examples of the activities of the radical clerics ruling Iran.

Finally, a free and democratic Iran can be a force for international good. This can be achieved through a reformed Iran's participation in regional collective security and arms control/limitation, and the various cooperative endeavors of the United Nations. The present totalitarian theocratic regime is virtually isolated from the international community and makes no contribution to the United Nations collective security and peace making/peace keeping undertakings. Iran's isolation and loss of international credibility comes at a time when its influence for stability and peace could be most effectively used in the Middle East, the former Soviet Caucasus and Central Asia, and Afghanistan. Iran's contribution to security and peace is particularly important in the Persian Gulf region, where no security is viable without its active participation.

THE NEED FOR FOCUS ON IRAN

Focus On Iran is essential to the cause of the Iranians seeking to express to the world their fervent desire for freedom, liberty and peace, and to expose the nature of the current clerical regime ruling Iran, their behavior regarding the treatment of their own people as pertaining to the violation of human rights, and their utter disregard for all international norms and standards. As noted above, Iran's gross violations of human rights has been well documented, especially in the American and European press. However, those reports and observations tend to be lost in the welter of world news, deemed by editors and media reporters to be of less importance of 'newsworthy' than other events.

Focus On Iran will make known to everyone the current regime's violation and abuses of power, both inside Iran and in the international area. In this manner, the government will be held accountable for its actions. Their behavior will not be lost nor hidden to the world, and ultimately the regime will be forced to answer for its continuing human rights violations. special emphasis will be given to reflecting the views and opinions of the youth and women, a perspective not generally seen outside Iran.

Secondly, the international community must be made aware of Iran's threat to regional stability through its conventional/non-conventional arms build-up, and state sponsored terrorism. Focus On Iran will provide national leaders with the most up-to-date assessment and commentary on Iran's covert and overt military activities and threat: potential, regional and otherwise.

Thirdly, Focus On Iran will provide the oppressed Iranians a forum, as well as support and encouragement in their fight for democracy and freedom.

Finally, Focus On Iran provides Iranian patriots throughout the world an opportunity to contribute to, and support the political liberation of Iran from its despotic rule. It will serve as an information resource and conduit for those activities leading to Iran's ultimate liberation and freedom.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF IGNORING THE CURRENT REGIME

Two major consequences are most likely to develop, both of which have serious repercussions domestically and internationally. In the domestic environment, greater repression of civil rights and personal liberties will continue until this theocratic totalitarianism will parallel Hitlerism and Stalinism. The economy is in shambles, and the educational system grossly overloaded. The clerics have busied themselves with the expansion of the "Islamic International" and the propagation of "Khomeinism", to the detriment of the welfare of the people.

In the international arena, one can expect to see a wider extension of state-sponsored terrorism and activities detrimental to governments deemed not favorable to the clerics. In the era of "post-cold-war" and demise of international communism, it would indeed be ironic if these radical clerics in Iran are allowed to sponsor a "fundamentalist international". Indeed, their threat to world peace and stability will be just as pervasive. To further elucidate our contention that the self-serving policies of the clerical regime are not only detrimental to the freedom and security of Iran, but are de-stabilizing to the region, and undermine world peace, we shall briefly review the activities of the regime in the fifteen years of its existence.

DOMESTIC NEGLECT

The domestic policy of the clerics can be summed up quite briefly as repression on the social front, neglect in the educational and public health arena, and chaos in the economic field.

Except for their ardent followers, the clerics do not discriminate when it comes to oppressing the people. The women have been forced back to the dark ages. They must cover themselves from head to toe in public. They are not allowed to bear witness in court, because their legal status is half that of a man. They are not allowed to wear make-up, go to mixed beaches or swimming pools, ride in a car with someone they are not married to, wear high heels ***. The situation is so oppressive that a few months ago, an American trained doctor, Mrs. Homa Darabi burned herself to death in protest of the government's policies and treatment of women.

As for men, likewise, they are not allowed to wear short sleeved shirts. Neckties have recently been outlawed by the Spiritual Leader, who has decreed their usage a cardinal sin. They are not allowed free association in social or political groups unless sanctioned by the clerics. Political parties are not allowed to be active unless they subscribe to the radical philosophy of the regime. Persecution, imprisonment, and summary executions of political opponents is the rule "by the Grace of God".

Religious minorities are systematically persecuted. Christians, Jews, and Bahais have been assassinated or executed. In the recent past, five Christian priests have lost their lives. The Reverends Arastoo Sayyah, Bahram Dehghani, Mehdi Dibaj, Hayek

Hovsepian Mehr, and most recently, Natavoo Mikhaelian have been murdered. Since the beginning of the revolution, many Shiite clerics not agreeing with "Khomeinism" have been defrocked, exiled, and even executed. Any person perceived not to be adhering to their interpretation of the tenets of Islam, may be apprehended and punished. This could range from not fasting in the month of Ramazan to drinking alcoholic beverages, for which the punishment is normally flogging.

Many literary figures have been summarily jailed. Mr. Saeedi Sirjani, a noted and highly respected writer and researcher has been held for five months incommunicado. It has been reported that he has been tortured with the aim of extracting from him a confession with which the regime could damn him. Likewise, Mr. Niaz Kermani, another writer was detained without reason or due process of law. At one point, the businessmen of the "Bazaar" in Tehran seemed to enjoy a degree of immunity because of their past financial support of the regime. For them too, the tide has turned. Mr. Mohammad Hossein Khotani is one such businessman jailed without any reason or cause or due process.

The educational system of Iran has been destroyed. The greater majority of the eligible college age students do not get the opportunity for higher education because of the limited capacity of the universities and colleges, and the lack of trained teachers.

Last year, according to the government controlled press reports, 1,112,000 students participated in the college entrance examinations, competing for 138,486 available seats. Of the available seats, 40% had been reserved for the Islamic militia, Basij (Khomeini's red guards), and other groups associated with the regime. The purpose of these reserved seats is not to create a more educated militia, but to control the students lucky enough to be accepted.

Public health is on the verge of disaster. The number of hospital beds per capita has been declining steadily. The number of medical professionals as a percentage of population is rapidly decreasing. Infant mortality is on the rise, and the population growth factor has also increased to over three percent, one of the highest in the world. In 15 years, the population has increased from 36 million to 65 million today, and is projected to surpass 85 million by the turn of the century. Common drugs are at a premium, while more specialized drugs are non-existent. There is no serious planning to answer the immense problems of the young population in order to avert future catastrophe.

The economic picture is rather bleak. There are over 12 million unemployed. The rate of inflation, according to one conservative estimate is 60%. The Rial has depreciated from \$1=R70 (1979) to \$1=R2550 (today). The national debt stands close to \$40 billion. The per capita income has fallen from around \$2000 in 1979 to under \$1000 today. The GNP has had a similar fate. Very little has been added to the industry that existed, and what existed is, for the most part, in urgent need of renovation and repair. What is being purchased from abroad, aside from what is related to the armament program, is a hodge-podge, without any cohesive planning, or priorities. The determining factor is not national planning, but personal relationships.

Capital investment, even in areas vital to the economic viability of the nation is neglected. The regime is neglecting its own life-line: oil. The oil industry, in order to remain productive, is in dire need of capital

equipment. If this gross neglect continues, according to Mr. Ardeshtir Fathi, the current deputy oil minister, the wells will start drying up in fifteen years. Such mismanagement of the economy, as well as the immense spending on armaments without a clear national strategy, but solely based on their radical theocracy has brought about an economic crisis of immense magnitude.

Adverse economic conditions coupled with an oppressive social and political situation have brought about sporadic and spontaneous riots and rebellion throughout the country.

In the past two years, riots have broken out in the cities of Arak, Mashad, Najafabad, Shiraz, and on August 2nd and 3rd of this year, in Qazvin, and more recently in Tabriz and Zanjan. According to the latest reports, the Qazvin riots left 40 dead and several hundred injured. These riots are indicative of the fact that the people of Iran have reached the point of no return. They are fed-up with the regime of the mullahs, and would like nothing more than to replace them. They need the support of the world public opinion to succeed.

FOREIGN POLICY

For the past 15 years, the entire domestic and foreign policy of the current clerical regime has been to emphasize the Islamization and "de-Persianization" of Iran, and the promotion of the Fundamentalist International, or, to use a simpler term, "Khomeini-ism". This at the price of much needed political and economic reforms, and against the will of the majority of the Iranian people.

The clerical clique in Tehran views the world as a mosque which must be run by clerics who are inspired by the ecumenical revolutionary ideals of Ayatollah Khomeini. Tehran has achieved its goal of leading the militant Islamic drive to penetrate and exploit all regions susceptible to fundamentalism. The mullah-led leadership has constantly re-iterated its intention to liberate Jerusalem from the infidel, and shown its displeasure over control of Mecca by the Saudi regime. The Iranian government's indictment and pursuit of Salman Rushdie is indicative of their assumption of moral leadership of the entire Moslem world. In this regard, all clerics are unanimous. There is no such entity, as some specialists mistakenly contend, as a "moderate cleric". Their differences are on the tactics not the goal. All mullahs ruling Iran are dedicated to the Islamic International and the theory of "Velayate Faqih" as defined by Khomeini and his successors.

Hojjatol-Islam Rafsanjani, the "President", and Ayatollah Khamenei, the "Spiritual leader" have been repeatedly speaking of the "Islamic Block". They have come to envision themselves as leaders of a resurgent crusade against the west. They hope, ultimately, to precipitate a new round of crusades between the Moslem and the Judeo-Christian worlds. Toward this goal, and in order to paralyze the West, they have sanctioned every means including international terrorism, regardless of its consequences for the people of Iran.

FOCUS ON IRAN AND ITS READERS

Sooner or later, Iranian public opinion will overcome the odds, and its demand for the replacement of the clerical regime will come to fruition. The modern communications revolution has made the rule of force, at best, transitory. Once the world finally perceives that the majority of the people of Iran have been saying all along, i.e. that the ruling clerics are not legitimate representatives

of the people, then the international public opinion will support the Iranians in their quest for freedom and peace. It is the desire of the Focus on Iran to bring to its readers the urgency and necessity of their active participation by whatever means and to whatever degree of involvement they choose, in order to bring about the replacement of the current regime.

Focus On Iran, being the reflection of the voice and desires of the Iranian people—in essence the conscience of the Iranian people—would like to welcome their active participation in making themselves heard throughout the world as a force fighting for freedom and justice.

The past 15 tragic years have served to re-awaken the Iranian people, and has forced them to re-evaluate their values, beliefs, desires and outlook on life in general and their own historic truth in particular. A cohesive nation was plunged overnight from its fast track (ruttas as it may have been) to development, riches, and success, to an abyss where terrorism and terrorists reign supreme, where life has become a struggle for mere survival, and people have become cannon fodder in the quest of the clerics to advance their anti-Persian, primitive ideals.

We are the voice of these people, and we mean to make ourselves heard.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE LOBBYING PROFESSION

HON. LARRY LAROCOCO

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. LAROCOCO. Mr. Speaker, as the House of Representatives continues debate on the issue of lobbying reform, I call the attention of Members to the October 5, 1994, remarks of Mr. John Hunnicutt, chairman of the Bryce Harlow Foundation. I believe his observations on the lobbying profession, and his recollections of Bryce Harlow in particular, offer important insights for all of us to consider and reflect upon.

REMARKS OF JOHN HUNNICUTT, CHAIRMAN, BRYCE HARLOW FOUNDATION, ANNUAL HARLOW AWARD DINNER, OCTOBER 5, 1994

I want to take a few moments now to talk about a matter not often discussed in polite company—namely, our profession, corporate representation or lobbying.

Attacks on lobbyists are nothing new. They date back to the beginning of the Republic—the Roman Republic. It may have been Cicero, not Fred Wertheimer, who first inveighed against PACs and special interests.

But the attacks seem to me to be far more intense now, and far more reckless, than they have ever been before as I recollect my time in Washington.

One would never know from the nature of the discussion that the right to lobby is rooted in the first amendment along with freedom of religion, freedom of speech and freedom of the press; "Congress shall make no law respecting * * * the right of the people * * * to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

For the past several years, in the context of legislative efforts to control the sale of hand guns and assault weapons, Congress has devoted many hours and much passionate debate to considering whether such steps would

offend the second amendment's "right of the people to keep and bear arms." That issue has been discussed extensively on the nation's editorial pages, on TV public affairs programs and on the talk shows. Huge letter writing campaigns have been generated—on both sides of the issue.

Yet, while major changes have recently been made in the definition of lobbying and in the tax treatment of expenses for lobbying and associated activities, there has been no real discussion of the Constitutional protection afforded lobbying. Nor has there been any serious discussion of the legitimate—indeed, I dare to say essential—role that professional lobbyists play in the formulation of sound public policy. To quote Bryce Harlow: "Those who are effective and principled advocates of the interests of their companies and of the business community as a whole help government arrive at better-informed and, therefore, potentially better decisions. Good representatives of good business contribute a great deal to good government."

The past Congress has also seen the introduction of proposals to make other significant changes in the lobbying laws. Not all those changes are bad, nor should they be resisted by people who honorably practice our profession. The registration and reporting requirements in the 1996 lobby law are ineffective. We all know that. Definitions and scope of coverage are certainly worthy of discussion. Are there good reasons to include contacts with members but not with staff? Are there good reasons for excluding contacts with top Executive Branch officials?

But while we may be willing to participate in a reexamination of the lobby law, as government relations professionals we have the right, we have the obligation to insist that corporate representatives not be relegated to second class citizenship in relation to so-called "public interest lobbyists," who are also paid to represent a cause. We are not, again to quote Bryce Harlow, "a malign influence." "Good government" does not require isolation from the expertise of the private sector. One could argue persuasively that exactly the reverse is true.

We have the right and the obligation to insist that the Administration and Congress recognize that the public's right to know includes our right to know, as representatives of an essential segment of our society, how business will be affected by proposed policies. We have the right and the obligation to insist that the Administration and Congress recognize that the public's right to free speech and to petition for the redress of grievances includes our right and the right of our employers or clients to speak our minds regarding these proposals and to make our views known to government officials at all levels.

To be sure, we have the obligation to conduct our lobbying activities ethically, to present our views clearly, to support them with facts, and to tell policy makers the truth. We have the obligation to remain faithful to the public interest, to respect the views of others, to avoid cynicism about process, to trust and to be trustworthy. But we cannot allow ourselves to be marginalized in any policy debate by attacks made on our integrity by those who disagree with us. They certainly have the right to disagree with us. But they do not have the right to deny us our right to disagree with them, nor do they have the right to stigmatize our views as illegitimate.

Everyone who believes in the American system of government ought to be worried these days about the increasing incivility of

political discussion in this country. We see it in attacks on the President. We see it in attacks on Congress. We see it across the aisles in Congress. We also see it in attacks on lobbyists. There's a growing tendency for people on one side of an issue to demonize people—and especially interest groups—on the other side of that issue. This incivility, these attacks on institutions and on people on the other side of an argument, carry a cost, I believe, to the very process of government.

Now I know there are people who define politics as a blood sport—and enjoy the spectacle. They also say it is part of our political history and heritage. But I was taught and continue to believe that today's opponent on a particular issue may be tomorrow's ally on another issue. In the world of hardball politics, that may be an antique view. But it's a view worth preserving in my opinion. Indeed, the public interest is perhaps better served by Marquis of Queensbury rules than by the street alley brawling that too often passes these days for political discourse.

There's no one who more ennobled the honorable profession of lobbying than Bryce Harlow. I underline the word honorable. And no one practiced it with greater grace or civility. And few had a higher batting average.

Bryce moved back and forth from the private to the public sector. And while that might in today's world have drawn a load of brickbats alleging "conflict of interest," the fact, as anyone who knew Bryce Harlow would testify, is that Bryce served the public when he was in government and his employer when he was in the private sector—and he didn't confuse his roles.

What distinguished Bryce in both his public and private lives was that he always sought to identify the underlying public interest and to support policies that corresponded with the public interest. You didn't have to agree with Bryce but you always had to reckon with him. He could never be dismissed as "a lobbyist," dripping sarcasm as is too often the fashion these days. Bryce Harlow was entirely capable of telling his superiors in government or his employer that what they were proposing to do was wrong or politically unsaleable. His gift was that he profoundly understood the essential relationship between business and government, and he believed in its importance to the country.

I'm proud to have known Bryce Harlow. And there are other men and women in this room who also knew him and, I am quite certain, would agree with what I've said about him. However, it is not merely to honor Bryce Harlow but to honor what Bryce Harlow stood for, the excellence and effectiveness of his professional conduct, that we are here tonight.

The Bryce Harlow Foundation, established in 1981, is dedicated to: perpetuating a good government-business dialogue; eliminating the combative, adversarial nature of the relationship; promoting the professionalism of corporate representation, fostering integrity; and educating people, particularly students and new entrants into this profession.

women in this room, as well as our colleagues in this city (and in the state capitals) have a vested interest in the work of the Foundation.

Bryce Harlow's viewpoint on the affairs of government, is too often missing from today's discussion of lobbying.

My colleagues on the Board of the Bryce Harlow Foundation thank you for being here tonight.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM SIDELL

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the late general president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America—William Sidell.

Sidell was born in Chicago in 1915, the son of a carpenter. From his father, he learned the need for civic and social responsibility.

His career with the Carpenters and Joiners started with his apprenticeship with local 721 in 1920. Within the local, he worked his way up from recording secretary to organizer to president. He became secretary-treasurer of the Los Angeles County District Council in 1957 and served as executive board member of the California State Council of Carpenters. During the 1960's, he rose to first general vice president of the national executive board.

In March, 1972, upon the retirement of General President M.A. Hutcheson, he assumed the office of general president of the 800,000 members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. He was re-elected as general president in 1974 and 1978.

Although his duties with the Carpenters and Joiners kept him busy, Brother Sidell still managed to devote time to many civic and social interests. He served on the California Governor's Advisory Commission on Housing Problems, the Los Angeles Mayor's Labor-Management Committee, and the executive board of both the California and Los Angeles Committee on Political Education.

Sidell achieved what many of us strive to do in our lives—balance our professional careers with the need to give something back to our community.

We send our condolences to his family, friends, and brothers and sisters of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. They have lost not only a good friend, but a role model for all members of our community.

"INDIA'S DIRTY LITTLE WAR"

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I would like to put into the RECORD a recent editorial from the New York Times about India's human rights abuses in Kashmir. I would like to commend the New York Times for paying attention to the atrocities being committed in this distant corner of the world, and urge other news media to do the same.

The Times' editorial was prompted by a report from Human Rights Watch/Asian entitled "Continuing Repression in Kashmir—Abuses Rise as International Pressure on India Eases." The report details the murder, torture, and rape of the Kashmiri people by Indian security forces and notes that India's trading partners have ceased pressuring India on human rights in order to improve economic relations.

The report states:

The human rights situation in Kashmir is getting worse at a time when international pressure on the Indian Government has all but ceased. Indeed, it could be argued that the increase in deaths in custody and other abuses over the last 6 months is not unrelated to the signals sent by India's one-time critics, notably in bilateral discussions.

Mr. Speaker, this is wrong. We must continue to protest the gruesome crimes being committed by Indian forces in Kashmir—gangrapes, torture, murder, torching of entire villages. The Clinton administration must not be silent on this issue any more. When Congress returns in January, I will renew my efforts to cut India's aid until it repeals its repressive laws and stops the oppression in Kashmir. I will also reintroduce my resolution calling for U.N. sponsored plebiscite for the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

The Human Rights Watch report should be mandatory reading for every Member of Congress. I will not include the entire report in the RECORD, but I would like to include the appendix listing the interrogation centers in Kashmir where torture is practiced. My colleagues will note that it is a lengthy list.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to comment on a related subject. It has come to my attention that several of my colleagues have prepared a letter to the State Department urging that Pakistan be placed on the list of terrorist states. This would be a terrible mistake.

Placing Pakistan on the list of terrorist states would drive Pakistan into the arms of terrorist states such as Iran and Sudan. Instead, we should be working to pull Pakistan into a stronger alliance with the United States and other Western powers. Pakistan is a democracy which has joined us in alliances in the Persian Gulf war, Somalia and Afghanistan. This is a relationship we should be building on instead of tearing down.

On the issue of nuclear proliferation, we should be pursuing a policy of limiting and reducing nuclear arms on a regional basis in South Asia. We must seek a regional agreement to eliminate nuclear arms—in Pakistan, India, and all other nations in the region. This is the only solution. Attacking only one country is unfair and ignores the reality in that area.

The Pressler amendment has not worked, and it should be replaced with a more realistic policy of regional diplomacy.

APPENDIX I

List of interrogation centers in Kashmir where torture is practiced:

In Srinagar district.—Sonwar Bagh Joint Interrogation Center (JIC), Raja Bagh JIC, Pantta Chhok BSF camp, Government Degree College Bemina (now a CRPF camp), Bagh-e Mehtab JIC, Badami Bagh Army camp, and Old Airport Army camp.

In Baramulla district.—Pattan Army camp, Doobgah CRPF camp, Wadoora College Sopore BSF camp, Government Degree College Sopore BSF camp, Government Degree College Sopore BSF camp, Sundarwani Bandipora BSF camp, Dawar Gurez BSF camp, Gulmarg (Baba Reshi) Army camp, and Singh Pora Baramullah Army camp.

In Budgam district.—Pir Bagh Intelligence Bureau Interrogation Centre, Kakao Rini Chhri Sharif BSF camp, Khan Sahib Army camp, Town Hall Budgam CRPF camp, HMT Zainakote CRPF camp, Ompura CRPF camp, and Chana Pora BSF camp.

In Anantnag district.—Doora Shahabad Army camp, Khanabal Police Lines, Baniball Army camp, Chattergull Brah BSF camp, Khundroo Army camp, Qazigund Army camp, Bijbehara Army camp, and Frisal Army camp.

In Pulwama district.—Kakapora CRPF camp, Balev Gund Army camp, Shopian BSF camp, Police Lines Pulwama, Boonarta Army camp, Awantipora Army camp, and Tral Army camp.

In district Kupwara.—Zangli (Kalimitti) BSF camp, Trehgam Army camp, Karnah Army camp rest house, District Police Lines Kupwara, Battergam BSF camp, Chowkibal Army camp, and Drugmullah Army camp.

In Srinagar city.—Raj Bagh Police/CRPF camp, Seki-Dafar CRPF camp, Pampora (Bypass road) Police station, Bagh-e-Ali-Mardan Army/BSF/CRPF interrogation camp, Sakura Army/BSF/CRPF interrogation camp, Tail-Bal Army/BSF/CRPF interrogation camp, Shalimar Army/BSF/CRPF interrogation camp, Shah Cinema Army/BSF/CRPF interrogation camp, Neelam Cinema Army/BSF/CRPF interrogation camp, Hawal Cinema Army/BSF/CRPF interrogation camp, Hari Niwas Interrogation Center (CRPF), Papa I (CRPF), Papa II (BSF), Red 16 (BSF), Gogoland—between the old and new airports (CRPF), Bagi Ali Mardan (Nowshera) (BSF), Lal Bazaar Police Station (BSF), Hotel Mamta, Dal Gate (BSF), and Shiraz Cinema, Khenyar (BSF).

[From the New York Times, Sept. 6, 1994]

INDIA'S DIRTY LITTLE WAR

A relentless, deadly struggle goes on and on in India's mainly Muslim state of Kashmir, where New Delhi is trying to crush forces seeking independence or union with Pakistan. The violence comes from both sides, but India's insistence on resolving a political problem by force has increasingly enmeshed it in a campaign of lawless state terrorism. The ugly results are documented in a new study by Human Rights Watch/Asia.

Regrettably, Washington, instead of raising its voice to defend human rights, has lowered it in an effort to improve commercial and diplomatic ties. The U.S. may have little power to deter India from repression. But the Clinton Administration should assert American disapproval more forthrightly.

Kashmir's political status has been disputed almost since the subcontinent was partitioned in 1947. A local Muslim uprising drew armed support from Pakistan. The Hindu maharajah then called in Indian troops who recaptured most of his lost territory. The two countries have confronted each other over tense cease-fire lines ever since. Meanwhile on the Indian side a promised plebiscite was never held and the state was formally incorporated into India in 1954. Separatist agitation continued on and off, flaring again into open conflict in 1989.

Some pro-Pakistani militant groups have reported to terrorist deeds like kidnapping, assassination and extortion and even to common crime. No political grievance can justify such acts.

But Human Rights Watch/Asia reports that Indian forces, which are obliged to follow higher standards, have also resorted to reprisal killings and burning down villages. They are also said to be executing many suspects without trial; 200 in the first half of this year and 50 in one month alone, according to local human rights groups. There are also many reports of torture and "disappearances," two other common features of state terrorism.

India insists has prosecuted some responsible for these crimes, but has offered no information about such prosecutions. The State Department, in its latest annual human rights report, said "there was little evidence that the responsible officials received appropriate punishment."

Until this year, American officials were equally candid in their public statements. But more recently, after New Delhi warned that continued human rights criticism could damage relations, the Clinton Administration has gone silent on the subject. Meanwhile, India has aggressively courted help from the likes of China and Iran to block condemnation by the U.N. Human Rights Commission.

The Administration needs to find a firm and consistent voice on human rights, whether in powerful countries like India and China or puny ones like Haiti and Cuba. Selective denunciations carry no moral authority. Criticizing the weak but not the strong is bullying, not leadership.

Meanwhile India, which captured the world's moral imagination with Gandhi's nonviolent struggle for independence, is now in the unflattering company of countries that use deadly force to keep their unhappy citizens in line.

SENIORS SHUNNING COMPUTERS?

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I would encourage my colleagues to read the following article by L.A. Lorek about the growing number of senior citizens who are making the transition into the age of the computer.

As we move closer and closer toward the 21st century, the technological advances that we are experiencing and will experience, will massively expand our capacity to educate ourselves. For this reason, we should be very technologically oriented and we should reestablish technological advancement as a key part of our future.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that all of my colleagues will take the time to read L.A. Lorek's insightful column.

[From the Birmingham News, Sept. 13, 1994]

SENIORS SHUNNING COMPUTERS? DON'T YOU BELIEVE IT.

(By L.A. Lorek)

FORT LAUDERDALE, FL.—Julian Tannenbaum, 63, tracks retirement investments and personal finances on his laptop computer in Delray Beach, Fla.

Lynn Osterman, 57, runs a real estate business out of her home with the aid of her personal computer.

Lou Michael, 91, published his memoirs on a desktop personal computer, at his home in Lake Worth, Fla.

Although they grew up during a time when typewriters still required carbon paper to make copies and computers didn't exist, adults age 55 and over is the fastest growing group of new personal computer owners.

Nearly one out of every three adults in South Florida, or 31.7 percent of the population, owned a personal computer. In 1993, according to the 1993 Scarborough report which tracks retail trends. That's up about 77 percent from 1990 when 18.6 percent of the

local population answered yes to Scarborough's question.

But PC ownership among those 55 and over jumped in the same three-year period. In 1990, about 8.7 percent, or 82,500 adults, over 55 in South Florida owned a computer. By 1993, the number of PC owners in that age group was 169,000, or 19.3 percent of the population of adults 55 and over.

"It keeps me young," said Tannenbaum, who is taking a class at Computer Coach in Boca Raton to learn more about using Microsoft's Windows program.

"I want to keep in touch with today's generation," Tannenbaum said. "The best way to learn to use a computer is to forget everything you learned in the past and keep an open mind."

Osterman said she wants to use her computer to get on-line and exchange messages with her children and grandchildren.

"They all have e-mail," Osterman said. "For my generation, computers are something we're having to learn late in life, but we're adapting to them. I'm even learning some things about computers my kids don't know."

Computer sales to seniors are growing nationwide, said Paul Wheaton, spokesman with Dataquest, a San Jose, Calif.-based market research firm. Dataquest doesn't track sales based on age, but reports that consumers bought more than 5.3 million personal computers for their home in 1993, representing 36 percent of the market.

Several businesses such as Computer Coach in Boca Raton offer classes to teach adults how to use computers with prices starting at around \$99 for five hours of instruction. Florida Atlantic University, Palm Beach Community College and Broward County School's Adult and Vocational Centers offer computer training geared for adults and seniors.

A drop in computer prices and easier to use consumer-based software has prompted more seniors to buy computers, said Jack Matisoff, 75, who founded Huntington Lakes Computer Club in Delray Beach four years ago. The club, which meets on the second Thursday of every month, has 50 members ranging from 55 to 79 years old.

Like other seniors, most of the Huntington Lakes Computer Club members use computers to track investments and for word processing, but the computer on-line services are also becoming very popular, Matisoff said. More than a dozen computer club members regularly exchange electronic mail with one another on-line, he said.

"We've got a lot of people interested in the latest technology and how to make it work for them," Matisoff said. "We try to keep the meetings down to earth so they can learn and not be intimidated."

More than 14,500 people have signed up for America Online's Senior Net, a non-profit group for computer users 55 and over. CompuServe's Senior Forum and Prodigy's Seniors Bulletin Board, both boast more than 200,000 subscribers each. In general, subscribers pay a monthly fee from \$9.95 to \$14.95 to access the forums.

Most of the on-line services aimed at seniors contain a wealth of information on Social Security, health and medicine, computers, finances, families, cooking and more. They also feature chat sessions in which seniors can meet and exchange information on a variety of topics from divorce to skydiving.

One of the most popular areas in which people post messages in Senior Net is called Generation to Generation, said Margaret Ryan, America Online spokeswoman. The

bulletin board contains thousands of messages with seniors and youngsters exchanging information on careers, wars, politics and music.

IN SUPPORT OF THE NEWARK-ELIZABETH RAIL LINK EXTENSION

HON. BOB FRANKS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, last month, the House of Representatives passed the fiscal year 1995 Transportation appropriations bill. Included in that bill was \$107 million in funding to enable the ambitious North Jersey Urban Core transportation initiative to move ahead on schedule. A key component of Urban Core is the development of a light-rail link between Newark and Elizabeth.

Mr. Speaker, today I rise to lend my full support to a logical and critically important extension of the Newark-Elizabeth rail project to the city of Plainfield.

Plainfield is a city struggling to come back from two decades of economic decline. This extension could serve as the catalyst for economic revitalization and job opportunities for the people of Plainfield. It would provide the residents of the city and surrounding communities with a vital link to thriving centers of economic development and new jobs, such as Port Elizabeth and Newark International Airport.

Light rail is a modern version of the old trolley. Most light rail runs with just one or two cars, unlike regular trains that operate with many more cars. It is flexible and can be used on existing tracks. In the case of the Plainfield extension, the trolley could run on the old Central New Jersey tracks. It's also fast, clean, quick and efficient.

The benefits of a light rail extension to Plainfield are numerous and far-reaching.

First, I have always found it incredible that one of the busiest airports in the Nation, Newark International, has no direct rail service to the heavily populated areas of northern and central New Jersey. Construction of the Plainfield extension will provide the people of this city, as well as residents throughout Union and Somerset Counties, with a fast and convenient alternative to driving when they need to use this busy and still growing airport. By hopping on a trolley, people will be able to avoid the aggravation of fighting traffic, paying astronomical parking fees, and worrying about whether their car will be there when they return from their trip.

Next, the Plainfield trolley would be more than just a rail link, it would be a jobs link. The Elizabeth waterfront is on the verge of becoming a major commercial and retail center. IKEA is getting ready to break ground on a new "power center"—a 375,000 square foot extension of its facility that is expected to create 600 new jobs. The Orion Corp. is preparing to build a "super mall"—with up to 12 anchor stores and 180 smaller stores. It would be the source of literally thousand of new jobs. And that's only the first phase of the project. Orion has plans to construct even more retail facilities, as well as waterfront restaurants. Finally,

Wakefern Corp. has plans to build 800,000 square feet of commercial and retail space.

The Elizabeth waterfront is poised for a major economic boom. For the city of Plainfield, which has been plagued by high unemployment, a direct trolley link to the Port of Elizabeth would open the door to economic advancement for hundreds, or even thousands of residents, who have been unable to find work.

Trolley service could also be the cornerstone for the economic rebirth of Plainfield itself. The possibilities are endless. New shops, restaurants, and office space, state-of-the-art manufacturing facilities—a city bustling with commuters and shoppers.

For Plainfield—which has had more than its share of hard times, false starts, and unfulfilled promises—trolley service represents the best hope of economic renewal. I remember coming to Plainfield as a child to shop at Teppers and the other exclusive shops that lined Front Street in Plainfield.

Trolley service can help launch a new era of prosperity. It has happened in other cities and it can happen here. Take Arlington, VA, across the Potomac from Washington, DC. Arlington was a city in economic decline until it linked up with Metro rail service in the late 1970's. Today, Arlington is on the upswing. Crowded restaurants, shops, apartment complexes, movie theatres, and businesses now stand where there were once boarded up buildings and vacant lots. The redevelopment actually follows the path of the rail line. Although this turnaround did not happen overnight—in fact it took over 20 years—it shows the dramatic and long-term impact rail service can have on a community.

Unlike starting up a bus line, the initiation of rail service signals a long-term commitment. It makes a community more attractive to real estate developers who are looking to invest in areas with a potential to grow and prosper. Investing in the community means more jobs and a more desirable place to live.

This rail line could be the spark that says, "Plainfield is back and open for business."

There's another equally compelling reason for moving ahead with this project: Improving the quality of the air we breathe. Our State—the most densely populated in the Nation—has some of the most serious air quality problems in the country. The major east-west highways in the area—Routes 22 and 78—are jam-packed at rush hour. They're not equipped to handle the expected surge in traffic as population in the region continues to grow and once the Elizabeth waterfront development is complete.

But that's only part of the problem. New Jersey is under a Clean Air Act mandate to reduce our dependence on the automobile. New Jersey residents could face some draconian changes in their commuting habits and lifestyles, as well as a massive loss of Federal highway funds, if we don't reduce air pollution by getting more cars off the road.

Expanding rail service, which minimizes pollution, is the logical alternative. It's the best way for New Jersey to reduce air pollution without sacrificing mobility. And under federal law, we simply have no choice.

While we may have few options in terms of compliance with the Clean Air Act, we do have

a choice in determining what rail projects should be given priority.

New Jersey Transit, in its environmental impact statement on the Newark to Elizabeth rail link, is considering not only the trolley extension to Plainfield but also the concept of bringing light rail service to Summit, via Springfield. As the Congressman for Summit, Springfield, and Plainfield, I always want to do what is best for all communities involved. However, because of the overwhelming show of support for this project by the people of Plainfield, as well as the long-term economic benefits it can bring to this city and its environs, I believe it would be in the public's interest to build the Newark-Elizabeth rail link extension to Plainfield first, before extending it to other areas of Union County.

In addition, elected officials in Springfield, one of the stops of the proposed Summit extension, have expressed serious concerns about the project. Township Committeemen Jeff Katz and Joe Cappa have questioned the viability of additional mass transit service and believe that it would create a danger to residents, as well as a financial hardship. Given the reluctance of local officials in that area, Congress should be very wary about committing substantial taxpayer dollars to support a Summit light-rail extension.

I have long been a supporter of expanding mass transit opportunities for New Jerseyans. In fact, earlier this year I was successful in having the House of Representatives pass legislation providing funding to reestablish commuter service on the West Trenton Line in Somerset and Mercer Counties.

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the House Public Works and Transportation Committee, I will be working hard to bring trolley service to Plainfield. Not only would it ease traffic congestion, help New Jersey meet its mandate under the Clean Air Act and provide greater mobility for the people of Plainfield, it can be the catalyst for new jobs and new commerce—a new beginning for the Queen City.

TRIBUTE TO RITA MARTIN

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, on October 14, a large gathering of friends and admirers will pay tribute to a truly remarkable and caring woman, Rita Martin of Bridgewater, NJ.

For more than 20 years, Rita has been a stalwart leader on behalf of the sanctity of human life. She has been tireless in her commitment to defend the most innocent and defenseless members of our society. Her love of life and her abiding respect for human dignity are evident to everyone she meets.

Rita has been an outstanding educator, organizer, fundraiser, and lobbyist. Her gentle demeanor helps her to reach those who have not previously been open to her important message. She is tenacious in her quest to defend the vulnerable but she always treats friends and adversaries with the greatest respect.

Since her years as local fundraiser and regional director for the New Jersey Right to Life Committee in the early 1970's, Rita went on to become president of the committee. I was proud to serve on the board of directors during Rita's outstanding tenure. Members of New Jersey's congressional delegation and the State legislature were very receptive to Rita's persuasive message and often stood with her in defense of life.

"Riter" subsequently become cofounder and legislative director for Citizens Concerned for Life, New Jersey. She has brought the same dedication and insight to this ongoing assignment.

As founder and board chairwoman of the Pregnancy Aid and Information Center in Raritan, NJ, and Great Expectations in Somerville, NJ, Rita demonstrates her compassion for women in difficult circumstances on a daily basis. She has provided housing, clothing, baby accessories and a great deal of moral support to hundreds of women in need.

The Catholic Diocese of Trenton and, subsequently, the Diocese of Metuchen recognized Rita's unique talents and appointed her as their pro-life liaison. She has also served as a member of the Public Policy Committee of the New Jersey Catholic Conference. The State of New Jersey, recognizing Rita's sound judgment, appointed her to their Bioethics Commission.

Rita Martin is the recipient of the New Jersey Right to Life Committee's highest honor, the Guardian of Life Award. She has also been honored by the Knights of Columbus at their New Jersey State Convention, and she has been presented with the Benemerente Medal by Pope John Paul II.

Throughout her life, Rita has been richly blessed and she has been a blessing to many others. Her husband, Dave, and four children are very proud of Rita's selfless dedication and many accomplishments. Her five grandchildren, one of whom will arrive very soon, could not have a better role model.

Congratulations, Rita, on a tribute that is well deserved and longoverdue. I wish you and your family great happiness in the years ahead.

THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA CELEBRATES NATIONAL DAY

HON. SHERWOOD L. BOEHLERT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, on October 10, the 21 million people of the Republic of China will celebrate National Day, commemorating the date in 1911 when this brave, intrepid nation was founded by Sun Yat-sen as the first republic in Asia.

This should be a joyous time for our friends, they have toiled long and hard to become an economic leader. They engineered a political transformation from authoritarian rule to a working democracy with legalized opposition parties and a free press. The ROC is the success story that the rest of the world's emerging democracies can learn from.

However, with all its economic and democratic success, the Republic of China is still

treated like a virtual pariah in the international community. The ROC is not allowed to participate in the United Nations. Recently, our own President Bill Clinton refused ROC President Lee Teng-hui's request to stay overnight in Hawaii. All this, in hopes of not angering People's Republic of China—mainland China. The people of the Republic of China need and want our support and hospitality, not a slap in the face and a no vacancy sign on the door.

American economic and political interests in Asia are served by the stability of the Taiwan Straits. We must work with the President to forge a policy that enhances the ROC's legitimacy and international standing. We should no longer allow outdated and misguided political motives to tarnish the accomplishments this Nation has worked so hard to earn and deny the international respect the ROC so richly deserves.

In closing, I would just like to bid farewell to a distinguished public servant and friend from the Republic of China, the Honorable Moushih Ding. He has been promoted to the post of Secretary General of the National Security Council in Taipei. During his last 6 years here with the Coordinating Council for North American Affairs, Mr. Ding honorably represented his country and worked tirelessly to foster good relations between our two countries. He will be missed greatly. However, I look forward to working with his successor Mr. Benjamin Lu, the Representative of the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States.

A RAID ON AMERICA'S PENSION FUNDS

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I have recently introduced an important piece of legislation, the Employee Benefit Plan Security and Protection Act of 1994. This bill will reiterate Congress's original intention that pension funds should only be invested in the best interest of the participants.

I have received hundreds of phone calls and letters from all over the country commenting on the importance of this issue. I believe that Congress needs to address this issue in the 104th Congress.

Below is an article that I wrote that appeared in the Wall Street Journal on September 29, 1994. I believe it helps explain why this legislation is needed.

A RAID ON AMERICA'S PENSION FUNDS

How many ways can the government lighten your wallet? The list is long, but a new threat just arrived: Your pension is now at risk. In a little-noticed passage of his 1992 campaign document, "Putting People First: A National Economic Strategy," President Clinton promised to create a "Rebuild America Fund," with a \$20 billion federal investment annually for four years, leveraged with state, local and private-sector pension funds. Revenues from road tolls, solid waste disposal fees and public housing rents would "guarantee" a return from such investments.

Little was heard of this idea until this June when Labor Secretary Robert Reich issued a new regulatory bulletin to "clarify" the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, known as ERISA. For two decades, this law has protected participants in private pension funds by codifying the principles of the common law on the duty of a fiduciary, namely, to "discharge his duties with respect to a plan solely in the interest of the participants and beneficiaries and for the exclusive purpose of (i) providing benefits to participants and their beneficiaries; and (ii) defraying reasonable expenses of administering the plan."

Thanks to these protections, today some \$3.6 trillion is invested in private pensions and another \$1.4 trillion in public pension funds, about one-quarter of the stock and bond markets. The president is entrusted with the impartial administration of ERISA in order to assure the safety and security of participants' retirement incomes, but the Clinton administration wants to risk private pension money on high-risk, low-return political projects.

According to Labor Secretary Reich and his assistant secretary of labor for pensions and welfare benefits, Olena Berg, private pension funds should be "encouraged" to put money into "economically targeted investments." Funding ETIs means investing for "collateral benefits" like infrastructure, affordable housing, job creation, or enterprise development. Secretary Reich parses his words carefully to insist that ETIs are not "social investments" that pursue a political or social goal at the expense of maximum risk-adjusted returns. Yet this circumlocution turns out to be a distinction without a difference. Experience with the pension funds of public employees, which remain outside the scope of ERISA fiduciary, regulation, demonstrates why. Their track record on ETIs is dismal:

In 1980 the Alaska public employees and teachers retirement system funded loans of 35 percent of assets (\$165 million) to make mortgages in the state. When oil prices fell in 1986, so did home prices and 40 percent of loans became delinquent or were foreclosed.

In the late 1980s the Kansas Public Employees Retirement System was held up as a model for its ambitious ETI investments. KPERS has since written off about \$200 million in ETI investments.

In 1989 the Connecticut State Trust Funds invested \$25 million in Colt Manufacturing Co. to save 1,000 jobs. In 1992 Colt filed for bankruptcy, endangering the whole investment.

Not all ETIs have been disastrous, but most have yielded subpar results. For example, by order of the Missouri Legislature, the Missouri State Employees' System used about 3 percent of its assets to put venture capital into small companies in Missouri. Three years and \$5 million later, the program was terminated because of unsatisfactory returns and two lawsuits.

Statistical studies on ETIs support this anecdotal evidence. A 1983 study by Alicia Munnell, then with the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston and now a top U.S. Treasury official, found that public employee plans with targeted or social investments had assets that were significantly riskier, less liquid and earned lower yields. A 1993 study by Roberta Romano of Yale Law School found that the greater the political influence on the investment decisions of public employee pension funds, the lower the return. And a 1994 study by Olivia Mitchell of the University of Pennsylvania and Ping Lung Hsin of

Cornell University concludes that "public pension funds required to devote a portion of their assets to in-state investments * * * experienced lower investment returns."

ETIs are really PTIs—Politically Targeted Investment—and use the participants' money in ways that would not occur except for political pressure. Who pays for this party? You do. Lower returns imply lower incomes for retirees. Unless more is paid into plans from wages or other sources, defined benefit plans cannot fulfill their promises.

ETIs should be banned, not encouraged. Yet the Labor Department has started an "ETI Clearinghouse" to begin operation before the end of the year "to help fiduciaries and investment managers choose appropriate ETIs" and to showcase "future opportunities and past successes" (not past failures).

Today, I am introducing a bill that will reiterate Congress's intent, laid out in ERISA, that pension funds be invested solely in the interest of their participants and beneficiaries. Mr. Reich, kindly take your "interpretative bulletin" and shelve it!

DUCKETT CREEK SEWER DISTRICT FACILITY

HON. JAMES M. TALENT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Speaker, it is with pleasure and a great degree of pride that I draw to your attention the accomplishments of the Duckett Creek Sewer District facility, located in my district. Duckett Creek has been selected to receive the Environmental Protection Agency's 1994 national first place award for an outstanding Operation and Maintenance Program in the Medium Secondary category. EPA has singled out Duckett Creek for the facility's demonstrated innovative and cost-effective achievements. This selection is the result of an extensive national competition, which recognizes the outstanding achievements by the local community and the wastewater treatment personnel.

I would like to take this opportunity to recognize executive director Thomas L. Szilasi and the chairman of the board of trustees David Cosby, for their hard work and leadership of the Duckett Creek Sewer District. It is also my honor to recognize the entire staff at Duckett Creek for their continued commitment to serving the needs of St. Charles County with excellence and professionalism.

Mr. Speaker, I join the many customers of the Duckett Creek Sewer District in extending a thanks for a job well done, and congratulations on receiving the richly deserved award from the Environmental Protection Agency.

THE IEA PROGRAM

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, a successful school-to-work training program is being conducted in Greensboro, NC, that can be replicated across the country in order to meet the

needs of providing skilled workers to the home building industry. The Industry-Education Alliance [IEA], as the program is known, is a school-to-work training program for dislocated adults seeking jobs in the residential homebuilding industry.

The IEA program is offered through the Greater Greensboro Builders Association and Guilford Technical Community College. Assistance is also provided nationally by the Home Builders Institute, the educational arm of the National Association of Home Builders, and PAVE, the Educational and Training Foundation.

The only goal of the program is to help train these dislocated adults, turning them into skilled carpentry framers and place them in jobs in the building industry. By providing the students with quality classroom instruction and hands-on training at the work site from professionals in the home building industry, the IEA program helps students prepare for work in the homebuilding industry. In fact, 100 percent of the students completing the program have been placed in jobs in the homebuilding industry.

As we look for successful models in which to prepare young Americans for industries of the future, I urge everyone to examine the IEA program in Greensboro. It is an excellent example of the private sector (home builders) and the public sector (local schools) working in partnership in order to prepare students for quality careers in the building industry. On behalf of the citizens of the Sixth District of North Carolina, we congratulate IEA for a job well done.

AGRICULTURE AND THE GATT

HON. JILL L. LONG

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Ms. LONG. Mr. Speaker, earlier this year, a number of House Members and I, including Mr. DE LA GARZA, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. EMERSON, and Mr. BEREUTER, introduced legislation to ensure that agriculture did not pay a disproportionate share of the implementing cost of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. In fact, the legislation was cosponsored by over 55 Members of the House of Representatives—including a large majority of members of the Committee on Agriculture. Similar legislation was also introduced in the Senate by Senator DASCHLE, Senator PRYOR, Senator COCHRAN, Senator CONRAD, and others. In fact, every member of the Senate Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry Committee—except one—cosponsored the legislation.

Since that time, Mr. Speaker, the Clinton administration has earnestly worked with concerned Members to ensure that American agriculture will reap all of the benefits of this important trade agreement. In this regard, Chief of Staff Panetta, Ambassador Kantor, Secretary Espy, and Acting OMB Director Rivlin have been most helpful.

As a result of this cooperative effort, most of the Members, along with a large number of agriculture organizations, who had some con-

cerns about GATT and agriculture are now enthusiastically supportive of the implementing legislation.

I am inserting into the RECORD some additional material that further explains the assurances that were given by the administration, in addition to some other pertinent documentation. I do so for the benefit of my colleagues and all others who are interested.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, DC., September 30, 1994.

HON. E (KIKI) DE LA GARZA,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The GATT implementing legislation now before Congress is one of the most important measures for the U.S. economy and global economies that we have had the opportunity to enact in recent years. It is the result of many years of bipartisan efforts, and is particularly important for our agricultural sector. Our projections are that it will lead to increased U.S. agricultural exports of \$5-14 billion cumulatively over the next five years and the creation of 112,000 export-related U.S. jobs.

My Administration is also prepared to take further steps to support the agricultural sector as this legislation is being implemented. These steps are detailed in a letter to you from Secretary Espy and Acting Director Rivlin, and I would like to emphasize my support for them.

My Administration will refocus the Export Enhancement Program and the Dairy Export Incentive Program so they can be used for market expansion in addition to focusing on combating unfair trade practices. We will also propose increases over the next five years in the level of USDA "greenbox" and other programs that are not constrained by GATT.

On the domestic front, I want to assure you that I am strongly supportive of USDA's Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) and am committed to ensuring that it will continue. Finally, as described in the Espy-Rivlin letter, my next two budget requests will safeguard spending for agricultural programs.

I hope this helps to clarify my Administration's support for agriculture programs, and that I can count on your support in passing the GATT legislation and working to realize its benefits for American farmers and the entire U.S. agricultural sector.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

BILL.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE
PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET,

September 30, 1994.

HON. E (KIKI) DE LA GARZA,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The enactment of GATT is vital to the continuing economic expansion of the U.S., and particularly for expanding opportunities in the agricultural sector. Our estimates are that the implementation of the GATT agreement will lead to a cumulative increase of U.S. agricultural exports over the next five years of between \$5 and \$14 billion. These increased agricultural exports will result in a gain of 112,000 U.S. jobs by 2000.

In spite of these significant benefits, however, we know there remain concerns in

some quarters about the effects of projected reductions in federal spending on agriculture-related programs resulting from GATT's implementation. Therefore, we are making commitments in some additional areas that will reassure and further benefit the agricultural sector.

The Administration has decided, as part of the implementation of GATT, to refocus USDA's Export Enhancement Program (EEP) and Dairy Export Incentive Program (DEIP) so they can be used for market expansion and promotion, not just for combating unfair trade practices as is currently the case. The GATT implementing legislation we submitted to Congress on September 27th will effect this change in the EEP program, based on the language suggested by the Agriculture Committees in their draft GATT legislation. A parallel change to the DEIP program will be made administratively.

We also want to reiterate the Administration's commitment to use these and other export programs, as well as the Sunflower and Cotton Oilseed Assistance Programs, to the maximum levels allowed under GATT and U.S. law. Throughout the six-year GATT implementing period, we intend to request that Congress make available funds for these programs to the fullest extent permissible under GATT.

In addition, we will work with others in the Administration to develop and utilize an expedited interagency review process to ensure that sales under the EEP and DEIP programs are carried out promptly in a market-sensitive manner that fulfills the broader program focus described above.

The Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) has been another priority for the agricultural community. The Administration strongly supports the CRP program and will act to ensure its continuation. We have already taken action to extend our baseline CRP funding, in the Midsession Review of the President's FY 1995 Budget. In addition, USDA has announced that CRP participants with contracts that expire in 1995 can modify and extend their contracts for an additional year. The Administration will include a full continuation of the CRP in the FY 1996 Budget baseline, and will propose reauthorization and extension of the CRP in 1995.

The Administration also wishes to reassure the Committee that it is planning to maintain total discretionary spending on USDA agricultural programs at or above the FY 1995 level in the FY 1996 and 1997 Budget requests to Congress. In formulating future budgets, we will take into consideration reductions made in agriculture budgets in the past and during the GATT round.

To broadly support market development for agricultural products, the Administration will propose increases in "greenbox" and other GATT-allowed agricultural program levels by \$600 million over the next 5 years. These programs will include a combination of direct spending, direct credits, and credit guarantees. Consistent with the draft GATT legislation prepared by the Agriculture Committees, this effort will include funding for the Market Promotion Program and other programs to benefit a wide range of commodities, including dairy, oilseed products, and high-value commodity products. In addition, funding will be included to support development of alternative uses for agricultural products.

One source of offsets to fund this increase this year of crop insurance reform. To the extent that those savings are not sufficient to fund this increased program level, funding for such agriculture programs will be pro-

posed as additional agricultural spending in future budgets.

We appreciate your continued support and look forward to working closely with you on agricultural issues in the future.

Sincerely,

MIKE ESPY,

Secretary of Agriculture.

ALICE M. RIVLIN,

Acting Director.

October 5, 1994.

Hon. JILL LONG,

House of Representatives, Washington, DC

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE LONG: On behalf of the organizations listed below, we would like to take this opportunity to express our strong support for Congressional passage this year of legislation implementing the Uruguay Round General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

The economic well-being of U.S. agriculture is heavily dependent on its ability to compete in the international marketplace. This is underscored by the fact that agricultural exports account for nearly one-third of U.S. production and provide employment for nearly one million Americans.

It is anticipated that the Uruguay Round agreement on GATT will provide even greater trade opportunities for U.S. agriculture. According to recent estimates, U.S. agricultural exports are projected to increase by \$5 to \$14 billion over the next 5 years which, in turn, would create an additional 112,000 new jobs.

To realize this potential, however, will depend on the extent that U.S. agricultural policies and programs continue to be equally competitive with those of other countries, especially the European Union. Clearly, as history has shown, our foreign competitors will continue to use every available weapon allowed under GATT to maintain and expand their share of the world market. Without a similar commitment, U.S. agriculture will be at a significant disadvantage.

This is why we strongly supported legislation (H.R. 4675) which you introduced and which was unanimously adopted by the House Committee on Agriculture as part of its recommendations on GATT.

The Administration, consistent with H.R. 4675, has pledged its support for maintaining U.S. agricultural policies and programs, including funding, at the maximum levels allowed under GATT; announced its commitment to provide \$600 million in additional funding for certain other GATT-allowable or "green box" programs such as market development and promotion, export credit, food assistance (P.L. 480 and TEFAP), as well as for developing alternative uses from agricultural commodities; and emphasized it will maintain and extend the conservation reserve program (CRP).

These actions will help U.S. agriculture remain viable and competitive in the international marketplace; meet the food and fiber needs of consumers at home and abroad; contribute to continued economic growth, jobs and an expanding tax base; and help fully capitalize on the potential market opportunities expected to result from the Uruguay Round agreement on GATT.

For these reasons, we want to take this opportunity to express our strong support of the Uruguay Round implementing legislation and to urge that such legislation be approved by Congress this year.

At the same time, we want to express our appreciation to you for your continued

strong leadership on behalf of agriculture and rural America.

Sincerely,

American Farm Bureau Federation; American Forest and Paper Association; American Meat Institute; Coalition for Food Aid; International Apple Institute; National Association of State Departments of Agriculture; National Barley Growers Association; National Cattlemen's Association; National Corn Growers Association; National Cotton Council; National Council of Farmer Cooperatives; National Pork Producers Council; National Potato Council; United Egg Association; United Egg Producers; United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association; and USA Rice Federation.

MOVING BEYOND THE STATUS QUO: THE NEED FOR A BOLD NUCLEAR POLICY

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, the world has changed dramatically and I had hoped for a bold change in policy governing our nuclear forces. We have instead courageously committed ourselves to stay the course, polish our missiles, and wrap up a few loose ends.

For the benefit of my colleagues I would like to include in the RECORD an analysis of this policy change prepared by the Union of Concerned Scientists. The opportunity to win the peace is at hand and we should be actively negotiating further nuclear reductions.

CLINTON'S STATUS QUO NUCLEAR POLICY

(by Jennifer Weeks)

With the release of the Nuclear Posture Review [NPR] and the conclusion of the September 27-28 Washington summit, the Clinton Administration confirmed that its nuclear weapons policy is basically treading water. Although Russian President Boris Yeltsin has proposed additional nuclear cuts, the U.S. seems determined to ignore this opportunity.

Announcing that the administration would undertake the NPR in October 1993, then-Defense Secretary Les Aspin promised a "fundamental" reexamination of nuclear weapons policy, doctrine, force structure, and arms control issues. However, a year later, the final product called only for a few cosmetic changes to the nuclear forces inherited from the Bush Administration—retiring four nuclear submarines and 26 B-52 bombers—while retaining the 3,500 warheads allowed under the START II treaty. The NPR rejected adopting a policy of no first use of nuclear weapons.

Clinton Administration officials justified the decision not to seek nuclear reductions below START II levels as a precaution against a possible political reversal in Russia, which is drawing down its arsenal more slowly than the U.S. due to political and economic constraints. In Defense Secretary William Perry's words, "the small but real danger that reform in Russia might fail and a new government arise hostile to the United States, still armed with 25,000 nuclear weapons requires us to maintain a nuclear hedge."

Days after the NPR was unveiled, Russian President Boris Yeltsin presented a fundamentally different perspective in an address to the U.N. General Assembly. Speaking hours after President Clinton, Yeltsin indicated that Russia is prepared to reduce the role of nuclear weapons in its security policy. Yeltsin proposed negotiating a treaty among the five nuclear weapons states that would provide, among other things, for "further elimination of nuclear munitions and reduction of strategic carriers." He also called for strengthening security assurance to non-nuclear weapons states, in order to build support for extension of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) in 1995.

However, the joint statement issued by Clinton and Yeltsin at the conclusion of their Washington summit expressed only a remote possibility of timely progress on further cuts:

"The Presidents instructed their experts to intensify their dialogue to compare conceptual approaches and to develop concrete steps to adapt the nuclear forces and practices on both sides to the changed international security situation and to the current spirit of U.S.-Russian partnership, including the possibility, after ratification of START II, of further reductions of, and limitations on, remaining nuclear forces."

Not only did the U.S. pass up a potential opportunity to achieve further Russian nuclear reductions; in addition, this highly qualified pledge is unlikely to satisfy growing international pressure for the nuclear powers to fulfill their obligation under Article VI of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) to move toward nuclear disarmament. In mid-September, at a preparatory meeting for the April 1995 conference that will consider whether to extend the NPT, the non-aligned states announced that their support for the NPT will depend on "substantive progress" in a number of areas—including statements from the U.S. and Russia on how they will reduce their nuclear arsenals below START II levels.

Clinton and Yeltsin did agree to two significant actions at their September meeting. First, the U.S. and Russia will speed implementation of START II by deactivating weapons that are to be reduced under that treaty as soon as it is ratified, rather than over a period of years as specified in the treaty. This accelerated schedule could make it possible to implement START II more quickly, paving the way for additional reductions.

Second, at a meeting scheduled for December of this year, Vice President Gore and Russian Prime Minister Chernomyrdin will exchange data on aggregate stockpiles of nuclear warheads and fissile materials and on their safety and security. However, this step falls short of what is needed. The U.S. and Russia will ultimately have to exchange complete information on their nuclear inventories—including the sizes and locations of stockpiles and storage sites, and descriptions of various weapon facilities—to make this data useful for defense and arms control planning, and to prevent either side from setting aside a secret cache of nuclear weapons or materials.

To make nuclear reductions permanent and irreversible, Clinton and Yeltsin will have to take a number of further steps, including:

Reciprocal monitoring: Joint monitoring of sites in each country where weapons are dismantled and where components and weapon-usable fissile materials are stored would increase security at Russian nuclear sites

and build confidence that both sides are reducing their arsenals on schedule.

No weapon "recycling": In his U.N. speech, Yeltsin called for an agreement among the five nuclear powers to bar using fissile materials from dismantled warheads in new weapons. If the U.S. and Russia agreed to dismantle all of the warheads they will remove from service under START I and II and to put the fissile materials under international safeguards, they would not be able to keep large reserve stockpiles of nuclear warheads (as both countries are currently expected to do).

Deeper cuts: The most effective way to reduce future nuclear threats is to lock in substantial nuclear reductions now. If the Clinton Administration is worried about a resurgent Russia—as the Nuclear Posture Review recommendations indicate—then it should do everything possible in the short term to bring Russia's nuclear weapons under control.

Hardliners in both the U.S. and the Russian governments oppose the types of steps outlined above, and likely were a major factor in the cautious tone of the September summit. Ironically, it is Yeltsin who seems most willing to oppose those voices against change; in his U.N. speech he stated, "We would like that there be no nuclear or other kinds of weapons of mass destruction in the world." In contrast, Clinton approved the NPR without comment just days before Yeltsin came to town, effectively removing deep cuts from the agenda. However, the Clinton Administration is strangely reluctant to take proactive steps to secure the Russian nuclear weapons and materials that it says are obstacles to further cuts.

Reform in the former Soviet republics will doubtless be a long, difficult process, and there is no guarantee that Yeltsin will be able to maintain stability in Russia. That is precisely why President Clinton should pursue every opportunity to reduce the nuclear threat from Russia today. Rather than continuing to fight a mini-Cold War, Clinton and Yeltsin should and can build a new security relationship—one that relies far less on nuclear weapons.

CLARENCE LONG: 22 YEARS OF SERVING THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of one of our great leaders from my State of Maryland, former Congressman Clarence D. Long. Mr. Long died Sunday in Cockeysville, MD, but it is his dedication to public service to which I pay tribute today.

A self-described dirt farmer at the onset of the Great Depression, Clarence Long was truly a self-made man. He put himself through school during those trying times, earning Phi Beta Kappa at Washington and Jefferson College in 1932, and a doctorate in economics from Princeton in 1938.

After serving as a Navy Lieutenant during the Second World War, Clarence returned to Baltimore to be a professor of economics at Johns Hopkins University. "Doc" Long, as he was called, continued to teach while he worked his way into local politics, eventually becoming the acting chairman of the Demo-

cratic State Central Committee in 1961. He was elected to represent Maryland's Second District in the U.S. House of Representatives just 1 year later.

Congressman Long had an extremely good civil rights record during the 1960's, and in 1963 became one of the first members to hire an African-American staff member. He had a reputation for voting his conscience, which may have caused him trouble in a district that was less liberal than he was. Difference of opinion between himself and his constituency was not an obstacle for Clarence, however, he reportedly told fellow Baltimore Representative Parren Mitchell, "If you can't do what you believe in, you don't belong in Congress."

Independence of ideas was a major theme of Clarence Long's tenure in Congress. He served for 22 years because he was seen as a public servant of "Commitment, energy, and public service." He was an advocate of a strong American manufacturing base and a true friend of the working man. This reputation helped drive him to reelection year after year.

As a Congressman, Clarence Long was seen as a man of utmost integrity. He will be sorely missed by his wife Inez, his daughter Susanna, son Clarence III, two stepsons, Kenneth and Ronald, as well as the rest of Maryland to which he so dutifully served.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud the legacy Clarence Long has left for Maryland. May he rest in peace.

ATTRIBUTES OF THE REPUBLICAN CONTRACT WITH AMERICA FOR THE SENIORS OF OUR NATION

HON. BARBARA F. VUCANOVICH

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I think the comments coming from the White House and Democratic leaders regarding the Republican "Contract With America" reflect their absolute terror that we have a plan which will actually deliver a balanced budget. Their desperate tactic to scare senior citizens, and this patronizing attitude toward the American people, is absolutely reprehensible. It is also a further example as to why the 40-year grip the Democrats have had on the Congress must come to an end.

Instead of increasing taxes on senior citizens, the Contract repeals them. Instead of limiting senior citizen's ability to work, our contract encourages seniors to lead full, productive lives. Instead of offering a health care package that destroys the existing Medicare system, the contract provides tax incentives for long-term care insurance. We cannot afford to allow the Democrats to continue their assault on our Nation's seniors.

RETIREMENT OF CONGRESSMAN
ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

HON. JACK BROOKS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. BROOKS, Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak of another colleague of mine on the House Committee on the Judiciary who has decided to retire from public service at the end of this session. Congressman ROMANO L. MAZZOLI of Kentucky's Third Congressional District has served with distinction in the Congress since 1971 and on the Judiciary Committee since 1975. RON is a diligent and hard-working Member of both the Judiciary Committee and this House whose careful attention to detail will be sorely missed by all of us.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on International Law, Immigration, and Refugees, RON MAZZOLI has been in the vanguard of all immigration legislation which has passed the Congress in the past 20 years. He has tried to balance both the rights of those legally seeking to become citizens of this country with the very important need to safeguard our borders. Our fond thoughts and best wishes go with Helen and RON as they return to Louisville for, I am sure, a productive career and life outside the Congress.

HUNT THEM DOWN

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues an editorial from the New York Times of October 4, 1994, on the very troubling anti-immigrant hysteria that pervades our Nation today. Let us not forget that we are overwhelmingly a nation descended from immigrants and it is to this fact that we owe our unparalleled democracy and prosperity.

HUNT THEM DOWN

(By A.M. Rosenthal)

When a nation sets out to persecute a segment of its population, to hound them down, mark them, deprive them of the human care it gives to others, tells them they cannot work to earn their bread, that nation takes a large step toward persecuting other groups who live within its borders. It follows as blood the wound.

In dictatorships, the first persecution is carried out by command, in full knowledge that other groups are on the list.

In democratic countries, the first persecution is usually the result of generalized public anxiety and uncertainty, manipulated and deepened by politicians who scavenge and batten on antagonism within society.

The antagonism becomes a political movement in itself, frightening into silence politicians who are aware of the dangers of the acceptance of any persecution of any group but willing to push that into the back of their minds.

All this is taking place in America—the anxieties being directed against a small slice of the population, the heightening by politi-

cal propagandists, the submission of the political center.

The target is the residents of the U.S. who have come to this country in search of work or refuge without securing admission papers—the 3.2 million people called “illegal aliens” or “undocumented immigrants.” Usage depends on whether you despise them or can muster up some memory of America's debt to the paperless.

Americans suffering from jumpy nerves about immigrants should demand that Washington spend more billions of their tax money to make the borders tighter, knowing total tight is impossible. And it is in democratic order for the Government to use its legal powers to deport illegals.

But it is not in democratic order for politicians to spread falsehoods about the economic “burden” of immigrants, legal and illegal, to use clubs of fear to drive out immigrants, or to saddle the country with immigrant-hunting computer banks and work licenses that will cut away at every American's liberty.

Immigration, legal and illegal figured in, adds up to an economic boon to America. The estimate of the Urban Institute in Washington is that they contribute \$25 to \$30 billion more money in taxes and jobs than social benefits paid out.

Benefits, On the West Coast, there is lots of political noise about removing them from illegals, to drive them out. Mean-spirited referendum items may pass but they will bring little economic benefit. The truth is that the dreaded benefit-swilling illegals now receive little more than the schooling for children upheld by the Supreme Court and emergency medical help.

And now, an immigration “reform” commission appointed by the Clinton Administration calls for a nationwide computer bank that would grant or withhold the permission to work. Every job applicant immigrant, naturalized or native born, would have to be computer-cleared as a legal resident of the U.S. fit for a work license.

Lovely. Tomorrow, the Government could ask the computer to hunt down every person who broke a law, had a bad credit rating or ever had a contagious disease to see whether he should be permitted to work. Will Americans really stand for this?

While we think it over, the “anti-illegals” crowd is moving against its next target: immigration itself, the concept of America as haven for refugees and a place of economic hope for some of those who stupidly failed to be born in America.

The anti's are so strong that many Republican and Democratic politicians who are opposed to them just keep quiet. As antidote, I give you two quotations.

One is from Mario Cuomo, Governor of New York. “I love immigrants,” he said. “Legal, illegal—they are not to be despised.”

And this is from New York City's Mayor, Rudolph Giuliani.

“If you come here and you work hard and you happen to be in an undocumented status, you are one of the people who we want in this city. You are somebody that we want to protect and we want you to get out from under what is often the life of being like a fugitive, which is really unfair.”

One of them is a Democrat and the other Republican. But when it comes to understanding America's roots and the dangers to them, you can't tell these fellows apart—my happy thought for the day.

REMARKS OF A.C. PARTOLL

HON. EARL F. HILLIARD

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. HILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit for the RECORD the following speech by Mr. A.C. Partoll, addressing the Organization for the Protection and Advancement of Small Telephone Companies, on June 26, 1994.

Good morning, everyone. I'm very pleased and honored that you invited me here today to discuss the changes and challenges we face in this wonderful industry of which we are both a part.

In what may rank as the understatement of the week, we are at a very interesting—one might even say critically important—time for the telecommunications industry. Consider, if you will, that:

The technology that drives our industry is advancing more rapidly than ever before.

Even as we meet, the rules for governing it are being written and rewritten in Washington and the state capitals to encourage more competition, less regulation, and greater customer choice; and

The very shape of our industry is changing through mergers, alliances, and a coming together of our industry with other industries, like computing and entertainment.

I'd like to look at all of this with you this morning—and, in particular, to offer my thoughts as to what it may mean for small telephone companies and what small companies should be doing to prepare for this very different future.

I want, especially, to spend some time this morning discussing the issue of universal service. It is, as you well know, one of the cornerstones of public policy related to telecommunications. Yet, technology, competition and convergence are changing many of the underlying assumptions on which universal service policy has been based. I have some ideas—which I'll be getting to shortly—on how that policy needs to evolve so that it can continue to serve the needs of our customers and our society.

But, first, let's turn to technology. I knew 30-plus years ago I joined a great company and a great industry, when I learned that more than 100 years ago, on a hot, humid August afternoon, a tall, angular man, dressed in a woolen, vested business suit and wearing a white starched collar, poured acid on a plate, which spilled on his jacket and pants, and all he said was, “Mr. Watson, come here, I want you!”

Since that day, ours has been a technology-driven business. New technologies ever since have made it possible for us to deliver our

But the most recent wave of technology has taken us a step further. These developments—and I'm speaking about things like digital, fiber-optics; large network databases and high-speed signaling; voice recognition and video compression; cellular and PCS technology, and multimedia—have literally changed the face of our industry.

They have made possible new applications that profoundly affect the way our customers live and work. These applications have also spurred competition and have begun to bring players in our industry into natural partnerships with those in others.

As we at AT&T see the industry developing, those applications can be grouped into five segments:

Networked computing, which is the integration of multiple machines, data bases and networks. This networking enables people to have immediate access to a wide variety of geographically dispersed information, making new services possible.

Multimedia messaging, which comprises products and services that store, convert and relay information. This also integrates voice messaging applications with data and image *** for example, e-mail, PC and fax systems.

Visual communications, which add the dimension of human expression to applications for business, education, entertainment and shopping. These will soon be economically attractive to customers.

Voice and audio processing, which will make possible continuous speech recognition and language translation. This will give people another easy, economical way to access people and information, as well as the crossing of cultural, geographic and language barriers.

Finally, personal communications services and wireless products and services are already allowing person-to-person communications—employing voice, data and image calls and messages—anywhere, anytime. With these applications. In fact, if I had to describe in one word the way our industry will be governed, that word would be "competition." The success of competition in benefiting customers for long distance services and customer premises equipment businesses has encouraged policy-makers to begin testing it in traditional local exchange markets.

Most recently, toll calling within LATAs has been opened to competition. We're seeing interLATA carriers begin to focus on this new market as a way of meeting more of the needs of their customers.

We will soon, I believe, begin to see the start of tests to determine if competition is viable in local exchange services. A test fundamentally, of the proposition which all of us have assumed for so long . . . that is, that the local exchange is a natural monopoly.

For such tests to take place, however, the states must remove current barriers to entry and create appropriate conditions in these traditional monopoly markets. My guess is we'll probably see these tests first in high-density areas.

As I said, the success of competition in other parts of the industry has encouraged—really, made inevitable—the coming of competition elsewhere in the industry. The day is rapidly approaching when every rate in the industry will be under competitive pressure to reflect the cost of service, for the first time, every source of cost in the industry will be under pressure.

What will be the impact? No one knows. But there are a few things that we can say with relative certainty:

Consumers will benefit from the increased innovation, wider choice and downward pressure on prices that come with competition.

New players will arrive on the scene.

Existing players will have to devise new business strategies to attract and retain customers and cut costs.

The pace of technological innovation in the local exchange will, if anything, accelerate.

With the growth of competition, the traditional role of the regulatory will change. Regulators will face new, and arguably more challenging questions than they confronted in the past. For example, are all local exchanges alike? If not, how do the differences affect their ability to support competition? To what extent is local exchange competi-

tion viable in rural areas? Will there be a carrier of last resort, and, if so, who will bear the cost of infrastructure development in rural areas?

Finally, we will need to find a way to ensure that the crown jewel of United States telecommunications, universal service, not only survives, but flourishes.

I'd like, if I may, to offer my observations on some of these issues, with particular attention, as I said earlier, to universal service.

If competition in the local exchange is to take hold, a number of conditions must be in place. Among these is the need for cost-based and non-discriminatory prices for local exchange components and services.

But cost-based pricing of local exchange services, including access charges, would be a threat to the manner in which universal service is assured today. For those local exchange carriers charging less for local service than their costs, cost-based pricing could mean increasing prices for service beyond what some customers could afford.

So, we have what seems to be a dilemma. Local competition is desirable, but we won't have it unless we can remove subsidies and allow prices to seek levels that should prevail in competitive markets. If we do that, we place at risk the way we fund universal service.

This is demonstrated most poignantly when we look at the special problems of high-cost rural areas and the small telephone companies that serve those areas. AT&T has gone on record, in Congressional testimony, with the view that rural areas do have unique problems, and that such problems might best respond to approaches different from those applied in more densely populated areas.

I'm surely not here to today to announce AT&T's plan to solve these rural problems. However, as some of you know, we have been working with leaders of the Rural Coalition to better understand those problems and determine how the industry can best care for them in today's changing environment.

Our discussions have helped us to identify a number of issues that must be addressed:

Carrier of last resort in rural areas. As you know, subsidies help cover the cost of building infrastructure to serve high-cost areas. In addition, revenue from a few large customers often makes the difference in serving high-cost areas. If either of these is threatened, rural local exchange carriers see threats to their ability to meet their service obligations while remaining profitable.

High access charges in rural areas. As the interexchange carrier of last resort in many rural areas—serving a significantly higher proportion of high-cost customers than our competitors—AT&T is under tremendous pressure from the gap between access charge levels in rural and urban areas. We can't continue indefinitely to average high rural access charges into our nationwide costs and be competitive with carriers who don't have that burden or serve as great a proportion of high-cost customers. In addition to creating pressure on AT&T to deaverage toll rates, the disparity between rural and urban access costs keeps other long distance carriers away from rural customers and/or encourages cream-skimming of the few large customers in some rural areas. High rural access charges, combined with high billing and collection costs, give many of AT&T's optional calling plans little or no margin in rural areas. In sum, this disparity puts pressure on AT&T to deaverage nationwide toll rates, keeps many rural customers from hav-

ing a choice among long distance carriers or having access to all of AT&T's optional calling plans, and puts small telephone companies in peril of cream-skimming by competitors.

Infrastructure sharing. AT&T supports enabling small companies serving rural areas to have access to technologies requiring economies of scale to be cost-effective. We oppose, however, using this access as a vehicle for one group of companies to control another; or to inhibit technological innovation by dictating switch design or architecture to manufacturers. Those who manufacture network telecommunications equipment should have to design to the needs of a marketplace made up of companies using infrastructure sharing.

Finally, there is the problem that I spoke about earlier. Today's subsidy mechanisms to support universal service are incompatible with competition in the local exchange.

I don't claim to have definitive public-policy solutions to resolve these issues. I do know that while AT&T supports full, open competition in our industry—including local exchange competition—it also supports—without reservation—the maintenance of universal service.

Let me share with you some of AT&T's current thinking on ways to meet these seemingly conflicting objectives so that you can react.

First, if customers are to realize the benefits of competition in the local exchange, we must reform and reduce access prices by assigning and recovering costs properly. Non-traffic-sensitive costs should be recovered on a per-line basis in charges to customers, or from a new Universal Service Fund, or from both, and not on a minutes-of-use basis. Traffic-sensitive costs should be recovered on a usage basis, either by trunk or by minute of use. Depending upon how this is implemented, it could mean increases in local rates.

This brings me to my second point. To preserve universal service, we should explore the creation of a new USF to which I just referred. This fund would subsidize subscribers who require income assistance. State and local authorities would determine who would qualify, based on a means test.

Third, to fund the new USF, we could implement a surcharge on all retail revenues of all carriers providing two-way telecommunications services.

Fourth, we should ask a neutral, third-party organization to administer the USF. This organization would match the subsidy to the subscriber, collect the funds from all participating carriers, and distribute the funds back to the carriers serving the eligible subscribers.

Now, none of what I just said is news to many of you. It's what AT&T has been exploring for some time now. Nonetheless, our discussions with representatives of small telephone companies through OPASTCO and others has persuaded me that more may be required if we are to preserve universal service in rural America.

What more?

For starters, I believe we should consider the possibility that it may not be appropriate to allow rates for local service to rise to their natural, cost-based level for all telephone companies. We suggested to Congress, as I mentioned earlier, that rural companies might require different treatment to address their unique problems. This might well be an area where different treatment is called for.

If this is so, we should also consider the possibility that the new USF should have

two objectives rather than one. The first I have already mentioned—the subsidizing of needy subscribers in a competitively neutral way. A second objective might be to find a way to subsidize the establishment of local exchange and access rates in rural areas that are comparable to those in areas served by the RHCs and GTE—again, in a competitively neutral way.

The devil is, obviously, in the details, and no doubt addressing the details will surface difficulties and differences to be worked out. But let me tell you what I think the end result could be. I think it is possible to develop a plan that accomplishes the following things, which I would hope virtually every telecommunications company in the land could eventually support:

True, open competition would exist in those exchanges capable of supporting it.

Rural subscribers would pay exchange service rates comparable to those charged to urban subscribers.

Access and long distance rates could both be reduced, thereby stimulating traffic for local and interexchange carriers alike.

Access and long distance rates in rural areas could be comparable with those in urban areas.

Customers of low-cost companies could continue to subsidize customers of high-cost companies for infrastructure development in a way that would not distort competitive markets.

Truly needy subscribers could be subsidized in both rural and urban areas, also in a way that would not distort the competitive market.

With the exception of the new USF, Life-Line, Link-Up and Telephone Relay Service, all subsidies, both implicit and explicit, could be eliminated.

It might even be possible that through gains in efficiency, total subsidy levels could be reduced.

Does that describe a world in which your company could continue to meet its obligations to rural America—and flourish in the process? I think it does. But what you think is what matters.

As I said earlier, we want to work with you to find solutions we can all support.

I promised you that I would also offer some suggestions for small telephone companies on getting prepared for the future. I do this with great reluctance, but with the best of intentions. I don't wish to make it seem that I know better than you how to run your business. But there are similarities between the road that my company has been on for the last ten years and the challenges that I see ahead for you—and the experience I've gained over that decade gives me some confidence that what I have to say might be of some value to you.

First, I think you might begin by accepting the reality, if you haven't done so already, that competition is coming to traditional local exchange markets. Trying to put the brakes on that train is not a practical strategy. "How can we make it work?"—not "How can we prevent it?"—should be the question with which you are concerned. I say that from the perspective of one who spent more than ten years, in the late 70s and early 80s, unsuccessfully trying to stave off competition in the interstate long distance market.

Second, you can support the work your leaders are doing with legislators, regulators and other parts of the industry to implement competition in a way that protects your interests and the interests of your customers.

Third, you can prepare your businesses for the new world by developing a game plan for

operating in a fully competitive local exchange and long distance environment. Among the issues you should consider in this context are:

What advantages do I have over potential competitors?

How can I capitalize on those advantages?

How can I get my local exchange and access rates to a level where I will be less vulnerable to competition? What can I do on my own? What regulatory changes do I need?

How can I partner with other carriers to increase profitability by stimulating traffic?

Indeed, it occurs to me you should be asking yourselves these questions even if local exchange competition were not on the horizon.

In closing, let me say that I know it is inevitable that AT&T's actions will have an impact on you. I want to assure you, however, that despite our commitment to competition and customer choice, we support universal service, and we support small companies bringing Information Age technology and services to rural areas.

And we want to work with you to ensure that outcome.

Thank you.

U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE MISINTERPRETS LAW

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to point out an error that has been made by the U.S. Customs Service in regard to its interpretation of a law which was passed by this body last year.

Included in the North American Free-Trade Agreement Implementation Act, Public Law 103-182, amended 19 U.S.C. 58c(a)(5), Congress imposed increased customs user fees on commercial vessels and commercial aircraft to account for lost revenue which resulted from the elimination of certain tariffs and duties. I strongly opposed this increase last year. Now I understand that the U.S. Customs Service has interpreted the changes to this statute in a way that is not consistent with the intent of Congress. The Customs Service has used the changes made to section 58c(a)(5) as a basis for claiming authority to collect multiple fees for the same voyage. Customs is attempting to collect a separate tax from passengers who are on voyages which stop at more than one U.S. port and sail outside the customs territory of the United States between those U.S. ports. It was never the intention of Congress for the customs user fee to be imposed more than once per voyage.

The intent of the language change made last year under NAFTA was to apply the customs user fee to passengers on so called "cruises to nowhere." These cruises are not traditional voyages with multiport itineraries. They simply leave a U.S. port, go outside the customs territory of the United States, and then return to the same port with no stops at any intervening ports. Again, the purpose of the statutory change made last year was to apply the fee to these "cruises to nowhere" passengers and not to enable the Customs

Service to assess the fee multiple times during the same cruise voyage.

Indeed, my colleague, the distinguished chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, has indicated that he too is concerned with this unfair interpretation. I believe, as he does, that since it was not the intent of Congress to impose the fee multiple times, no new law should be required. However, if the Customs Service should attempt to collect this fee multiple times, I plan to work with Mr. GIBBONS to enact clarifying legislation during the next session.

"UNDERSTANDING THE PITFALLS OF INTERNATIONAL POLICE TRAINING"

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, as this body debated the wisdom of the Clinton administration's occupation of Haiti earlier this week we once again are rediscovering the fact that peacekeeping/nationbuilding is a highly complex, dangerous, and extremely costly undertaking. Experience has demonstrated that, when it comes to rebuilding an entire civil society—as the Clinton administration presently is attempting in Haiti and as the Clinton administration unsuccessfully attempted in Somalia—nothing is easy. Experience also demonstrates that the initial cost estimates for these sorts of operations tend to be grossly under-estimated.

This Member would point to one small aspect of the nationbuilding experience—the creation of an independent police force. Clearly any nation that is emerging from chaos or civil war needs a police force that will uphold order. Any new democracy needs a police force that will serve the people, not the dictators. To that end, the United States and the United Nations have supported the building of civilian police forces in nations such as Cambodia, El Salvador, Somalia, and the West Bank. From this experience, there are lessons that can be drawn and applied to Haiti.

To begin with, it is important to understand that even our best efforts to build a civilian police force can fail. Local inhabitants often are simply not up to the task. For example, the international community has spent several years trying to build a police force in Cambodia, and it is by no means clear that this effort will succeed. In Somalia, the international community recruited volunteers and began training, but they got no further. Mr. Speaker, the United States provided \$30 million in equipment and technical assistance to build a civilian police force in Somalia, and we have absolutely nothing to show for that \$30 million investment. Quite the opposite, the Somali warlord Aidid has overrun some of the storage facilities and seized police vehicles, sidearms, communications gear, and other equipment had been stored. Thus, not only does Somalia not have a civilian police force, but our ill-fated police training efforts have had the unintended effect of helping to arm the Somali warlords.

And police training is no easier and certainly no more cost-effective when it is performed by

the United Nations. Indeed, when the United Nations becomes involved in police training, it tends to draw upon or at least creates a very highly compensated cadre of international police officers. The average cop that works with the United Nations can expect well in excess of an incredible \$100,000 in annual salary and benefits! The work may be important, but under the United Nations approach it certainly does not come cheap. And this Member would remind his colleagues that we pay one-third of the salary of each of these U.N. police trainers. I believe our constituents would be very upset with these salaries and I ask the administration to examine and justify or change this situation.

Mr. Speaker, this Member would caution that the training of Mr. Aristide's police force also will produce no end of frustrations and headaches. Yesterday it was reported in the media that the United States is paying the salary of General Cedras' police force, the very same police we invaded to Haiti to oust. Tomorrow we undoubtedly will learn of some other embarrassment. In short, building a police force is very difficult and expensive. The Clinton administration would be well advised to think very carefully about these difficulties and costs before embarking on such an effort.

DEREK T. WINANS, A MAN OF THE PEOPLE

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, before we adjourn the second session of the 103d Congress I would like to publicly recognize the life and work of a fellow Newarker and true gentleman. That individual is Derek T. Winans. Derek T. Winans is a man of integrity, discipline, courage, and kindness. We often talk about giving back to our schools, communities, religious institutions because we have been fortunate in our lives. Derek gives because it is first nature for him to think of his fellow man, oftentimes, before he thinks of himself.

Derek's life and work will have a profound impact on the lives of many Americans, in particular countless New Jerseyans, for many years to come. A Harvard College graduate, Derek has used his education and his compassion for the less fortunate to develop programs to benefit our community. Derek is the consummate public policy advisor. You will always find him with a legal pad and pen at work. Derek's sphere of friends and colleagues include the most fortunate and the least fortunate.

Mr. Speaker, many have come to depend on Derek T. Winans for his advice and support. We need more individuals like him to make our world a better place. I am sure my colleagues will want to join me in recognizing Derek T. Winans, a man of the people.

EXPENDITURE OF AID TO RUSSIA AND THE NIS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I have been concerned over the slow rate of expenditure of assistance funds for Russia and the New Independent States [NIS]. That assistance has been authorized by the Congress for the explicit purpose of facilitating the process of economic and political reform. If the money is not spent, it cannot assist reform.

I have raised this issue many times with administration officials over the past several years. The administration has provided a paper explaining why obligation and expenditure of funds takes some period of time and that, in fact, the pace of spending funds is improving.

I believe the administration is making some progress, but additional steps are necessary to make sure that assistance funds are spent well and spent rapidly.

Perhaps the most important step the President can take to improve the effectiveness of assistance is to appoint a coordinator for assistance who sits in the White House. Only a coordinator in the White House can make sure that U.S. agencies are working together to spend funds wisely, effectively, and rapidly. I urge the President to fill this post as soon as possible.

The text of the administration's paper on NIS assistance follows:

FINANCIAL STATUS OF THE PORTFOLIO

Since 1992, AID has been appropriated \$2.7 billion for NIS assistance program.¹ Obligation and expenditure of these funds has proceeded at a rapid pace. For example, our expenditure rate is 5 times faster than the rate of other TA programs. FY 94 is an extraordinary year, with appropriation levels increasing seven fold. Expenditures, under these unique circumstances, have slowed somewhat from previous years, but the overall pace remains sound at an estimated 33% of obligations. When obligations are adjusted to account for a few projects that have had slower expenditures (for example, we have not expended nuclear safety funds in Russia due to U.S. contractor concerns about accident liability), the estimated expenditure rate rises even higher.

LEGAL AND REGULATORY CONSIDERATIONS

The Freedom Support Act authorized a technical assistance and training program for the NIS. Recognizing that structural change in the NIS will cost hundreds of billions of dollars, the FSA established a program to mobilize American expertise to help the NIS countries tackle problems of structural change and make the best use of their indigenous resources. The nature of assistance under the FSA has direct implications for the speed of expenditures:

Both Congress and the Administration advocate long-term relationships, not consultants that fly in and out. This means that when long-term contracts are signed for 18-

24 months, it will take 18-24 months to spend the money.

Training programs must similarly be funded in advance. Long-term training requires the full period of the training program to spend the funds. Short-term programs must also secure advance financing prior to selecting participants.

Even after Congress appropriates funds, assistance monies do not become immediately available. The Executive branch must notify, and the Congress must approve, program details. This approval process is taking several months.

U.S. Government competitive contracting rules apply to all NIS programs. Even when cut to the barest elements, they require 5-7 months to issue new contracts: to advertise activities, allow firms to submit proposals, and negotiate the contracts. Once contracts are in place, funds can be moved quickly.

FY 1992 AND FY 1993

In the first two years of the NIS program, appropriations totalled \$650 million, and an additional \$60 million was available from other sources. Of the \$710 available for obligation:

\$710 million has been fully obligated; \$554 million, or 78 percent, has been expended as of June 30, 1994; and the remaining \$156 million will be expended by the end of the year.

FY 1994

Appropriations made directly or transferred to USAID for FY 94 total \$2.1 billion. Of this total, approximately \$360 million will be transferred to other U.S. agencies, including USIA, Department of Energy, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Department of Commerce, Peace Corps, TDA, OPIC and the Department of Agriculture. The remaining \$1.74 billion will be obligated by USAID. To date:

Congressional Notifications for \$2.05 billion have cleared the Congress. Of these, \$1 billion cleared only as of early July.

Of the \$2.05 billion available for obligation, \$1.26 billion has been obligated or transferred to other agencies as of September 8, 1994. The remaining amount will fund large obligations such as enterprise funds for Western/NIS (\$45 million); Central Asian Republics (\$30 million); Russian American Enterprise Fund (\$56 million); Fund for Large Enterprise Restructuring (\$60 million) and EBRD (\$27 million). These funds will provide equity and loan capital for emerging and newly privatized businesses. Most of these obligations should occur by the end of the fiscal year.

Cumulative expenditures are expected to reach \$700 million by the end of the fiscal year. At the \$700 million level—about 38 percent of obligations—the rate of expenditures in the NIS remains one of the best in the Agency.

FY 1995 AND FY 1996

In the coming two fiscal years, appropriations levels are expected to drop sharply from the FY 94 level of \$2.1 billion to about \$850 million. Based upon these figures, and an estimate of approximately \$260 million which will carry over from FY 1994, the ratio of obligations to expenditures should change dramatically in the next few years.

In FY 95, expenditures are expected to total close to \$1 billion, which is almost equivalent to the total obligations planned for this same period.

In FY 96, the annual expenditure rate should increase by another \$500 million, to \$1.5 billion, almost double planned obligations for the year.

¹ Another \$300 million was directly appropriated to ExIm in FY 94 and DOD retained \$55 million of the \$979 million earmarked for NIS assistance in its FY 93 Supplemental. In February, a rescission reduced the FY 94 level by \$55 million.

MEDICAL MALPRACTICE REFORM ACT OF 1994

HON. CASS BALLENGER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce the Medical Malpractice Reform Act of 1994. This legislation takes a first step toward solving one of the major reasons for the high cost of medicine—malpractice lawsuits and the malpractice insurance that doctors must carry to protect themselves from bankruptcy.

Reports from the Department of Health and Human Services indicate that due to the large number of suits filed against physicians, most doctors have begun to practice so-called defensive medicine—ordering additional tests, consultations, or procedures to protect themselves. This defensive medicine is estimated to cost \$17 to \$21 billion annually, raising the cost of health care by that amount. In addition, the cost of medical liability insurance is so high in some fields that physicians are avoiding high risk specialties, such as obstetrics, where between 70 and 80 percent of all practitioners have been sued. In addition to raising health care costs, this threatens the mere availability of health services.

I certainly agree that we need to put a stop to the ever increasing amount of medical malpractice litigation. While the lawyers get richer, doctors and their patients pay the price. A recent Washington Times quoted former Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Joseph Califano who said:

Congress dances around the medical malpractice protection racket for fear of alienating the American Trial Lawyers Association *** In the Beltway bubble, the disgust of the American people with lawyers and the malpractice system isn't heard above the clutter of political contributions.

The Medical Malpractice Reform Act takes four simple steps toward reforming medical malpractice. The first step would be a cap on noneconomic and punitive damages. Patients would still be able to recover 100 percent of the cost of their medical bills, along with lost wages, and other out-of-pocket expenses related to medical malpractice. A cap of \$250,000 would be placed on noneconomic awards.

Second, the bill requires disclosure of other financial benefits received from other sources so that juries may factor this into the total damage award.

Third, a limit is placed on attorney contingency fees and other costs under medical malpractice claims. This way, patients, not attorney's receive the majority of the awards. Currently, around 40 percent of every dollar spent on medical liability litigation actually reaches the patients.

Fourth, the bill allows for periodic payments of the claim. This payment would be guaranteed, but spread out over a period of time to preserve funds for medical treatment and future income needs.

PHOSPHOLIPIDS LEGISLATION

HON. TIM VALENTINE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. VALENTINE. Mr. Speaker, at the beginning of the 103d Congress Congressman LANCASTER and I introduced H.R. 879. One part of this bill has been accomplished in the GATT agreement. Today, we are reintroducing the other part of H.R. 879, which could not be addressed in the GATT negotiations. This legislation would correct an unintended reclassification which occurred when the harmonized tariff classification system [HTS] was implemented several years ago.

Kabi Pharmacia, a U.S. company located in Clayton, NC, imports pharmaceutical-grade, FDA-approved egg yolk phospholipid from its parent in Sweden. Kabi uses this unique phospholipid to manufacture its main product, Intralipid®, a unique intravenous feeding solution. The duty Kabi paid on the phospholipid from the late 1970's until 1991 was 1.5 percent, but, unintentionally, the HTS more than tripled the rate.

The purpose of our legislation is to restore the duty rate on the phospholipid to 1.5 percent and to correct the inequity of the unintended duty increase by refunding the increase to the Clayton company, from its imposition in 1991 until the duty for pharmaceutical components and products will become zero under the GATT agreement.

Mr. Speaker, the inclusion of the phospholipid—and Kabi's pharmaceutical-grade, FDA-approved soybean oil—with other pharmaceutical components and products for which duty is eliminated in the GATT accord accomplished one part of H.R. 879. Otherwise, the key components of Intralipid® would have remained dutiable while the end product, Intralipid®, would have become duty-free. This situation could have made manufacture of Intralipid® in Clayton uneconomical. I want to commend our Ways and Means Committee, the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative and the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture for their work on this important matter.

Mr. Speaker, the other part of H.R. 879 being reintroduced today is also very important as a matter of equity. No one has ever disputed that the duty increase for Kabi's unique phospholipid under the HTS was unintended. The revenue estimate for correcting this unintended reclassification is about \$500,000. I am hopeful that a vehicle can be found to give just redress of this case to my constituents.

TRIBUTE TO EDWARD PATTEN

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, the State of New Jersey, this Congress, and our Nation have suffered a great and tragic loss with the passing of former Congressman Edward Patten. Congressman Patten died on September

17, 1994, at the age of 89. He will be greatly missed by all of us.

Mr. Patten's life was one of public service. He graduated from Rutgers Law School in 1927, and at age 27 became the youngest mayor in the history of Perth Amboy. He served from 1934 until 1940, when he became the Middlesex County Clerk, serving until 1954, when he became secretary of state under Gov. Richard Hughes, serving until 1962. Mr. Patten was president for many years of the Perth Amboy and Middlesex County bar associations.

Mr. Patten went on to win election to the 15th Congressional District in 1962, the first year that that district existed following the 1960 census. He was subsequently reelected every term through 1978. In Congress, he sat for many years on the House Appropriations Committee. He was a member of the Labor-Health and Human Services Education Subcommittee, where he was a strong champion of education. He was an impassioned fighter for expansion of Rutgers University and an advocate of Princeton University and particularly the Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory. He was also a strong supporter of Roosevelt Hospital in Edison, where a three-story wing was named for him and his wife, Ann Quigg Patten, in 1991.

Besides being an honorable and respected statesman, Mr. Patten was a warm and congenial individual. A big man with a gentle smile, he built his personal reputation on his great sense of humor, his congeniality and compassion and love for those he served. He was truly one of New Jersey's finest sons. He will be missed.

TRIBUTE TO LUELLA BARON

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, as this part of our session concludes, I want to take note of the life of a distinguished citizen of Michigan who passed away earlier this year. The world should know that we have not forgotten Luella Baron, who passed away on July 1, 1994.

Luella Baron was a leading citizen of Troy, MI. She was one of those rare individuals who give so much energy and dedication to civic activities. Luella devoted herself to her church, her culture, and her community. She founded the Italian Study Club in Troy, an organization dedicated to the preservation of Italian culture and music.

Luella directed a choir of mentally handicapped students that practiced weekly at the Troy Community Center. A teacher of music, Luella authored a book on teaching piano to the mentally handicapped. In the words of her daughter, Elisabeth, she "had a special gift for teaching the handicapped." It is an uncommon individual indeed who would dedicate her life to the education of those with special needs. Luella Baron was such a person.

While Luella's work resulted from her genuine care and concern for others, many organizations took notice and honored her exceptional efforts. She had received awards from

numerous organizations including the Oakland County Association for Retarded Citizens, the Troy Council on Aging, and Wayne State University. The Troy Chamber of Commerce honored Luella as the "Distinguished Citizen" of 1978.

She continues to be deeply missed by her family, her extended family, and her thousands of warm friends throughout Metropolitan Detroit.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE DENVER REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION DISTRICT

HON. DAVID E. SKAGGS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. SKAGGS. Mr. Speaker, as I travel my district and the State of Colorado, I sense increasing anxiety over the rapid growth we are experiencing. The West generally, and Colorado in particular, are growing at a pace that places severe pressure on the environment and poses some threat to the quality of life of which we are so proud.

Coloradans I talk to understand the need to meet the challenges of growth with alternatives that go beyond reliance on new road construction alone. They have a special commitment to maintaining a clean environment and fear the traffic congestion and delays which come with dramatic population growth. Support is building for more rapid transit alternatives, including light rail, car pool lanes, and high speed bus lanes.

Today I commend the Denver Regional Transportation District [RTD] for its effective leadership in pressing forward with critical new transit projects. The recent opening of the Downtown Express bus and HOV lanes, coupled with the inaugural runs of the new light rail system today, are testament to RTD's commitment to meeting head on two of the most vexing problems we face—air pollution and traffic congestion. Today's Grand Opening and those to follow in other high priority transit development corridors reflect strong public support and the wisdom of local and regional planners.

Hats off to RTD for the sound financial management that has delivered this project and the Downtown Express on time and on budget, and for providing the safe, clean, and efficient travel alternative that has earned its distinction as one of the best transit systems in all America. This is especially remarkable given that RTD's service area of six counties and 39 municipalities encompasses 2,300 square miles and 2 million residents—one of the largest transit districts in the Nation. Unlike most other metropolitan areas which have experienced sagging ridership in recent years, RTD has posted 7 consecutive years of growth and a 5.6 percent increase just last year. Ken Hotard, Chairman of the RTD Board of Directors, the rest of the Board, as well as Peter Cipolla, RTD's General Manager, and the entire RTD staff deserve high commendation for their achievements and commitment to meet the challenges of the future.

BENNETT X-RAY TECHNOLOGIES

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, October 13, 1994, the Advancement for Commerce and Industry [ACI] will hold its annual Business Leadership Award Dinner on Long Island. This year's honoree is Bennett X-Ray Technologies of Copiague, NY.

Bennett X-Ray is one of the Nation's leading manufacturers of radiographic and mammographic equipment. Breast Cancer is a major health concern on Long Island and Bennett's revolutionary new Contour Mammography System has received international acclaim for its innovative design and advanced technology. The contour system consistently images more tissue than existing systems for better chance of detection as well as providing a more comfortable exam for the patient than any other mammography system. In recognition of these important achievements, Bennett recently received a U.S. patent for its system.

Bennett is a 1993 recipient of President Clinton's prestigious E award for excellence in exporting. The E award recognizes selected U.S. companies for their competitive achievements in the world market and for their contribution to the U.S. economy. New York Gov. Mario Cuomo and the Long Island congressional delegation were on hand last fall to present Bennett with that well-deserved award. The Governor has also praised Bennett as a "metaphor for economic development" in New York and throughout the whole country.

The evolution of Bennett from a family-run business in the 1950's to a major international provider of medical equipment in the 1990's is a true testament to the vision and business acumen of Bennett's CEO, Cal Kleinman. I am very proud that Bennett is a Long Island company and is being honored with the ACI Business Leadership award this year and Mr. Speaker I am very proud to salute Bennett for the great strides it has taken in the fight against breast cancer.

AN ACCURATE INTERPRETATION OF THE HYDE AMENDMENT

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I note that in response to litigation pending in Federal courts across the Nation, Representative HYDE came to the floor to define his own personal views of the meaning of both the fiscal year 1994 and fiscal year 1995 Hyde amendment. According to Representative HYDE, nothing in the Hyde amendment prohibits States from enacting reporting requirements for rape and incest victims even if those State requirements foreclose the ability of women to obtain abortion under Medicaid. Indeed, my colleague goes further to make the claim that the Hyde amendment imposes no affirmative obligations

on the States—in his view it is a permission rather than a mandatory requirement.

While my colleague is certainly entitled to his own view, I think it is important to clarify that his comments are not reflective of the language of the amendment itself, law in this area, nor the intent of Congress. In numerous decisions handed down over the last 15 years, Federal courts have found that States are mandated to provide reimbursement through their Medicaid programs for all medically necessary services for which Federal funding is available. Therefore, beginning in 1994, funds for abortion must be made available when a woman's life is endangered and when the pregnancy is the result of rape or incest. This has been the law since last year's Hyde amendment became law. As Justice Scalia recently noted when denying a stay in a case from Louisiana, the premise underlying court decisions on this question has been:

That Title XIX requires States participating in the Medicaid program to fund abortions—at least "medically necessary ones"—unless federal funding for those procedures is proscribed by the Hyde Amendment.

Justice Scalia continued;

[t]he Courts of Appeals to address this question have uniformly supported that premise. We have already denied certiorari in two of those cases, and it is in my view a certainty that four Justices will not be found to vote for certiorari on the Title XIX question unless and until a conflict in the Circuits appears.

As we enact this year's version of the Hyde amendment, I presume as always that we are enacting language which comports with holdings of the Federal courts in this area.

Moreover, in contrast with versions of the Hyde amendment passed in some prior years, there is nothing in the language of either this year's or last year's Hyde amendment that allows States to enact second physician certification requirements or reporting requirements for rape and incest victims, particularly ones that inhibit the availability of funding for victims of these brutal crimes. For fiscal year 1994, Representative HYDE proposed versions of the Hyde amendment that would have allowed reporting requirements but these were defeated on procedural motions to adopted by this House. Sexual crimes including rape and incest are among the most underreported crimes in the country and State reporting requirements would make it impossible for many rape and incest victims to obtain both Medicaid funding for abortions and thus the necessary medical care they need. The actions of this House make very clear what was done. I want to ensure that there is no question at all about that.

TRIBUTE TO C. COURTNEY WOOD, EDMOND, OK

HON. FRANK D. LUCAS

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. C. Courtney Wood, who is nearing the completion of his 1-year term as president of the Independent Insurance Agents of

America [IAAA]. Mr. Wood is a citizen of Edmond, OK, and owner of Courtney Wood & Associates, an independent insurance agency located in Edmond.

The closure of his term as the elected leader of the Nation's largest insurance trade association next week in Orlando will be the crowning accomplishment of Mr. Wood's many years of distinguished service to IAAA, his profession, and most importantly, to his 300,000 colleagues across the country.

His service to the national organization began in 1982 when he was elected to represent his state association, then the Independent Insurance Agents of Oklahoma, on the national association's board of directors. This election followed closely on the heels of his tenure as president of the Greater Oklahoma City local board and then as the top elected leader of the Oklahoma State association.

Courtney was elected to IAAA's Executive Committee in 1987 and served with distinction for 6 years before rising to the presidency. Over his long and distinguished volunteer career with IAAA, Courtney has immersed himself in a number of industry concerns, most notably the creation and development of the association's markets development efforts.

In addition to his dedication to his profession, Courtney has been an active participant in his church and various community organizations including the Edmond Chamber of Commerce, the Young Men's Christian Association, and service as a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church of Edmond.

I congratulate my fellow Oklahoman and concerned citizen for a job well done. I am confident his selfless service to this association, his professional peers and his fellow citizens of Edmond will continue uninterrupted well into the future.

NAFTA'S MID-TERM REVIEW

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, the House of Representatives' hyperbolic debate on the merits of the Uruguay Round Trade Agreement on October 5, 1994, resembles its debate the previous year on the merits of the North American Free-Trade Agreement [NAFTA]. While both proponents and opponents have exaggerated the effects of NAFTA, Nebraska Columnist Cheryl Stubbendieck's article published in the York News Times reveals that Nebraskans have studied the facts and determined that NAFTA has already lived up to its expectations by greatly stimulating U.S. exports of goods and services, and especially agricultural commodities and products, to Mexico and Canada. Hopefully, Members of Congress will also recognize NAFTA's impressive results when they return at the end of the year to vote on the Uruguay Round Trade Agreement.

[From the York News Times, Oct. 6, 1994]

NAFTA AT SIX MONTHS: A POSITIVE REPORT

It's been six months since the North American Free Trade Agreements went into effect

and the dire consequences NAFTA opponents had predicted haven't come to pass. What has occurred is just what proponents said: U.S. exports to Mexico have increased.

Overall, U.S. exports have risen by 17 percent during the past six months, to \$24.5 billion. Extended to a full year, exports should reach a record \$48.9 billion in 1994—an increase of \$7.3 billion from 1993.

NAFTA proponents said the agreements would be especially beneficial to agriculture and this has been borne out. Farm exports have risen 11 percent in the first six months, from \$1.93 billion to \$2.16 billion. Again projected to an entire year, that number should reach \$4.1 billion, half a billion dollars more than for 1993.

This year, U.S. exports to Mexico of many ag commodities and products have increased substantially. Feed grains, soybeans, cotton, tobacco, peanuts, soybean oil, sugars and sweeteners, red meats, poultry and fresh fruit have all seen increases in the half year since trade barriers were relaxed or removed.

Higher shipments of corn and soybeans are leading the increase, according to U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Mike Espy, who spoke to the Midwest Governors Conference in Lincoln in August. Corn exports were up 350 percent; soybeans, 61 percent; poultry, 26 percent; and beef and veal, 52 percent.

According to the Clinton Administration, these increased exports to Mexico—along with increases to Canada, the third partner in NAFTA—will mean up to 100,000 new jobs in the U.S. Opponents of NAFTA had preached that the U.S. would lose jobs to Mexico because of lower wages there. Instead, the competitive advantage the U.S. has for its ag products, particularly, has created jobs here.

The U.S. also has increased the amount of agricultural products it imports from Mexico, by 5.9 percent. For the entire 1994 year, imports should be around \$2.9 billion. When compared with our exports of \$4.1 billion, the U.S. will show a trade surplus of \$1.2 billion in farm products. Compared with last year, we're buying more coffee, tea, snack foods and fruit and vegetable juices from Mexico—although coffee and tea were already duty-free before NAFTA worked its magic on trade barriers.

The six-month report on NAFTA should go a long way to ease the fears of opponents who said the U.S. would lose from the trade agreements. U.S. farmers haven't lost markets, instead they've increased their share. U.S. jobs haven't migrated to Mexico, instead, new jobs have been created here.

The news on NAFTA is positive, but there will likely be better news to come: the expected passage of the long-sought General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade will make NAFTA's effects pale in comparison, according to Espy and others, and will boost the economies of the entire world.

MARKING THE SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARATION OF KHALISTAN

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the suffering and the perseverance of the Sikh people of Punjab, in northern India. With little notice from the world's media, and little protest from the

world's governments, the Sikhs have suffered terrible atrocities at the hands of Indian security forces who have put a stranglehold on the entire province. Rapes, torture, summary executions, and disappearances occur on a daily basis. Since 1984, over 115,000 Sikhs have died at the hands of Indian Government police, paramilitary forces, and death squads.

Out of this suffering, an independence movement was born. On October 7, 1987, 10 years ago today, major Sikh organizations in Punjab and around the world declared the independence of Khalistan—their homeland. I rise today in part to mark this important and solemn day. The fact that this independence movement has persisted for 7 years under the withering oppression of Indian security forces is a tribute to the Sikh people.

I rise also to recognize the work of the Council of Khalistan, based here in Washington, DC, and supported by Sikh communities across the country. Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, the president of the Council of Khalistan, has worked tirelessly over the last 7 years to bring the suffering of the Sikhs to the attention of the Congress, the administration, and the world community.

It was by the efforts of the Council of Khalistan that on January 24, 1993, Khalistan was accepted into the Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization, a well-respected international body dedicated to advancing the peaceful aspirations of its member nations. Dr. Aulakh's work helped convince Congress to vote last year to censure India for its human rights abuses and cut its aid.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to say a few words about the horrible violations of basic human rights taking place against the Sikhs. According to "Dead Silence: The Legacy of Abuse in Punjab," published by Human Rights Watch/Asia: "Most of those killed (in Punjab) were summarily executed in police custody in staged 'encounters.' These killings became so common, in fact, that the term 'encounter killing' became synonymous with extrajudicial execution." According to one police officer interviewed by the report's authors, "Without exception, any person who is detained at the police station is tortured." Another police officer revealed that "Once I became a police officer, I realized that torture is used routinely. During my 5 years with the Punjab police, I estimate that 4,000 to 5,000 were tortured at my police station alone." There are over 200 police stations in Punjab serving as torture centers.

The Indian Government has also engaged in a campaign of intimidation and harassment against prominent Sikh leaders. Last month, retired Justice Ajit Singh Bains, chairman of the Punjab Human Rights Organization, was prohibited from leaving the country—at the airport—as he was preparing to travel to London to speak at a human rights conference. This distinguished jurist has been under constant government surveillance. This is the same Justice Bains who testified in 1991 against Indian Government brutality in Khalistan before the congressional human rights caucus.

More recently, Simranjit Singh Mann, a former Member of Parliament, was charged with two counts under the internationally condemned Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Act [TADA]. His crime was speaking in behalf of

self determination for Khalistan at a Sikh temple. Last year, he was arrested and imprisoned for 52 charges under TADA. The trumped-up charges were dropped only after strenuous objections from the international community.

Mr. Speaker, the torture, the murder, and the rape of the Sikh people must stop. It is time for the oppression to end. I urge all of my colleagues to support my legislation to cut aid to India until its oppressive laws are repealed.

I also want to pay tribute to the strength, pride, and endurance of the Sikh people on the seventh anniversary of the declaration of Khalistan. Like the United States in 1776, the Sikh people are entitled to freedom, democracy, and human rights—which include the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Do those words sound familiar?

Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert into the RECORD the statement of Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, for whom I have the highest respect and admiration. I would also like to insert a letter to the President, signed by myself and 34 other Members of Congress urging him to take strong action regarding India's brutal treatment of the Sikh people.

[From the Council of Khalistan, News Release, Oct. 7, 1994]

SIKH NATION MARKS SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENT KHALISTAN

WASHINGTON, DC.—“Today marks seven years since the Sikh nation boldly severed all ties with India and declared the free, sovereign, independent country of Khalistan,” said Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the Council of Khalistan. “Since the Sikh nation set its eyes on freedom, we have never looked back. Independence sits clearly on the horizon, and nothing India can do will deter the liberation of Khalistan.”

Though Sikhs mourn the murder of over 115,000 of their countrymen by Indian government forces since 1984, the struggle for Khalistan's freedom continues unabated. “All the brutal oppression India has managed to muster has not been enough to crush the movement for Sikh freedom,” said Dr. Aulakh. “We have made great strides in the past seven years. The U.S. Congress and the international community now know the savage tyranny of the Indian government. Bills are regularly introduced in the U.S. Congress to protest India's occupation of Khalistan. Foreign aid to India has been cut by various donor nations. Every day the Sikh nation progresses toward the ultimate goal of a free and independent Khalistan. The story of our suffering under Indian occupation has exposed the so-called world's largest democracy as one of the worst violators of human rights in the world. India today stands as an international pariah.”

Much of the credit for this success can be attributed to the Council of Khalistan which has worked tirelessly to advance the cause of Sikh freedom. Under the leadership of Dr. Aulakh, the Council of Khalistan has helped to make Khalistan an international issue. On January 24, 1993, Dr. Aulakh led a delegation of Sikhs to the General Assembly of the United Nations and Peoples Organization and successfully petitioned for membership. Last year, under the urging of Dr. Aulakh, the U.S. House of Representatives passed an amendment to the Foreign Aid Authorization Bill (H.R. 2295), cutting 10% of U.S. developmental aid to India for its brutal violation of human rights against the Sikhs. President Bill Clinton signed the bill into ac-

tion on October 1, 1993. And Today, 35 Members of Congress signed a letter to President Clinton, with the efforts of Dr. Aulakh, urging him to cut further aid to India, withdraw U.S. support for loans to India in the World Bank and the IMF and promote international sanctions against India if it refuses to allow self-determination in Khalistan.

“The movement for a free Khalistan gains steam everyday,” said Dr. Aulakh. “The Indian government has killed thousands of Sikhs, but it cannot kill the spirit of freedom burning in the heart of the Sikh nation. India does not know what it is up against. The Sikhs are a freedom loving people and we support all those nations struggling to liberate themselves from Indian oppression. This includes the Kashmiris, the Christians of Nagaland, the people of Manipur, the Assamese the Tamils of Tamil Nadu and others.

“The Sikh nation has never altered its demand for outright freedom despite seven years of savagery,” added Dr. Aulakh. The peaceful mass movement for the liberation of Khalistan cannot be deterred. I warn the Indian government to release the thousands of Sikhs it has wrongfully imprisoned, to cease its rape of Sikh woman and the torture of Sikh leaders. It is in the best interest of the Indian government to sit down with the leadership of the Sikh nation to demarcate the boundaries between Indian and Khalistan today. Freedom is the birthright of all nations, and the Sikh nation will wait no longer. Free Khalistan today. Khalistan Zindabad.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, October 7, 1994.

Hon. BILL CLINTON,

President of the United States,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Since 1984, Indian government police, paramilitary forces, and death squads have killed over 115,000 Sikhs advocating freedom for Khalistan. Since 1978, India has refused to allow Amnesty International within its borders. Closed to human rights monitors, the Sikh homeland reels under Indian government oppression. We ask you to take action in support of the right to self-determination of Khalistan and against India's oppression of the Sikh people.

The government of India has persistently pursued means antithetical to international standards on basic human rights and freedoms to crush the peaceful movement for a free Khalistan. Recently, Sikh political leader Simranjit Singh Mann was charged under the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act (TADA). His crime was speaking for the freedom of Khalistan through non-violent means. The TADA laws have been roundly condemned by the world's most respected human rights organizations as mere government tools of oppression. Under TADA, the presumption of innocence is reversed to a presumption of guilt, the democratic freedoms of speech and association are denied, and the accused can be held without trial for over two years. TADA explicitly violates the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights, and the United Nations Human Rights Committee has condemned these draconian laws as “disturbing” and “completely unacceptable.”

In the past Mr. Mann has faced even harsher treatment. In the mid-1980's, Mr. Mann was imprisoned for four years and tortured with electric shock. Similarly, earlier this year, Mr. Mann was charged with 52 violations under TADA and imprisoned. After the U.S. Congress took action on his behalf, he

was released and the false charges dropped. Mr. Mann has also had his passport confiscated by the Indian government which clearly wants to prevent him from telling his story to the international community. Furthermore, Mr. Mann has indicated that his life has been threatened by Indian police under the direction of the Punjab Chief Minister Beant Singh.

On September 15, retired high Court Justice Ajit Singh Bains, Chairman of the Punjab Human Rights Organization, was prevented from boarding a plane out of Delhi bound for the United Kingdom. The Home Ministry refuses to allow him to leave the country. His telephone has been tapped and his house remains under constant government surveillance. Justice Bains has persistently spoken out against Indian government brutality against Sikhs and should be remembered for the moving testimony he gave at a 1991 hearing of the Human Rights Caucus in the House of Representatives. Because he has never shied away from exposing Indian government oppression in the Sikh Homeland, Justice Bains finds himself its victim.

On May 25, the Indian government issued a top-secret order directing the postal service to detain all communications emanating from ten Sikh organizations, regardless of content. Ten senior journalists who have been critical of the Indian government have also been targeted for censorship. Two of the journalist listed, Mr. Shammi Sarin of the Sunday Mail, and Monimoy Dasgupta of The Telegraph have received death threats. The reporter who broke this story, Sukhbir Singh Osan, a Chandigarh correspondent for the Hitavada News, reports that his phone is being tapped.

Indian government oppression against the Sikhs can no longer be denied. According to Dead Silence: The Legacy of Abuse in Punjab, published in May 1994 by Human Rights Watch/Asia, “The deliberate use of torture and execution * * * was not merely tolerated but actively encouraged by senior government officials.” Recently, Gurkirat Singh, the grandson of Punjab Chief Minister Beant Singh, was accused of gang-raping a French woman in Punjab with the help of two friends and four bodyguards provided by the Indian government. There is speculation, because of Gurkirat Singh's relation to the Chief Minister, that the government is trying to silence the entire issue by sequestering the accuser until she can be flown to France. Sikh women regularly suffer rape by Indian security forces and death squads who use it as a tactic to strike a paralyzing fear against those who would speak out in support of Khalistan.

Mr. President, this state of affairs simply cannot be allowed to continue with the knowledge of the international community. Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the Council of Khalistan, has kept you, the U.S. Congress and the international community up to date on the brutal atrocities committed against Sikhs engaged in the peaceful struggle for a free Khalistan.

Seven years ago today, on October 7, 1987 the Sikh nation formally declared the Sikh homeland of Khalistan a sovereign, independent nation. We are fully aware of the oppression Sikhs face seven years after their declaration of independence. We, the undersigned Members of Congress, ask you to persuade the Indian government through the State Department to:

1. Recognize the right of the Sikh nation to peacefully pursue its right to self-determination.

2. Allow a plebiscite in Punjab, Khalistan under the auspices of the United Nations so that Sikhs can peacefully decide for themselves their political future.

If the Indian government refuses to acquiesce to these basic concerns, we urge you to

1. Cut all direct U.S. aid to India.

2. Withdraw U.S. support for loan programs to India in the IMF and the World Bank.

3. Bring the issue of freedom for Khalistan and India's brutality against Sikhs to the United Nations and ask for international sanctions against the Indian government.

Mr. President, it is time that the United States send a message to the Indian government. In the name of freedom and democracy, we beseech you to act immediately.

Sincerely,

Peter Geren, John T. Doolittle, John J. Duncan, Jr., Peter King, William J. Jefferson, Dan Burton, Gary Condit, Gerald Solomon, William O. Lipinski, Chris Cox, Phil Crane, Collin C. Peterson, Arthur Ravenel, Jr., Christopher Shays, Dana Rohrabacher, Charles Wilson, Randy "Duke" Cunningham, Richard Lehman, Tom Bliley, Dick Zimmer, Robert K. Dornan, Dean A. Gallo, George Miller, Roscoe Bartlett, Jack Fields, Robert T. Matsui, Esteban E. Torres, Wally Herger, Ken Calvert, Richard Pombo, Edolphus Towns, Lincoln Diaz-Balart, James H. Quillen, Scott L. Klug, Bill Paxon.

TRIBUTE TO BERT AMMERMAN

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to your attention the fact that Bert Ammerman was recently honored as Principal of the Year by the New Jersey Principal & Supervisors Association.

Mr. Ammerman, of River Vale, is principal of Northern Valley Regional High School in Demarest, NJ. This award was based on his willingness to take risks to help students, his ability to anticipate and solve problems, and his success in improving the school's learning environment. Under Mr. Ammerman's leadership, students at Northern Valley have raised money for hurricane victims in Florida and for a janitor with 13 children who suffers from kidney failure. This year, they are raising money for a modified van needed by a graduate who broke his neck and is paralyzed from the waist down. Mr. Ammerman has also introduced novel techniques to supervise teachers, evaluating them based on individual growth among other innovations.

As New Jersey Principal of the Year, Mr. Ammerman will become New Jersey's candidate for the 1995 National Principal of the Year.

In addition to his work at Northern Valley, Mr. Ammerman is well-known as the president of Victims of Pan Am Flight 103, a national group that successfully fought for an independent investigation into the December 21, 1988, bombing over Lockerbie, Scotland. Mr. Ammerman's brother, Tom, was killed in that bombing. Mr. Ammerman's efforts led to tightened airline security and passage by Congress of the Aviation Security Act of 1990.

Mr. Ammerman's excellent record of public service is to be commended. Individuals such as Mr. Ammerman are precisely the type of role models who should be in charge of the education of our youth.

TRIBUTE TO SOUNDVIEW HEALTH CENTER AND THE COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORP.

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to mark the 16th anniversary of the Comprehensive Community Development Corp. [CCDC] and the 13th anniversary of the Soundview Health Center [SHC], two community based nonprofit organizations providing vital medical and social services to the southeast Bronx.

As its name suggests, the CCDC is a diverse organization that oversees numerous constituent programs, including the Soundview Health Center, the James Monroe Senior Center, a diabetes program, a USDA surplus food distribution program, and many others. The CCDC is one of the largest providers of medical and social services—and one of the largest employers—in the southeast Bronx.

The Soundview Health Center provides a wide range of medical services, from prenatal care to blood pressure screening and from nutritional counseling to emergency care. The SHC handles over 60,000 patient visits every year, and continually creates partnerships with public schools, churches, civic organizations, and other community institutions to better meet the needs of the people of the southeast Bronx.

Mr. Speaker, 1 week from today, on Friday, October 14, the administration, staff and friends of the Soundview Health Center and the Comprehensive Community Development Corp. will gather to celebrate the many years they have been joined together by the invaluable work of these two organizations. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting them on this occasion.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AS A PUBLIC HEALTH ISSUE

HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Domestic violence is an epidemic in our country. Each year 4 million women are severely assaulted by their current or former partners—domestic violence is the leading source of injury for women between the ages of 15 and 44.

For too long, we have addressed this violence only through the criminal justice system. It is more; it is a public health issue. Physicians, emergency room personnel and other health providers must enter the fight against domestic violence if we are to make a lasting change in violence in the home.

Public health stresses prevention and early detection, while criminal justice emphasizes arrest and punishment. The partnership between public health and criminal justice can provide the personnel, expertise, and deterrence that is needed to address not only the symptoms, but the cause of domestic violence.

The costs of waiting to address this epidemic are too high. Women and children suffer the cost of fear, depression, and often physical trauma. Our hospitals suffer the cost of continued emergency care.

We have passed the Violence Against Women Act. We have started to provide the resources needed to end domestic violence. As we continue to fight, it is fitting that we see the public health implications of the crime of domestic violence.

HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES IN KASHMIR

HON. ALAN WHEAT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. WHEAT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to bring to the attention of my colleagues a recent New York Times editorial regarding the bloody dispute in Kashmir.

The ongoing conflict in Kashmir poses a serious threat to global peace. Perhaps nowhere on Earth is the potential for a nuclear confrontation more real today than on the Indian subcontinent, and nowhere are tensions more likely to erupt into war than over Kashmir.

As such, it is clearly in American interests to help ease tensions in the region and to work towards achieving a negotiated settlement that addresses the legitimate political aspirations and economic grievances of the Kashmiri people.

A systematic pattern of human rights abuses in the region has upset efforts to achieve these fundamental goals. As documented in the State Department Human Rights Report, and by numerous international human rights organizations, Kashmir has been plagued by a series of flagrant human rights violations.

Detailed accounts of summary executions, torture, rape, indiscriminate shootings, arbitrary arrests, and attacks on medical personnel and human rights monitors in Kashmir have become all too common in recent years.

As efforts to expand ties with India are considered, it is important to restate that compliance with universal standards of human rights remains high on our agenda, and our bilateral relations are contingent on real progress towards peacefully resolving the bloody Kashmir dispute.

Mr. Speaker, the people of Kashmir have suffered for too long. The people of India and Pakistan have stood too close to the brink of war for too long.

The time is now ripe to end hostilities in Kashmir and begin a real dialogue for peace, self-determination, justice, and respect for human rights.

[From the New York Times, Sept. 6, 1994]

INDIA'S DIRTY LITTLE WAR

A relentless, deadly struggle goes on and on in India's mainly Muslim state of Kashmir, where New Delhi is trying to crush forces seeking independence or union with Pakistan. The violence comes from both sides, but India's obdurate insistence on resolving a political problem by force has increasingly enmeshed it in a campaign of lawless state terrorism. The ugly results are documented in a new study by Human Rights Watch/Asia.

Regrettably, Washington, instead of raising its voice to defend human rights, has lowered it in an effort to improve commercial and diplomatic ties. The U.S. may have little power to deter India from repression. But the Clinton Administration should assert American disapproval more forthrightly.

Kashmir's political status has been disputed almost since the subcontinent was partitioned in 1947. A local Muslim uprising drew armed support from Pakistan. The Hindu maharajah then called in Indian troops who recaptured most of his lost territory. The two countries have confronted each other over tense cease-fire lines ever since. Meanwhile, on the Indian side, a promised plebiscite was never held and the state was formally incorporated into India in 1954. Separatist agitation continued on and off, flaring again into open conflict in 1989.

Some pro-Pakistani militant groups have resorted to terrorist deeds like kidnapping, assassination and extortion and even to common crime. No political grievance can justify such acts.

But Human Rights Watch/Asia reports that Indian forces, which are obliged to follow higher standards, have also resorted to reprisal killings and burning down villages. They are also said to be executing many suspects without trial; 200 in the first half of this year and 50 in one month alone, according to local human rights groups. There are also many reports of torture and "disappearances," two other common features of state terrorism.

India insists it has prosecuted some responsible for these crimes, but has offered no information about such prosecutions. The State Department, in its latest annual human rights report, said "there was little evidence that the responsible officials received appropriate punishment."

Until this year, American officials were equally candid in their public statements. But more recently, after New Delhi warned that continued human rights criticism could damage relations, the Clinton Administration has gone silent on the subject. Meanwhile, India has aggressively courted help from the likes of China and Iran to block condemnation by the U.N. Human Rights Commission.

The Administration needs to find a firm and consistent voice on human rights, whether in powerful countries like India and China or puny ones like Haiti and Cuba. Selective denunciations carry no moral authority. Criticizing the weak but not the strong is bullying, not leadership.

Meanwhile India, which captured the world's moral imagination with Gandhi's nonviolent struggle for independence, is now in the unflattering company of countries that use deadly force to keep their unhappy citizens in line.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A SALUTE TO MATT FLETCHER

HON. STEVE GUNDERSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, with the close of a Congress, many changes occur. Members of Congress, who have announced their retirement, complete the process of closing down their offices and moving home. New Members come to town with hope and enthusiasm, aiming to carry on where their predecessors have left off.

But not all change occurs at the Member level. Perhaps even more dramatic in terms of numbers and influence would be the changes occurring at the staff level. For it is today, and always has been, the professional staff that make so much of what we do possible.

Today, I want to pay special recognition to one of those staff members who will be leaving Federal service November 1. Matt Fletcher will conclude his service to the Congress on that date. He leaves as the minority staff director on the House Government Operations Committee. And when he leaves, we lose not only a dedicated member of our congressional staff—we also lose a wonderful example of what can be accomplished through dedication and hard work.

I knew Matt Fletcher as a friend, before I knew him as a professional colleague. Matt came to Washington, like so many others seeking congressional service. Yet, he asked for nothing on a silver platter—he earned everything through hard work and competence.

When we first met, shortly after my election to the Congress, Matt held down two jobs. Matt brought all the values of the midwest with him from Cedar Rapids, IA. Unable to achieve the congressional job he hoped for, he began working at the Republican Senate Campaign Committee. But because this did not cover his financial needs, he worked part time at Bullfeathers. It was here, through a friend, that we met.

We have always had much in common. We both came from midwestern families whose fathers sold Chevrolets. Our mutual interests in sports, Republican politics, and governing gave us much to discuss over our mutual tastes for beer. But it was his work ethic that impressed me the most. And so when an opening occurred on my staff, I asked Matt to consider joining my staff. When he agreed to do so, I and the Congress were the lucky ones.

Matt Fletcher began as a member of my staff in 1985, and soon became my legislative director. He not only coordinated the entire legislative effort for a very busy office, but he also provided specific issue leadership as well. In particular, Matt Fletcher will be remembered for making the Environmental Management Program on the Upper Mississippi River a reality. Matt was the one person who led the entire legislative efforts to make the goal a reality. Generations of Americans, young and old alike, will enjoy the multiple uses of the Mississippi River in large part because Matt Fletcher made it happen.

Second, Matt Fletcher, handled defense and foreign policy issues for me at a most impor-

October 7, 1994

tant time in American history. With the cold war at breaking point, and numerous trouble spots in Central America—these were complicated and troubled times. As a legislator immersed in agricultural and education issues essential to my district, this was a clear case of the need of competent guidance from one's legislative staff. Matt Fletcher met that need.

One of the great things on Capitol Hill is that competence, hard work, and earned respect can pay dividends. By 1987, Matt Fletcher's abilities were hired by the Government Operations Subcommittee on Environment, Energy, and Natural Resources. It was this point in his career, when Matt's responsibilities were transferred from my direction to that of the Hon. BILL CLINGER—the ranking Republican on that subcommittee.

BILL CLINGER obviously recognized and appreciated the same positive traits in Matt, that I had come to take for granted. For soon, Matt's responsibilities had moved from subcommittee staff to full committee staff. And when Bill Clinger assumed the position of ranking Republican on the full committee, he asked Matt Fletcher to serve first, as Deputy Staff Director, and in 1992 as Minority Staff Director. He will hold that position until the time of his departure.

For those of us, who know him, and have worked with him—Matt's departure from Capitol Hill will leave a large gap. He brought to his work a sense of caring, compassion, respect, and diligence too often missing in this business. He understood the essential role of partisanship in our democracy. But he never played political games for pure partisan purposes. He understood the role of oversight in an open multibranch government. But he never pursued oversight for pure harassment purposes.

On a personal level, Matt has been the kind of professional staffer everyone would want to know, and work with on their staffs. No one has been more loyal, honest, and dedicated to the work of his office and his boss. No one has been more committed to the successful work of Congress as an institution. No one has been more liked by the Members he worked for, the professional colleagues he worked with, or the public he worked to help.

I will miss him on Capitol Hill. And I thank him for his service here. But we will continue to be personal friends. And I wish him all the best in his future. No one deserves it more than Matt Fletcher.

FORWARD FUNDING OF PUBLIC BROADCASTING

HON. JOE SKEEN

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. SKEEN. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Appropriations Committee, I have great respect for the dedication that my colleagues have to their work on this all-important committee. They make tough funding decisions everyday that often affect popular programs.

Having said that, I want to express my concern about a precedent-setting decision that was incorporated in the appropriations bill for

the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education for fiscal year 1995. That legislation rescinds \$7 million from previously appropriated funds to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting [CPB]. This action effectively compromises the committee's long-term support of forward funding for CPB.

The forward funding concept was initiated some years ago to help public broadcasters make long-term plans for infrastructure improvements and to help raise funds to support public broadcasting from non-Federal sources. By any measure, forward funding has worked to fulfill these goals.

By rescinding this money, many public broadcasters—including those in my congressional district—will see their budgets cut accordingly. They may have to put off some services and some infrastructure improvements until the next year.

I want to offer my support and wholehearted endorsement for the concept of forward funding of public broadcasting. I hope that when the Appropriations Committee considers appropriations for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting next year, that it will be able to follow through with the committee's previously committed funding level.

JAMES MATTHEW BROADUS III

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, the environmental and natural resources community has lost one of its best minds and most generous spirits with the untimely death of Dr. James Matthew Broadus III, director of the Marine Policy Center at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, on September 28, 1994.

Jim was a brilliant scholar who we counted on for superb, rigorous analysis and objective policy recommendations. He was a man of technical excellence and creative vision. As director of the Marine Policy Center from 1986 until his death, he inspired his excellent staff to produce some of the finest work in the field. Under Jim's leadership, the Marine Policy Center has become one of the most respected environmental policy institutions of its kind.

An internationally recognized researcher with a doctorate in economics from Yale, Jim published extensively in top journals in the fields of economics, law, science, and public policy. He was one of the those rare individuals who could translate highly technical information to policymakers and the public. Jim's findings have been applied to a broad range of domestic and international policy problems. His impact has extended well beyond ocean and coastal issues.

We will remember his terrific sense of humor, his intellectual integrity, his lasting contributions to the work of Congress, his dedication to his students and staff, and his eye for all things genuine. To Jim's wife, Victoria, and his children, Matthew, Tory, and Joseph, our hearts are with you. We hope that you recognize the profound impact that Jim made and the esteem in which he was held. We hope

this awareness will help you in this time of great loss.

AMGEN, THOUSAND OAKS, CA, BIOTECHNOLOGY COMPANY, SELECTED TO RECEIVE THE 1994 NATIONAL MEDAL OF TECHNOLOGY

HON. ANTHONY C. BEILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. BEILSON. Mr. Speaker, in 1980, only 14 years ago, Amgen—a start-up biotechnology company—set up business in Thousand Oaks, CA, with a few talented people and a vision.

Amgen now has more than 3,300 people employed worldwide, with more than 2,700 of them in Thousand Oaks, which I have the honor of representing. The visionaries who created Amgen did so in the belief that the infant science of biotechnology would ultimately yield breakthrough medical treatments.

Now, with the U.S. Department of Commerce's recent announcement that it is awarding the 1994 National Medal of Technology to Amgen, the company's pioneering role in biotechnology and its success in bringing remarkable medicines to patients around the world have been officially recognized.

On October 25, the President will present to Amgen this prestigious National Medal of Technology, making Amgen the first biotechnology company to be so honored. The Presidential Citation to Amgen reads:

For its leadership in developing innovative and important commercial therapeutics based on advances in cellular and molecular biology for delivery to critically ill patients throughout the world.

The National Medal of Technology is the American equivalent of the Nobel Prize. The award recognizes the recipient's excellence in technology innovation and commercialization. Amgen's breakthrough medicines Epogen and Neupogen provide lifesaving and improved quality-of-life benefits to hundreds of thousands of kidney dialysis and cancer patients.

Amgen recently dedicated a new 225,000 square-foot research facility at its Thousand Oaks headquarters complex in which its outstanding group of research scientists are working on new technologies for product candidate discovery and preclinical development and a network of academic and corporate collaborations to identify new medicines through research and testing.

Amgen is harnessing innovation to eliminate or alleviate many of the most serious life-threatening illnesses. Amgen scientists are trying to develop drugs to treat crippling neurological conditions such as Alzheimer's, Lou Gehrig's, and Parkinson's diseases and inflammatory disorders like asthma and rheumatoid arthritis. Amgen is conducting clinical trials with an interferon that may provide a safer and more effective treatment for hepatitis C viral infection. And, research by this company may be the source of relief and even cures in the area of inflammation and diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis, adult respiratory distress syndrome, and asthma.

After only 14 years, Amgen has emerged as the world's leading producer and manufacturer of important medicines based on cellular and molecular biology. All of us in southern California are proud of Amgen's accomplishments—the National Medal of Technology is only the latest in a series of high honors and awards for the company and its employees.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Amgen and its chairman, Gordon M. Binder, for this latest honor and for Amgen's record of outstanding service to the community.

SALUTING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE POLISH-AMERICAN CONGRESS

HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the 50th anniversary of the Polish-American Congress [PAC]. Fifty years ago this past May, the PAC was formed as a constitutional assembly in my district of Buffalo, NY.

From its inception, the Polish-American Congress has demonstrated commitment and support for the sovereignty of Poland and Polish-American causes. The PAC worked tirelessly to help the Poles regain their freedom and to promote the cultural heritage and ties to the Polish-American community.

Formed toward the end of World War II, the PAC was a symbol of Polish-American commitment to the war effort against Nazi Germany and Imperial Japan and support for oppressed Poland. The PAC was therefore deeply disturbed by the terms of the Allied agreements of Poland and Eastern Europe. The Soviet takeover and communization of Eastern Europe laid the grounds for the unacceptable treatment of the people of Poland. The PAC united Polish-Americans and advanced efforts to help Communist-enslaved Eastern Europe.

PAC delegations documented conditions and treatment of Polish refugees and denounced them to the world. The PAC lobbied for the admission of 140,000 displaced Polish persons into the United States in 1947 and continued immigration efforts allowing thousands of new Polish emigres into the United States over the next 40 years allowing families to be reunited.

The PAC backed the creation of Radio Free Europe as a voice of truth for the people of Eastern Europe. PAC-advocated investigations of the Soviet regime and its security police found them responsible for the atrocity of Katyn Forest.

Major steps were made with the Helsinki Accords of 1974 which spelled out a set of human rights—political dissent, freedom of association, and emigration—for the peoples living under Communist rule in the USSR and Eastern Europe.

Support for the Solidarity Trade Union Movement, extraordinary efforts at fundraising and humanitarian aid initiatives provided the relief and materials necessary to help the Polish people during the economic and political crises which occurred during the marshal law years.

All of this incredible support and dedication lead to the triumphant moment in 1989 when Poland became the first Eastern European country to gain a non-Communist government in 40 years.

Besides helping to bring about change in Eastern Europe, members of the PAC serve as a cohesive force in the United States by celebrating their cultural heritage. The PAC is involved in such activities as recognizing important Polish historical figures and events and promoting cultural initiatives such as Polish-American Heritage Month, as observed each October.

Mr. Speaker, PAC delegates are gathering in Buffalo to celebrate the 50th anniversary. PAC continues to be a strong voice for the Polish-American community and Poland itself.

I urge my colleagues to join me and salute their dedication to the cause of freedom and human rights and offer the PAC as an example of the spirit of democracy.

The Polish-American Congress is one of the most important and effective organizations of its kind. I am very proud to be able to represent the congressional district where the PAC was born and recognize the PAC here on the floor of the House of Representatives.

ATTACK-DOG JOURNALISM

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, it has often been said, and rightly so, that if a man loses his good name he loses everything. And with the advent of attack-dog journalism it has become harder and harder for those of us in public office to defend our good names and reputations. When accusations are made they are front page news. When those accusations turn out to be false, the corrections—if you get one that is—will be tucked away deep in the bowels of some obscure section that nobody reads. As former Secretary of Labor Ray Donovan said after being acquitted on bogus charges, "Where do I go to get my good name back?"

I remember when terrorism specialist Steve Emerson totally demolished, beyond a shadow of a doubt, Time magazine's outrageous story on the now infamous phony October Surprise conspiracy theory. Emerson proved that Time had been shamelessly used by agent provocateurs and con artists. Yet, incredibly, Time stuck by its story. When a major news magazine refuses to admit its most obvious and blatant errors, something is drastically wrong. But it is a perfect example of how difficult it is to get satisfaction from the media.

I have certainly had my troubles with the Los Angeles Times over the years. It seems they simply cannot get over the fact that the people of central Orange County would want to be represented by a conservative, and they have done their best over the years to see me defeated, all to no avail. During that time the L.A. Times has written many stories about me. For the most part they have been somewhat fair, though many have been biased. But in a certain few cases they have exhibited a reck-

less disregard for the truth and have distorted facts to conform to their biased notion of who BOB DORNAN is. Tonight, I want to take some time to set the record straight on three falsehoods that the L.A. Times continually perpetuates. For the sake of my honor and my good name.

Recently, I was explaining to an L.A. Times reporter who was writing a short political piece on me, why I have always been leery of speaking with L.A. Times reporters during in all of my eight previous House races. Now in race number nine I am on my guard again. I have never really had a skilled, focused, mature and competitive Democratic opponent. So young L.A. Times reporters take it upon themselves every election year to go after me, and close up the point spread in my re-elections. The result? Times articles on me always become the number one weapon used by my opponents in their campaign literature and phone banks. Every even numbered year I ask the L.A. Times reporters, "Why? Did God designate you and the L.A. Times to attempt to take me down? To defeat me? To end my political career?"

I advised Times editors on the House floor during special orders that I was going to correct some major distortions and lies they have printed in the past before they repeat them again this October. There is an article from October 10, 1992 that contains several lies about BOB DORNAN. The Times prints quotes from my opponents that are not true, adds quotes that are untruthful, hearsay statements from people I've never met, and then rolls these lies over every 2 years into a running negative profile that makes me so unbelievable, colorful, and flamboyant that Gen. George S. Patton, dead or alive, could not match the image the L.A. Times has created of me.

Three of the most outrageous lies were repeated in a short profile feature done 3 weeks before the election of 1992. I am now going to try to correct the lies contained therein once and for all. They spring from the 1980 general election, the 1982 primary, and the 1986 general election. I now publicly ask the L.A. Times if they are going to continue to perpetuate these three vicious untruths in the closing days of the 1994 elections.

Eric Bailey and Bob Stewart wrote an October 18, 1992 so-called biographical update on me. After the election I pointed out to them the major gross lies. They promised that they would correct them. Bob Stewart moved on, so he cannot correct them. But Eric Bailey can and should ask his editors to correct the historical record.

Eric, please heed and hear my words. Lie number one is from my third congressional campaign in 1980. Here are the exact words out of the October 1992 L.A. Times: "During his 1980 battle for his old Santa Monica-area district against Carey Peck," (Peck seemed to disappear off the face of the Earth the next year) "son of actor Gregory Peck, it took a Justice Department investigation to clear the challenger" (Peck) "of Dornan's allegations that Peck accepted \$13,000 in illegal cash campaign donations from James H. Dennis, a convicted felon serving time in an Alabama Federal prison for fraud. Dennis said he agreed to make the accusations when Dornan

visited him in prison and promised to get the felon better prison status. Dornan denied that any deal existed."

A vicious, foul untrue story, I have never to this day 14 years later corrected this garbage on the House floor. I should have years ago. I will now.

First, young Carey Peck, son of Gregory, did take 13 sequentially numbered, \$1,000, illegal donations written to him from "dead people, and 3- and 4-year-old children." Gregory Peck, the Academy Award winning actor, and I say this sincerely, probably unknowingly brought an envelope from Alabama to L.A. with this dirty, \$13,000 worth of phony cashiers checks using the names of children and dead people inside and gave it to his son. I charitably assume he did not open the envelope. The checks all originated in Alabama. Then-Senator Alan Cranston, who I also think was unwitting in all this, had asked Gregory Peck to come to Alabama to help a young Senator named Donald Stewart who was appointed after the death of Senator James Allen. James Dennis sent this dirty money to young Carey as a favor to Gregory Peck for coming to Alabama. This James Dennis had embezzled \$1½ million from people in the State of California. I went to visit him in an Alabama prison to get at the root of the \$13,000 of dirty money that the Carey Peck campaign took in 1978. I took with me my wife, my lawyer, the U.S. attorney from southern Alabama, and an FBI agent from their Alabama office. We all met in the warden's conference room at Talladega Prison to get to the bottom of this scandal. The warden stayed throughout the meeting.

James Dennis told us everything about political corruption in Alabama. He never asked me for special treatment and I never gave any to him. How could I? A month later his brother was involved in a fatal car crash. As he lingered near death, I was in Israel on a Narcotics Committee investigation trip at the time, Dennis called my staff from prison to ask if they could help him to visit his dying but conscious brother in the hospital. Prison officials said there was nothing my staff could do to help James Dennis. His brother died. The warden, on his own, did allow Dennis to go to his brother's funeral in leg shackles and handcuffs. Weird.

Quite a character this James Dennis, an Elvis Presley look-a-like. He looked more like Elvis than any professional Elvis impersonator I have ever seen. He was even more handsome. But at age 28 he embezzled one-half million dollars and put 13 phony \$1,000 checks into young Peck's campaign. Did the Justice Department clear Peck. They did not! They never even investigated, as the Times alleges. When I brought the case to Jimmy Carter's Justice Department, I was told to go to the Federal Election Commission. The FEC fined Dennis \$30,000, a record fine at that time, and ordered Peck to return the money. Peck claims he did. I repeat. The Justice Department in 1980 under Jimmy Carter said they did not want any part of an investigation. After all, the election was over and I had won by 51 to 46 percent and Carter had lost to Ronald Reagan.

Do you have those facts straight, L.A. Times?

Those are the facts, and I will flesh them out in person anytime the Times wants to hear the truth.

Here is the second big lie. This is from the L.A. Times of Oct. 18, 1992:

While making an unsuccessful run for U.S. Senate in 1982, Dornan accused Barry Goldwater Jr. of being involved in a drug scandal on Capitol Hill and assisted law enforcement officials in an investigation.

Lie, lie, on two points. The story on Barry and cocaine broke in September 1982. Our primary race was over on June 8, 1982. And besides, I never had any knowledge whatsoever about Goldwater's private life.

The Times goes on to say, "Goldwater was never charged." Go look at the files from the ethics committee investigation here in the House on that case in 1983, which is after I had been gerrymandered out of my seat. I did not serve in the 98th Congress.

Joseph Califano wrote the final report and said he believed Goldwater to be guilty. I never bothered to learn either side of the story. It is a dirty vicious lie for the L.A. Times to write that I accused or investigated a friend and had him busted for cocaine use. I was with Barry in England in September 1982 when an Air Force colonel handed me a Newsweek magazine with the breaking story of cocaine use on Capitol Hill in which Barry was named. I asked him about it. He denied the story and I believed him. Barry and I had both been bested in the June primary by Pete Wilson, now California's Governor.

Are you listening L.A. Times? Are you aware of these facts Shelby Coffey or Marty Baron? Are you reading about blatant lies that your paper has never corrected?

Vicious lie number 3. There are many more little mistakes and untruths in the October 1992 profile that I will go into in the future.

Again, here is the L.A. Times of October 18, 1992:

At a debate during the 1986 race, Dornan launched a furious series of character attacks on his opponent, then-Assemblyman Richard Robinson. He accused the democrat of influence peddling.

"Influence peddling" are words the L.A. Times' used in their investigative report. They are not mine. They were used in an investigative piece about Richard Robinson. Yet the L.A. Times dredged up its own words from years earlier and put them in my mouth 10 years later. Wow, what chutzpah.

Again, the full L.A. Times quote continues:

Dornan accused the Democrat of influence peddling, bribery, extortion, and dealing with teenage prostitutes in Sacramento.

Good grief. All of that is in single quotes because it came from a front-page L.A. Times story that of course I printed in a brochure and mailed to every home in my district. Who wouldn't do that in a campaign? Was I wrong to believe in the accuracy of the reporting of the Times? Mr. Speaker, it is absolutely outrageous to attribute their investigative conclusions to me, as if I were the one who conducted the investigation.

Mr. Speaker, I have every right to take out a point of personal privilege and do an hour in the middle of our congressional day or this. I chose to do it this way and not interfere with our legislative schedule.

But I will speak on this next year, Mr. Speaker, after I win with over 55 percent of the vote in my district. That is, I will again try to correct my personal career record with the truth unless the L.A. Times has honorably corrected the record in the interim.

Thank you Mr. Speaker, have a nice election.

I submit for the RECORD the January 21, 1985 L.A. Times investigative report.

[From the Los Angeles Times, January 21, 1985]

EX-AIDES TIE MORIARTY TO POLITICAL SEX PARTIES

(By Tracy Wood and George Frank)

Former top aides to Anaheim fireworks manufacturer W. Patrick Moriarty say they have given criminal investigators a detailed account of how Moriarty provided prostitutes for state and local officials in an effort to gain political clout.

The former aides also have told the story in interviews with The Times, providing a growing list of governmental officials, bankers and others the one-time aides said were provided with prostitutes paid for by Moriarty.

Those named by former Moriarty associate Richard Raymond Keith, 47, include former Assemblyman Bruce Young (D-Norwalk), Assembly Democratic Leader Mike Roos of Los Angeles and Assemblyman Richard Robinson (D-Santa Ana).

INDEPENDENT INQUIRY

Also listed by Keith and another former Moriarty aide, John E. (Pete) Murphy, 62, were two local Southern California officeholders—Los Angeles City Councilman David Cunningham and Orange County Supervisor Ralph B. Clark.

The involvement of these officials was independently checked by The Times with authoritative sources including people who say they were present on occasions when prostitutes were provided.

Roos, 39, said "I'm just not going to respond." Robinson, 41, called the allegations "ludicrous." Young, 38, who was identified by The Times last September as allegedly having been provided with Moriarty-paid prostitutes, has denied the allegations.

Cunningham, 49, would only say the charges are "ridiculous."

Clark, 67, denied ever having engaged in sex with any prostitutes. He did say he had attended several routine luncheons in Los Angeles with Keith and Orange County lobbyist Frank Michelena. At one of the lunches, he said, there were some "public relations women" and he gave them his card.

"This could be the cause of all this," Clark said.

The 53-year-old Moriarty, through his Sacramento attorney, Donald Heller, denied any involvement with prostitutes. Heller earlier had denied all allegations by Keith, describing the former close associate of Moriarty as a person who is "trying to create a false defense for his own conduct."

Keith has been indicated on 13 counts of bankruptcy fraud, income tax evasion and making false statements to a bank. He is tentatively scheduled for trial next month.

Charges that Moriarty used prostitutes to influence public officials and others first surfaced almost a year ago in an affidavit containing information provided by California Canadian Bank executive Jonas T. Gislason of El Toro to Orange County district attorney's investigators.

Gislason accused Moriarty of providing prostitutes to him and other bank officials

who handled millions of dollars in loans for the Anaheim businessman.

Gislason also told the investigators that he "believed" that Moriarty once provided a prostitute at the Anaheim Sheraton Hotel for former Los Angeles Fire Chief John C. Gerard, who supported a 1979 proposal to allow sale of safe-and-sane fireworks in sections of Los Angeles lying within a mile of other cities that allowed the sale of such fireworks.

Responding to Gislason's contention, Gerard said: "To the best of my recollection, I did not have sex with anyone at the Sheraton Hotel."

In response to the Gislason charges, Moriarty issued a statement through his attorney, saying: "It's unfortunate this secret . . . investigation is retreating to a fishing expedition into the sewer."

Last May, not long after Gislason's disclosures, state Sen. H.L. Richardson (R-Glendale) told The Times that Moriarty asked him to help stop the criminal investigation into the fireworks manufacturer's political activities, particularly the allegations about providing prostitutes for state legislators and other public officials.

Richardson said he immediately reported Moriarty's overture to Orange County Dist. Atty. Cecil Hicks, who was directing the investigation.

Moriarty, Richardson said, "wanted me to intercede (with Hicks) and see if it (the political investigation) could be dropped. He asked me to look into the matter and see if I could be of some assistance. He wanted my advice. The best I could give him was, 'Well, let me look into it. . . .' He (Moriarty) was trying to get it all (the investigation) dropped."

Richardson said Moriarty told him that the problem could hurt "innocent people," particularly families of public officials.

CASUAL REFERENCE

The senator quoted Moriarty as saying: "Well, we had some parties and you know how some of those whores and prostitutes show up. . . ." Richardson said Moriarty "made it sound like they just stumbled by, like it's a normal occasion for them to show up at those things."

Moriarty refused to respond to Richardson's charges.

The most recent disclosures by Moriarty's former associates add new momentum to the prostitution aspect of a widening inquiry being conducted jointly by the U.S. attorney's office and the Orange County district attorney. The probe already has resulted in the indictment of Moriarty on racketeering charges in connection with licensing of a City of Commerce poker parlor.

Keith, formerly Moriarty's closest business associate, recently told a television interviewer why using prostitutes was effective.

"It gave you the ability to not only socialize and develop a cronyism with the individual but also (it was) a mild form of extortion at certain points when the investigation became involved and focused on the girls," Keith said in the report, aired recently by KCBS-TV in Los Angeles.

In his interviews with The Times, Keith told of arranging prostitutes for 10 public officials, eight bankers and dozens of other friends and associates. The encounters, he said, occurred in a variety of settings.

BEVERLY HILLS PARTIES

He and Murphy, both of whom say they also arranged paid sex for themselves, gave accounts of frequent sex "parties" in a Beverly Hills penthouse where guests also were

treated to hot and cold buffets and a well-stocked bar.

"It was like a New Year's Eve party," Keith said. "If somebody fell in love, fine."

Keith and Murphy also listed liaisons that took place at hotels in Anaheim, Buena Park, Fullerton, Los Angeles, Sacramento and such faraway places as New York, Washington and London.

Keith said he would pay for the prostitutes initially and then Moriarty would reimburse him. Most times, Keith said, he would cash a check and deliver the cash directly to a Los Angeles madam or he would pay some of the prostitutes directly.

He said he delivered between \$300,000 and \$400,000 to the women for their services. Keith estimated that since 1978 Moriarty and his associates have paid between \$600,000 and \$750,000 for prostitutes. Former Moriarty associate Murphy said Keith's estimates "sounded pretty close."

To get reimbursed, Keith said, "I would say, 'Pat, I need money.' I would put down on a slip of paper, I would . . . say whatever hookers were involved in that week's activities 'needs \$2,000, \$3,000, \$4,000, \$5,000 or \$10,000' or whatever it was. (Or) I would say, 'I need \$3,000, \$4,000 or \$5,000' to cover whatever political contributions I made (for Moriarty)."

"He (Moriarty) would issue a check for \$5,000 or \$25,000 or \$50,000 to cover whatever we needed," Keith said.

Keith said he has given investigators the names of all those he can recall providing with prostitutes. The Times has reported only the names of officials whose participation could be independently checked with authoritative sources including people who say they were present when the encounters occurred. These sources have declined to be identified.

Keith made a distinction between the politicians to whom he said prostitutes were provided.

He said Supervisor Clark and Councilman Cunningham requested prostitutes "directly as prostitutes and at all times knew they were prostitutes." Assemblyman Young, Roos and Robinson, according to Keith, could have thought the prostitutes were "friends of Dick Keith's" and that the Beverly Hills penthouse where they has sex "could have been Dick Keith's apartment."

The assemblymen, Keith said, "could have thought they were party girls or good time girls." He added that there was never any money exchanged in front of any politicians.

Over the years, dozens of prostitutes were used, Keith said, including part-timers he described as "pro-ams." Murphy spoke almost paternally of the professional prostitutes he called "my soiled doves."

Moriarty began hiring prostitutes in the early 1970s as a way of entertaining businessmen, according to Murphy.

That worked so well, Murphy said, that Moriarty decided to use prostitutes in the political arena.

"It worked with other things so let's try it with them (public officials)," Murphy explained of Moriarty's original practice of providing prostitutes for businessmen.

"After a while, the politicians, like the businessman, felt they were entitled to this. They felt we were obligated to entertain them. After they went once, they expected it regularly," Murphy said.

COMMEMORATING THE REPUBLICAN LEADER—HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

HON. BARBARA F. VUCANOVICH

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to speak in recognition of a great friend and colleague who has served this institution honorably for 37 years. This man, BOB MICHEL of Illinois, is among the finest gentlemen to have ever served in Congress.

BOB MICHEL has become one of the most prominent statesmen of our time with his strong personality and noncontroversial style. He is neither a man who intimidates nor twists arms to achieve his objectives. Rather, he is an adept stylist of gentle persuasion. His courage and perseverance in bringing legislators together to work collectively and cohesively, in coordination with his valuable ability to compromise, has been the key to his leadership.

As our leader since 1981, he has also been chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, Republican whip in 1974, and he served as chairman of the 1984, 1988, and 1992 Republican National Conventions. BOB is a dedicated public servant who has always been devoted to his ideals. And, possibly most important, he is a loyal citizen, committed to improving the quality of life for all people of the United States.

The Republican leader is a man who has never had to defend his patriotic loyalty to his country. He wears his combat infantryman's badge proudly, having fought in England, France, Belgium, and Germany during World War II. And, his Bronze Star, Purple Heart, and four battle stars attest to his bravery and distinguished service to his country.

BOB MICHEL is a patriot, Mr. Speaker, he is a great American and for all of us, truly a man of the House. He will be missed and I congratulate him on his retirement. We all wish him well in his future endeavors.

RECOGNIZING DR. ROBERT J. MYERS

HON. BILL ARCHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to recognize and congratulate Dr. Robert J. Myers, whose long-time counsel and advice have been highly valued by the Committee on Ways and Means, for richly deserved honor recently bestowed on him by the American Academy of Actuaries.

The American Academy of Actuaries, which has 12,000 members, has inaugurated an award to recognize the extraordinary lifelong public service of Dr. Myers, who was chief actuary for the Social Security Administration from 1947-70.

The Robert J. Myers Public Service Award will be presented in the future to actuaries who have made outstanding contributions to the common good through service to the gov-

ernment or other organizations in the public sphere. While honoring individual recipients, the Myers award also will call attention to the significant benefits the general public receives from the work of the actuarial profession.

Dr. Myers' extraordinary career was recognized with the public announcement of the award at the Academy's annual meeting in Washington, DC. Dr. Myers was instrumental in the design and funding of the Social Security system and worked for the Social Security Administration from 1934-70. Known for his professional integrity, Dr. Myers continues to command respect within and outside the profession and remains an inspiration to all practicing actuaries.

Dr. Myers was presented with a specially designed and mounted medal at the September 28 ceremony. Future recipients will receive replicas of the Myers medal displayed in the Academy's Washington offices.

TRIBUTE TO WARREN SPINELLO

HON. GARY A. FRANKS

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, today I want to recognize someone who has been a pillar of service and courage to the town of New Fairfield, CT. Warren Spinello has long been a friend to many in New Fairfield. He has actively participated in his community through his service as president of the Ball Pond Volunteer Fire Department and as a member of the town planning commission. Mr. Spinello retired in 1991 after 43 years working for Grand Union.

Warren Spinello's dedication to his town and his job is all the more remarkable when you realize that he has endured a long period of health challenges. Mr. Spinello's courage in dealing with diabetes and cancer is inspiring to those who know him. The new Fairfield Volunteer Fire Department recently held a dinner-dance to benefit Mr. Spinello. It is indeed a special person who has so many friends and supporters.

Perhaps Mr. Spinello is best loved for his role as Santa Claus. For the past 30 years, Mr. Spinello has played Santa Claus at the Ball Pond Firehouse and for various organizations around town. One year, when Mr. Spinello had his foot in a cast while playing Santa Claus, he told the children that one of the reindeer had stepped on it. He has certainly brought much joy to two generations of children in New Fairfield.

Warren Spinello is the type of hero who is often overlooked because of his humility. I am proud to be able to recognize Mr. Spinello as an example of generosity and courage for all Americans.

MR. AND MRS. WILLIE N. POUGH
CELEBRATE 50TH WEDDING AN-
NIVERSARY

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute Mr. and Mrs. Willie Newton Pough, of Orangeburg, SC, on the occasion of their 50th wedding anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Pough's half-century of devotion to each other will be celebrated on October 7, 1994, at Funderburk's at Middleborough, Columbia, SC, hosted by their daughter, Carmen Pough. The couple were married October 12, 1944.

Mr. Pough was born in Orangeburg County on July 5, 1921. He received his Juris Doctor degree from South Carolina State University and practiced law in Orangeburg County for approximately 40 years. He was very active in the civil rights movement during the 1950's and 1960's.

Mrs. Altamese B. Pough was born in Polk County, FL, on November 22, 1923. She received her master's degree in education from South Carolina State University and worked as a public service social worker with Neighborhood Youth Corps, CETA, and JTPA until her retirement.

Mr. and Mrs. Pough are members of Trinity United Methodist Church. Both are members of the NAACP and the South Carolina State University Alumni Association.

Mr. Pough is a member of Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity and is active in a number of lodges, including the Edisto Lodge Number 39 Free and Accepted Masons, Prince Hall Affiliate; the Robert Shaw Wilkinson Consistory Number 220; Jeddah Temple Number 160 of the Ancient Egyptian Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; the Most Worshipful Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, Jurisdiction of South Carolina; Imperial Council of the Ancient Egyptian Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and 33d and Last Degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry, Prince Hall Affiliate, for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States.

Mrs. Pough is a member of the Robert Shaw Wilkinson Assembly of the Golden Circle, Jeddah Court Number 86 of the Daughters of Isis of the Ancient Egyptian Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and the Alston Wilkes Society.

Mr. Speaker, please join me and the Pough's family and friends in wishing them many more happy years together.

THE QUESTION OF FAIR HOUSING

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, my constituents have brought to my attention a situation that has arisen in the past few months that is causing much concern among realtors, advertisers, and consumers alike. They are angered

at the interpretation of the Fair Housing Act amendments by the Department of Housing and Urban Development [HUD].

As a former real estate agent myself, I am alarmed at interpretations that have actually caused more problems than they were intended to solve. I have written to HUD Secretary Henry Cisneros about this matter. The text of that letter, dated September 12, 1994, follows:

Hon. HENRY G. CISNEROS,

Secretary, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Congressional Affairs, Washington, DC.

DEAR SECRETARY CISNEROS: I am writing at the urging of many of my constituents who are both confused and angered by the current wave of interpretation of the Fair Housing Act Amendments.

It appears that well-intentioned regulations aiming to defeat discrimination have been trivialized to such extent that they are in fact hindering all of those involved in the real estate market. Please forward to me your plan for approaching this problem, including clarification of the interpretation of the Amendments.

Advertisers using descriptions such as "walk-in closet" or "master bedroom," terms universally recognized as titles for what they describe, can now unexpectedly find themselves being sued for discrimination. I believe that this type of interpretation was not the original intent.

Is this the intent of the Department of Housing and Urban Development in the creation of the regulations which resulted from the Fair Housing Act passed by Congress? If not, what is being done by HUD to alleviate this harassment of realtors, buyers and sellers.

The number of lawsuits initiated by people offended by the choice of wording in advertising has swollen to a number disproportionate to intentional acts of discrimination.

Moreover, the guidelines being offered by the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) are much too subjective to be the basis of fines up to \$50,000 being assessed to real estate advertisers.

I appreciate your assistance in resolving this unfortunate situation.

This is indeed a serious situation. Constituents from across the Third District of New Jersey are contacting me about this and their concerns are genuine.

One of my constituents from Cherry Hill, New Jersey writes, "I feel that professional REALTORS strive very hard to ensure that all our clients and customers are treated fairly and equitably. However the restricted vocabulary hinders us from describing property in an accurate manner which is not fair to the seller or to potential purchasers and renters."

Another constituent from Cherry Hill writes, "For instance, we can no longer refer to a 'mother-in-law' suite or a 'family room' without violating [the guidelines]."

Still another constituent of mine from Cinnaminson, NJ writes, "I recently wanted to place an advertisement for working mothers interested in a career in real estate. My own mother started in the real estate business when I was a small child. Not all offices would accept the uncertain schedule a mother has to maintain and I wanted young mothers to know that the environment here was friendly to her special needs. I was informed by the local paper that I could not use the term working mothers, because it discriminated against those who did not have children."

I have even received letters from outside the Third District of NJ. This person from Philadelphia, PA writes, "On a daily basis we are made painfully aware of the new discretionary interpretations being applied to the Fair Housing Amendments. The intent, *** has been eroded."

I believe that the Fair Housing Act Amendments were enacted to help people achieve fair housing. These interpretations are causing problems for buyers, sellers, and advertisers. This obvious trivialization of the Fair Housing Act Amendments must be addressed.

HONORING CONGRESSMAN DOUGLAS APPELGATE

HON. DAVID MANN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my fellow colleague from Ohio, DOUGLAS APPELGATE, upon his retirement from the U.S. House of Representatives.

Congressman APPELGATE has had a lengthy, active, and notable career serving the citizens of America, and especially Ohio, beginning with his four terms in the Ohio House of Representatives from 1961 to 1969. He also served in the Ohio Senate from 1969 to 1977, and has maintained a high degree of involvement in numerous civic and fraternal organizations.

Elected to the 95th and each succeeding Congress, Representative APPELGATE has continued his active representation of his constituents in Steubenville, OH. For his tireless work to serve his constituents and the American people, Congressman APPELGATE has been the recipient of many distinguished awards.

It is my great honor to have served in the Ohio delegation with him in this, his last, 103d Congress. Congressman APPELGATE's long and noteworthy career in public service is something to be very proud of, and a goal every legislator strives for. He will be sorely missed in the U.S. House of Representatives in years to come. Please join me in congratulating him on a job well done.

HAWAII'S VOICE OF DEMOCRACY WINNER AND HER COMMITMENT TO AMERICA

HON. NEIL ABERCROMBIE

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following essay entitled "My Commitment to America" written by Anna Gavieres for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Anna graduated from Maryknoll High School in Honolulu and was the State of Hawaii's winner in the Veterans of Foreign Wars Voice of Democracy Scholarship Program. In her speech, she discusses the importance of a commitment to our great country and stresses the need for people her age to embrace with responsibility the challenges presented in contemporary society. She encourages others to

make a difference in the community by fighting the problems of our country with courage and faith.

I am always proud to hear about students like Anna in Hawaii who are so devoted to the cause of democracy and the betterment of our Nation. Thank you for your assistance in recognizing Anna's accomplishment. I appreciate your willingness to include this in the RECORD.

Living in today's society is not easy, especially from a high school graduate's standpoint. Now seventeen, I am being confronted by the adult world. College and the life beyond will demand much more than has ever been asked of me before.

As the world opens up for me, I must reflect on where I am, so I can identify my goals and find out where I am headed. College and career choices are only a small part of analyzing where I fit in this world and what I can contribute. What exactly do I see as my commitment to America?

Venturing into the real world for the first time can be painful and disillusioning. Our generation becomes confused by the many issues we must confront: abortion, drug use, homelessness, racism. The question that develops in the young person's mind is: What can I do to make a difference?

Each individual has the potential to change the world. My commitment to myself, to America, is to reach inside and unlock that potential. Many of us shy away from the phrase "change the world," thinking it's too ambitious for one to consider alone. What we must realize is that changing the world begins with one person becoming strong and recognizing his or her capability to build up society. Just as Michael Jackson sings, "I'm starting with the man in the mirror," so, too, must everyone who has hope for a brighter American future. Change does not begin with new governments, or new laws. Lasting change cannot be implemented from top to bottom; it can only begin in the hearts and minds of the American people. Yet, changes made only begrudgingly, or what is worse, indifferently, can mean nothing. Any contribution meant to inspire true and lasting change in another person or institution, must be given with pure intention. This conviction can only be achieved through self analysis and conscious dedication to the betterment of society.

Contributions can be big or small, difficult or effortless. Even the circle of racism can be broken when the child of a prejudiced parent is simply aware of different cultures, and responds, not with fear, but acceptance and love. Of course, racism will not end overnight. But the potential of its end shown every time a circle like this is broken, radiates the hope necessary to keep dreams of worldwide harmony alive.

There is a saying that goes, "A chain is only as strong as its weakest link." That can also be said of America. Much that has gone wrong in society has come about through the collapse of the value system. A large number of recent generations have been products of broken homes: children raised, thinking that no one cares for them, and they don't need to care for anyone, or anything. They go through life without any real understanding of responsibility. The many unwed mothers of this country make up only one example. We must acknowledge this shortcoming and dedicate future generations to strengthening the family, and bringing back real and lasting love to human relationships.

If I realize my potential as best I can, I become a Pillar of my Community: supporting a society in its ideal. As more people tap

into the vast gifts and talents they have and begin to share them with others, a foundation will begin to grow and cultivate a society that is able to flourish above the violence and fear and ignorance that are so rampant in society today. My commitment to America begins in me, in my home, in my relationships with my family and friends. In the seeds one plants every day, through words and deeds, so much good can be reaped. Yet, one also has a great potential for evil. It is left for the individual to choose. Every moment brings yet another decision between right and wrong. One must realize one's potential for evil and consciously reject it. This is not to say there is no room for human frailty, but one must be strong. One must always have faith. With a healthy mind, a pure heart, and strong conviction, there is nothing that one cannot do.

TRIBUTE TO SHERRY LOOFBOURROW

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an individual who has made numerous contributions to California's educational system. For the past year, Sherry Loofbourrow has served as president of the California's School Boards Association [CSBA] and is concluding her term in December. During her tenure as president, Ms. Loofbourrow encouraged thoughtful debate and innovative approaches to dealing with the challenges faced by California's educational community. Her outstanding leadership has helped improve the education system in California.

Ms. Loofbourrow received her bachelor's degree in journalism and communications at Stanford University. Since 1981, she has served on the Newport-Mesa Unified School District Board of Education. In addition to her position as president of the California School Boards Association, her involvement in education has included Business/School Partnership Programs Representative, Legislative Representative and the district's Political Action Steering Committee.

As a member of the CSBA, she has dedicated her efforts over the years to many different activities. Among them, Ms. Loofbourrow has served as the CSBA Media Awards Chair, Delegate Handbook Editor, Budget Committee member, Hall of Fame Selection Committee member, and Annual Conference Presenter. In addition, she has been active in the State of California's Commission on Teacher Credentialing, the NSBA's Federal Relations Network, and the Orange County School Boards Association.

As a community leader, Ms. Loofbourrow has worked tirelessly for many organizations, among them the Constitutional Rights Foundation of Orange County, the Leadership Tomorrow Board of Directors, the Community Power (Drug Awareness), and the Girl Scouts.

Her many honors and awards include the Orange County Department of Education's Outstanding Contributions to Education Award, the PTA's Continuing Service Awards, the Assistance League of Orange County's Jr.

Woman of the Year Nomination, and the Girl Scout Council of Orange County's Orange Owl Award.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I commend the good work Ms. Loofbourrow has done on behalf of the CSBA this past year. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating her on her exceptional leadership and in wishing her continued success in all of her future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH OF ROMEO, MI

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, on October 29, 1994, the Second Baptist Church of Romeo, MI, is celebrating its 75th anniversary. The Second Baptist Church is the oldest African-American Church in Macomb County.

Many people depend on the emotional, educational, and spiritual support provided by their church. Too often, many human needs are left unsatisfied in the secular world. From the very beginning, the founders of Second Baptist were committed to seeing these needs fulfilled.

The current pastor, Rev. Terrance J. Gowdy, is continuing the proud tradition of service to the congregation and the community. Pastor Gowdy is nearing his second anniversary at the church and has been responsible for recruiting many members and for creating new auxiliary groups.

The members of Second Baptist Church are actively involved in the community and the world. Most recently they have been assisting in projects such as the McREST program, for feeding and housing the homeless, and the Rwanda Mission project. I commend the congregation for their work and faith.

The diamond anniversary of the founding of the church is a proud milestone. As the community prepares to celebrate the 75th anniversary, I applaud Second Baptist Church's contributions to the rich tapestry that makes up American life in Michigan. I urge my colleagues to join with me in wishing congratulations to all the members of the Second Baptist Church of Romeo, MI. May their next 75 years be a continued fruitful ministry.

TRIBUTE TO FRANCES PERKINS CLARK

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, as this portion of our session draws to a close, I want to remember on behalf of so many others a person who passed away during the summer, Francis Perkins Clark.

She was the first chairperson of the Oakland County Parks and Recreation Commission and served from 1966 to 1974. Oakland County residents are indebted to her for enhanced recreational opportunities. She loved

working on behalf of others; indeed, that was the hallmark of her life.

I first met Fran Clark when she was serving as recording secretary of the Oakland Democratic Party in the 1960's. She was volunteer director of my gubernatorial campaign and the U.S. Senate campaign of Senator CARL LEVIN. She also worked on the Dukakis Presidential campaign in Michigan as deputy press secretary.

She was a very private citizen who deeply believed in serving the public. She brought cheer and brightness wherever she worked—and had a good word for everybody.

We remember her warmly, as does her husband Bill, her daughters Cheryl and Mary, her son Frederick, and her grandchildren Stephanie and Matthew.

ESSAY CONTEST PARTICIPANTS

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, every year I sponsor a competition to help several young men and women to experience, firsthand, the legislative branch of our Nation's Government by interning in my office in the summer. These are college-aged students and teachers with a keen interest in social studies or government.

I would like to take this opportunity to read excerpts from papers submitted this year by students from Ohio's Ninth District in response to the topic: "Discuss MTV, Rap Music, Television, and Movies: What's Popular with America's Youth and What Does That Say About America?" I think my colleagues will agree that these participants demonstrate an excellent knowledge of the topic and they help us to better understand how the media is affecting our Nation's youth, and what role we can expect it to play in our future.

SACHIN JHUNJHUNWALA, WINNER

Today, most children don't have time to enjoy childhood, and have many pressures to become more responsible. Also, sexual behavior is implemented as a form of rebellion. Instead of having sex because they want to have sex, or because they love their sexual partner, children have sex to prove that they don't have to listen to their parents. In the past most television programming stayed away from such controversial issues; however, today, most situation comedies freely deal with subjects rendered untouchable in the past. Many feel that the promiscuous behavior of American children creates sociological problems. However, the problem lies within the society, not the children. By forcing adolescent to mature quickly, children must face issues such as sex before they are psychologically ready. The rapidity of children's education through experiences forces children to make quick, immature decisions on issues such as sex and violence. Often times, these small decisions magnify and create sociological problems such as gang warfare and teen pregnancy. Through the media, an adolescent can view the dangers of sex and violence without personal involvement. By providing indirect experiences of sex and violence to children, an overall knowledge of the positive and negative aspects gained; this leads to an educated deci-

sion. In order to enrich American children, the power of the media should be harnessed to enlighten young Americans.

GINA LACAVA, WINNER

An entire adolescent culture has emerged, consisting of many genres, that combines music, television, movies and clothing to express the sentiments of a generation. Young people have always turned to music for recreation, for its cathartic powers, and as a means to voice their frustration. Adults feared that music had the power to inspire anarchy and would lead to moral and social decay. In recent years, this parental fear has manifested itself in efforts to censor records through labeling and attempts to outright ban offensive materials. Generation Xers have actually been depicted negatively by most conventional media sources. From the 12 year olds to the twentysomethings, today's generation has been labeled as a breed of apathetic slackers, with short attention spans and full of angst. They have been told they are the first generation to have little hope of doing better than their parents. Many are from broken homes and have been raised in unstable families. This is the generation that suffered the fiscal excesses of the Reagan 80's, that spent their entire sexual prime in fear of AIDS, and endured the repressive cultural climate in the Reagan/Bush years. It is really not surprising that young people turn to the outrageous when their reality seems so bleak. Regardless of the forces that are working against today's youth, this generation is a hopeful one. There are many positive, constructive efforts coming out of this generation, which work towards such goals as racial harmony, a sustainable environment and increasing young voting power.

AARON HULL, WINNER

There has been much controversy in recent years concerning the lyrics of rap music. Many rap artists have responded to such criticisms, however, by stating that their music is not intended to advocate such violent or gang-related behavior, but rather is simply expressing these events as a part of life for the young, African-Americans. Thus they claim that their music is descriptive of the plight of impoverished, inner-city, African-Americans rather than prescriptive of a course of action or a set of behaviors which they are accused of advocating. I would assert that much of the now racially diversified rap music audience looks to the artists as a voice of concern with social issues as have popular music audiences since the 1960's. During the 1960's many of the political messages of music had to do with war and peace, the salient political issues of the day. In the 1990's the most popular political issues include gang violence, drug abuse, inner-city poverty, and racism.

RAMZI SULAYMAN, WINNER

MTV is a mirror of young society. However, it also creates that society through the perpetuation of messages that it can sell to its audience. An example of this phenomenon can be found in the way that MTV addresses issues of great societal importance, including women's issues, racism, and respect for other members of society, i.e. the social order. MTV has ventured into politics, and has been surprisingly subjective in its presentation of "MTV News." MTV's values system is committed to promoting a lot of values and attitudes that are far from conservative, politically or culturally. MTV has profoundly impacted the way in which movies and TV series are constructed. Praise for such blatantly violent and racist themes and

statements send mixed signals to the legions of youth who are inundated with the message of militant and gansta rap groups on a daily basis.

RHONDA HALL, PARTICIPANT

I believe we as Americans have shifted away from traditional family values and have basically left the youth to discover the world for themselves. I feel the best way to deal with the increasing interest in entertainment is through parental guidance. It's time for parents to stop using the television as a baby-sitter for children and become actively involved in their children's lives. Parents need to take the responsibility of teaching their children what is reality and what is fiction. They need to return to the tradition of teaching children about values, beliefs and morals. They need to intervene in the lives of children to show them or teach them the difference between right and wrong. The more actively involved a parent is in a child's life, the more likely it would be for them to detect problems or concerns.

BENJAMIN RULE, PARTICIPANT

Likewise, MTV provides a "lifestyle" as well as a mode for fantasies *** the most important development in recent rap music is that it has become more political, and serious intelligent messages about life in urban black neighborhoods have replaced the emphasis on nonsensical party-type lyrics. Just like MTV, Rap music has given an identity (a lifestyle) and a dialogue of slang for a generation of youth and created an outlet for political frustration and alienation as well. Its messages, in some of Rap's harsher forms, are shocking to adults. Games are a sort of artificial paradise like Disneyland, or some Utopian vision by which we interpret and complete the meaning of our daily lives. In games, we devise means of nonspecialized participation in the larger drama of our time. Again, we notice a parallel to the popularity of MTV and Rap music as a means for identification and as fulfillment for teen fantasies. More important is the feeling of participation in the significance of our time. In the world of video games, teens can become an ace fighter pilot fighting for the allied forces in Iraq or a vigilante out to bring justice to a lawless community. These games *** are serving as personal fantasy worlds that teens actively participate in so they can feel a measure of significance in their little micro-chip world. Isolation of this sort has serious ramifications if young people actually feel that this is all they can do to feel significant in their lives.

THOMAS TORKELSON, PARTICIPANT

Rap music often chronicles what life for black youths is like in the ghetto. Gangsta rap is popular because these youths can identify with it in one of two ways: either they are leading a gangsta life-style or they know someone who is. Rappers such as Ice-T contend that inner city youths must either work long hours for minimum wage or become drug dealers, the latter of which is more financially lucrative than the former. Because most youths feel alienated from the adult world at some point, and since much of gangsta rap is about the alienation of the black community from middle-class whites, youths feel as though the rap community understands and empathizes with them. Again, just as Madonna's popularity was due in part to her role model in a time when few other feminist role models appealed to teenagers, rap's popularity stems from the ability of rappers to say in essence, "We know how you feel, we also feel unaccepted by America." [In the movie Reality Bites, we examine a

character's personality] *** yet he is unsuccessful when measured by society's standards because he is out of work and has difficulties keeping a job for any sustained period of time. This film not only addresses the lack of direction that characterizes members of Generation-X, it also criticizes America for its hypocrisy.

MS. CARISSA ABKE, PARTICIPANT

The other day I sat my grandmother down and tried to get her to use E-Mail. She had a very hard time gripping the concept (this is the woman who is afraid to use her VCR). She finally gave up and picked up the telephone, determined to communicate the "old fashioned way." My family is like many other people in the United States who just can't keep up. With everything changing so quickly there is no time for establishment.

DOROTHY KARAYANNIS, PARTICIPANT

What they're (the youth) really saying is that they feel lost. It's a spiritual loss, and it keeps them in an ever-widening circle of confusion. They are wondering why their time on this earth is important. They don't even understand why their lives are special. Regardless of a fear to label the youth, it's clear that the restructuring must begin both in the home and in the classroom. The youth must be encouraged to relate with someone who will listen to their concerns and act compassionately. Sadly, that is what they're looking for in their Walkman. The media and society feed off each other. Neither one nor the other can be held completely responsible. *** The reporter who bangs out the highest death toll receives the most praise in the newsroom and on the street. It doesn't benefit the journalist to be humane, or human. People become numbers, death a mere fatality. As a result, those in the news room and the family room have become jaded simultaneously. Program concepts are plentiful, but answers to the problems of our youth are constantly being ignored. Their voice is becoming muffled under grand programs and adult ideals. More leaders must also speak out on behalf of America's youth and integrate these teens into the political process. Unless someone re-directs the heat, society's youth may melt into oblivion. Parents, grandparents, big brothers and sisters must support the young adults in their lives. The grass and the house can wait—our youth cannot.

PETER MARIK, PARTICIPANT

Television is a teacher and children today learn their values and behaviors from what they see on the programs. The term "Entertainment" has come to mean that television teaches youths that violence is legitimate, justified, rewarded, effective and clean. It is portrayed as being heroic and even enjoyable. Young people are susceptible to television portrays life and how irrelevant the things they see on programs are to their own lives. [The youths that side with victims on TV]. They become filled with fear, mistrust and are so insecure and protective of themselves that they feel the need to carry a gun *** We live in a society where television violence is shown on a greater scale than in other countries and our country's crime has risen to great lengths, perhaps influenced a great deal by what people see on television *** (ex. John Hinckley, Jr.—"Taxi Driver" and "Rebel Without a Cause" and chicken races in 1950's) *** Films not only show how cool it is to carry a gun and kill your enemy, but they also show the major mistreatment of women in easy lifestyles in our country. These scenes can undoubtedly influence certain youths who believe that fantasy

is reality and as a result, we have various types of crimes affecting our country.

Mr. Speaker, I am grateful to share with my colleagues a glimpse of what young people in my community are thinking about America's ever-changing culture. I know you join me in congratulating these young people for their excellent entries in the competition.

MAKING VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS ACCESSIBLE

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, long before passage of the Americans With Disabilities Act, the American Association of Retired Persons [AARP] was keenly concerned about accessibility.

Today, with more than 33 million members, more than 4,000 local chapters, and countless volunteer programs in communities all across America, AARP is working to make its programs and services accessible to all of its members and other older Americans.

The September-October issue of Highlights, AARP's national volunteer newsletter, features a front-page story about how the association is striving to make its volunteer programs accessible to people with disabilities. The managing editor of Highlights, which goes to some 200,000 AARP volunteer leaders and chapter presidents, is one of my constituents—Steve Mehlman of Crofton.

I commend this interesting and informative article to our colleagues:

AARP AND THE ADA—MAKING VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS ACCESSIBLE

Accessibility has always been a priority for AARP's volunteer programs. When choosing locations for program sites, for instance, volunteers have sought out places that are accessible to people with disabilities. Flights of stairs are out. So are buildings with doorways too narrow for a wheelchair to fit through. And all sites must have nearby parking or public transportation.

The passage of the Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA) in 1990 formalized this commitment to accessibility. Under ADA's Title III, public programs like AARP's are now required to make reasonable accommodations to allow participation by people with disabilities. "We're looking to make all our programs accessible to all people, including people with disabilities," explains Tricia Selby, Manager of AARP's Disability Initiative.

SERVING PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

In some cases, a simple one-on-one approach allows for accessibility. Taxpayers with vision impairments, for example, occasionally ask Tax-Aide counselors to come to the taxpayers' homes to help prepare their taxes. Other Tax-Aide counselors conduct entire counseling sessions in writing, scribbling questions and answers back and forth to taxpayers who are deaf or hard of hearing. "It takes more time to write notes to one another, but it's never a problem," says Walter Bock, an Assistant District Coordinator for Tax-Aide in New Port Richey, FL.

Sometimes the demand is too great to make this kind of one-on-one service fea-

sible. Bock, for instance, now runs a special Tax-Aide site at a deaf center. The center provides facilities, handles scheduling and donates the services of a staff interpreter; Bock sends one or two counselors over whenever there's a need. The program now helps about a dozen people a month.

"Many of the deaf people tell us that they are very happy that this service is being offered," Bock explains. "They can't work with paid preparers because of the need for interpreters."

A 55ALIVE site in Shawnee, OK, has also set up a special service. The program began when someone asked Assistant State Coordinator Cecil Johnston whether he ever held driving classes for people who are deaf or hard of hearing. He hadn't, but he set about making it happen.

Determined to keep costs down, Johnston convinced two friends who knew sign language to volunteer their time as interpreters during a one-day course targeting drivers who communicated primarily through sign language. Because one of them taught sign language at a local vocational/technical training center, she was able to arrange for the class to use the center's facilities. Drawing on her contacts in the deaf community, she also pulled together the 19 or so students who attended the class.

Johnston was a little nervous at first. For one thing, he wasn't sure that the interpreters would be able to keep up with him. For another, he wasn't too sure how his usual jokes would go over when translated into sign language. His interpreters reassured him, telling him to do everything exactly the way he always does. Although Johnston admits that the process took a little getting used to, it worked out just fine.

By the end of the class, Johnston even had a new awareness of the concerns of people with disabilities. In fact, he had already talked to state legislators about requiring police to provide interpreters when drivers who are deaf have accidents. "If I speak a foreign language, I'm entitled to an interpreter," he explains. "If I can't hear you, I ought to be able to have an interpreter, too."

WELCOMING VOLUNTEERS WITH DISABILITIES

Services like these make AARP's programs accessible to people with disabilities. Taking accessibility one step further, the Association also encourages people with disabilities to serve as volunteers. "It goes both ways," explains Wayne Harper, Senior Program Specialist for Tax-Aide. "It's important to us that people are given every opportunity to volunteer in our program."

Beulah Waller of Wolf Point, MT, for example, doesn't let a vision impairment keep her from volunteering as a Tax-Aide counselor. "I don't think any impairment should ever stop you from doing things!" she says.

A former speed reader, Waller reads more slowly and with greater difficulty now that she had lost part of her vision to glaucoma and cataracts. "Having to take more time to read is frustrating," she admits. She has, however, developed techniques that help her compensate for her lessened vision. A ruler helps hold her place. Studying the tax forms beforehand helps her know what goes on each line.

GETTING INVOLVED

These examples represent just a few ways AARP programs are promoting accessibility to volunteers with disabilities. Along with other community agencies that help by providing services such as accessible sites and convenient parking, AARP programs strive to offer reasonable accommodations to welcome persons with disabilities.

"We want people to understand what a reasonable accommodation is and to know that often it doesn't cost a lot," explains Selby, "although in some cases, interpreters have to be paid. We need to make these types of reasonable accommodations, and we need to plan for them in our budgets."

Mr. Speaker, I commend the work of the AARP and wish them continued success in assuring all people are able to fully participate in their communities.

INTRODUCTION OF THE "FEDERAL HOUSING TRUST FUND ACT OF 1994"

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce the Federal Housing Trust Fund Act of 1994, a significant piece of legislation which would offer every family in this country the opportunity to live in decent, safe, and affordable housing.

In 1949, Congress enacted a comprehensive housing bill setting the national goal of "a decent home and suitable living environment for every American family." Today, we are further from that goal than ever before. The VA-HUD-Independent Agencies appropriations bill which finally passed the Senate last week does not even keep pace with the problem of low-income housing. Recently, the Department of Housing and Urban Development [HUD] released its worst case housing needs report, based on 1991 American Housing Survey data. It shows that the member of very low-income renter households with worst case housing needs is increasing at the rate of 100,000 per year. But the 1995 HUD appropriation provides money for only 88,000 additional households.

Low-income people have faced a housing crisis for many years, and each year it gets worse. The 1990 census, which does not even count deteriorated or dilapidated housing, found that over 30 percent of American households have significant problems with housing costs, overcrowding, or lack of kitchens or complete plumbing facilities. These problems affect an estimated 70 million people.

Although this Nation has had federally subsidized housing programs for low-income people since the mid-1930's, the scope of the programs has been limited. In recent years, HUD has consistently found that there are over 5 million very low-income, unsubsidized renter households with worse case housing needs. These households are homeless; or they live in seriously inadequate units; or they must pay more than half of their meager incomes for housing costs, forcing them to forego other basic necessities.

Just meeting the most basic housing needs requires more than doubling the present number of households receiving housing assistance. Moreover, for each household with a worst case need, there are four more households—27 million in all—which are overcrowded, lack kitchens or bathrooms, or must pay more than they can afford for housing.

While low-income housing programs have failed to meet the needs of their target popu-

lation, special tax benefits have provided significant assistance for millions of higher-income Americans who already can afford a home. Official estimates of the Office of Management and Budget [OMB] indicate that the cost of these special benefits to the Federal Treasury has risen from \$10 billion in 1976 to \$84 billion in 1994.

A large majority of this cost to the Government is due to the deduction of home mortgage interest and real property taxes. While these tax deductions have helped millions of higher income Americans achieve financial stability, they represent too high a proportion of Federal housing expenditures. For every dollar the Federal Government spends to provide housing assistance to a low-income family, a family in the top fifth of the income distribution receives \$3 in benefits from homeowner deductions, primarily for mortgage interest and property taxes.

The sad fact is that this Nation's housing subsidy system is upside down. While Congress restricts budget authority and outlays for low-income housing to help reduce the Federal budget deficit, higher income people continue to receive their entitlement to benefits through homeowner deductions. Administration projections show that the cost of the mortgage interest deduction alone will amount to almost one-third of the deficit in fiscal year 1995.

One result of the gross imbalance in Federal housing benefits has been the growing segregation of different aspects of American society: rich and poor, white and people of color, urban and suburban. This trend poses a threat to the Nation's general welfare, family and community life, and economic stability. It has even led to increased drug use and crime. It therefore is in the interest of all Americans to address the housing problem effectively.

To reset the balance of Federal housing expenditures, I am introducing the Federal Housing Trust Fund Act of 1994. This bill would take only a fraction of mortgage interest and property tax deductions enjoyed by taxpayers in the top eighth of the income distribution and place it in a Federal housing trust fund for low-income families who lack decent, safe, and affordable housing. To raise additional revenue for the trust fund, the bill also would eliminate a huge tax loophole—the favorable tax treatment of inherited property. This loophole permits wealthy American families to pass their property to their children and grandchildren and completely escape any income taxes on huge capital gains that have accumulated over a period of decades.

Taxpayers with incomes up to \$75,000 would keep all of their current mortgage interest and property tax deductions. Above \$75,000, taxpayers would lose 3 percent of these deductions for each additional thousand dollars of income, down to a floor of 50 percent. So all taxpayers, no matter how high their incomes, would keep at least half of their current mortgage interest and property tax benefits, and only 1 household in 10 would pay higher taxes as a result of this bill. Moreover, these changes would be phased in over 5 years to reduce their immediate impact.

Thus, the bill would drastically reduce the cost to the Treasury for homeowner tax benefits for taxpayers with incomes above \$75,000,

generating tens of billions of dollars for the trust fund. The Government then would be able to provide the money needed for a comprehensive and flexible program of housing grants to eligible State and local entities. In turn, such entities would provide housing costs assistance for owners and renters, increase and improve the supply of affordable housing, increase the capacity of the nonprofit sector, and improve fair housing efforts.

Specifically, two-thirds of the money in the trust fund would be designated for a housing costs assistance program, which would pay the difference between 30 percent of adjusted income and the fair-market rent for a unit of the size needed in the area where the family resides or wishes to reside. Although the subsidy amount would be based on rental housing costs, the assistance could be used either to rent or purchase. The funds would be distributed by formula to cities, States, and Indian tribes, based on the number of households with severe affordability problems and the cost of housing.

The remaining one-third of the funds would be used to expand the housing supply and provide related services, including fair housing and capacity-building. All housing and related services provided through this program, except for emergency repairs and hazard abatement, would be subject to permanent restrictions on housing affordability. Like the housing costs program, these trust fund dollars would be distributed by formula, but the formula would be developed by HUD based on the relative need for improving and expanding the housing stock.

By limiting tax benefits for individuals who do not need them to be able to live in decent, affordable housing, the bill would provide the funding needed to attack the critical housing problems facing low- and moderate-income people, and contribute to family security, cohesiveness, and economic self-sufficiency.

This bill is the kind of bold measure we need to solve the low-income housing crisis. It provides the resources to address the full range of problems—not only worst case needs, but also the needs of young families without enough income to have realistic prospects of moving into decent neighborhoods or owning their own homes.

Within 10 years of passage of this bill, we could expect the same enhanced opportunities for low-income people to obtain housing as young families had after the end of World War II when, thanks to low housing costs, an expanding economy, and Veterans' Administration [VA] and Federal Housing Administration [FHA] mortgages, millions of Americans were able to put roofs over their heads. Without passage of this bill, we will inevitably see more homelessness, more broken families, and more communities without hope, cut off from the American dream.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to study the bill between now and the beginning of the 104th Congress, when I hope the Nation's housing problems will be on the front burner, and the relevant committees will give serious consideration to this proposal.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE LAHEY
CLINIC OF BURLINGTON, MA

HON. PETER G. TORKILDSEN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. TORKILDSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to bring attention to a very creative initiative being undertaken in my district.

Lahey Clinic, located in Burlington, MA, has established the Ambulatory Surgical Research Center. This center is designed to respond to the changing demands of the health care industry for cost reduction and the defense conversion needs of our country.

As health care and defense industries continue to experience dramatic change, there is a critical need to shift advanced technologies from the defense sector to the private sector, and to health care in particular. In response to this need, Lahey Clinic will attempt to reduce postoperative hospital stays by introducing into the health care arena an advanced, minimally invasive, surgical system developed through the conversion of defense technology.

The concept is fascinating and has tremendous applicability. The Ambulatory Surgical Research Center will utilize virtual reality and telepresence whereby surgeons will be capable of operating from work stations physically removed from the patient. Surgical consultants with a unique expertise at remote locations can be instantly brought into the operating room to assist in complex procedures. For example, the surgeon will view details of the surgery on a heads-up display provided to the surgical team via imaging goggles. Manipulators are then inserted into the patient's body through natural openings or tiny incisions. The surgeon operates by wire in virtual reality observing internal details via a three dimensional video image.

In addition, this system will employ dual-use technologies that can stabilize wounded soldiers through remote surgery on the battlefield of the future. The virtual reality component will also impart a highly valuable training capability. Future surgeons will be able to perform simulated operations with sensory inputs and control outputs that are indistinguishable from real cases.

An additional important focus of the center will be telemedicine. Lahey Clinic has a unique approach to this. Through various corporate partnerships, Lahey plans to develop a complete and comprehensive telemedicine product rather than individual components of a telemedicine system.

This center will dramatically change and enhance the delivery of various surgical procedures and the costs associated with them. Procedures that presently require several days of postoperative recovery in the hospital will be replaced by ambulatory, minimally invasive procedures. Other procedures that require extended postoperative hospitalization will require only 1 or 2 days of recovery as a result of the system to be developed.

Lahey Clinic has demonstrated its continued commitment to the establishment of the Ambulatory Surgical Research Center and has established three advisory committees that will serve as a pivotal role in the direction of the

center. The committees consist of the following: the surgical advisory committee for medical issues, the science advisory committee for technical issues, and the product advisory committee for business issues and prospective partners.

Although there has been some delay in ultimately securing Federal assistance, I remain committed to working for this initiative. I salute Lahey Clinic for its vision, creativity, and commitment which are a continuing tribute to the fine medical institution that it has become and will continue to be.

TRIBUTE TO PAT RISSLER

HON. JACK BROOKS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, many of us have spoken recently about the sad fact that BILL FORD is retiring at the end of this Congress. My admiration for BILL is no secret, and like all my colleagues, I will miss him.

Less noted, however, is the fact that, as his congressional career ends, so does Pat Rissler's. Pat has worked with BILL FORD for over 20 years, most recently as staff director of the Committee on Education and Labor.

Frequently, the jurisdictions of the Committee on Judiciary and the Committee on Education and Labor coincide. A prime example of this was the Civil Rights Act of 1991. As both committees developed this legislation, I came to respect Pat's professionalism, political judgment and innate fairness. This respect has grown deeper over the last 4 years.

She always fairly protected her chairman's jurisdiction and worked with me and my committee staff in resolving any conflicts in a manner that reflects the epitome of fine staff work. She exemplifies the best qualities of a congressional staff member: respect for the institution, dedication to the public interest, selflessness in pursuing her chairman's agenda and fierce loyalty.

I join my colleagues and my staff in wishing her a successful and happy future.

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON
THE ARTS AND HUMANITIES

HON. PAT WILLIAMS

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I'm reintroducing my statement of September 22, 1994. However, today, in addition to my earlier remarks, I'd like to insert the names of the public members of the President's Committee on the Arts and Humanities.

On Monday, September 19, 1994 President Clinton once again indicated his strong interest and support for the arts and humanities by appointing a number of prominent Americans to the President's Committee on the Arts and Humanities. I want to commend the President for this, and to thank him for his continued efforts to advance and maintain our Nation's cultural traditions.

President Clinton's actions yesterday will hopefully revitalize the 12-year-old citizens arts and humanities support group. I especially want to applaud the appointment of John Brademas to chair the committee. Throughout his distinguished career, John Brademas has been a champion for the arts and humanities. I am confident he will provide the knowledge and vision that the committee will need if it is to successfully perform the important job before it.

The committee has not been particularly active in the recent past, however its charge to promote the arts and humanities and increase private support for them is truly needed now, perhaps more so than ever before. No one sector can provide all of the support that the arts and humanities need to flourish. We must have partnerships, not only between different levels of government, but also with the private sector. The new President's committee can be of assistance in fostering these partnerships.

As Chair of the committee having jurisdiction over the Arts and Humanities endowments, I hope the President's committee will see itself as a resource, not only to the endowments but also to our committee as we begin the process of reauthorizing the NEA, the NEH, and the IMS. This may well be the most important reauthorization these agencies have ever undergone. There are many issues that have to be explored and many questions to be asked and answered regarding the direction of Federal support for the arts and humanities. Although the President's committee has no official legislative authority or responsibility with respect to these agencies, I'll be looking to the committee for appropriate guidance and counsel as my committee reviews the NEA, the NEH, and IMS. The new members to the President's committee have years of wisdom, experience and knowledge in the arts and humanities, and I'll be calling on them to share their thoughts and comments with me and my committee.

These are the Public Members of the President's Committee:

Jane Alexander, Chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts.

Bruce Babbitt, Secretary of the Interior (represented by Roger Kennedy, Director of the National Park Service).

Lloyd Bentsen, Secretary of the Treasury (represented by Leslie B. Samuels, Assistant Secretary for Tax Policy).

James H. Billington, The Librarian of Congress.

Joseph D. Duffey, Director of the United States Information Agency.

Diane Frankel, Director of the Institute of Museum Services.

Sheldon Hackney, Chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities.

I. Michael Heyman, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

Roger W. Johnson, Administrator of the General Services Administration.

Earl A. Powell III, Director of the National Gallery of Art.

Richard W. Riley, Secretary of Education (represented by Madeleine Kunin, Deputy Secretary of Education).

James D. Wolfensohn, Chairman of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

Designated by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Emily Malino, Senior Partner of Metcalf, Tobey and Partners.

Designated by the Senate Majority Leader, Marvin Sadik, former Director of the National Portrait Gallery.

Designated by the Secretary of State, Timothy Wirth, Under Secretary of State for Global Affairs.

MOVE OVER UNCLE SAM

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, as America prepares to celebrate the 75th anniversary of our U.S. Constitution's 19th amendment, the Gamma Alpha chapter of Delta Kappa Gamma in Canton, OH, is using the image of the U.S. twins Sam and Sami to benefit humanitarian work in Stark County. May they have every success.

MOVE OVER, UNCLE SAM, HERE COMES AUNT SAMI

Aunt Sami wants you.

Yes, you read that right. Aunt Sami, twin sister of Uncle Sam, symbol of the United States of America.

Aunt Sami is the creation of Marilyn Tullys, a Canton teacher who believes there should be gender equality among symbols.

"What message does Uncle Sam, standing alone, send to each new generation of children?" Tullys said. "There's something left out."

Tullys created the Aunt Sami character two years ago and has since depicted her on dolls—made in various colors to represent different races—and mugs.

She has shown the dolls and talked about Aunt Sami to school groups, women's groups and at the annual Twins Festival in Twinsburg.

Tullys plans to write about her idea to U.S. representatives and senators, as well as the president and vice president.

"The message is really, 'In equality, there is liberty,'" she said. "I'm saying that Uncle Sam without Aunt Sami is a half-truth that we're representing to children."

BESIDE EACH OTHER

(By Marilyn Tullys)

Uncle Sam—Tall and proud is how I stand. I'm the symbol of our land. I'm a picture of a man. Known to all as Uncle Sam.

Aunt Sami—I am stepping up with you. Wearing red and white and blue. Aunt Sami is who I am. Twin sister to Uncle Sam.

Uncle Sam—I'm an image like a sign. I'm a message for your mind; Hearts are touched as people see, I stand for Democracy.

Aunt Sami—Though I've long been out of view, Just a step in back of you, Still it's true I also stand, For what makes our nation grand.

Uncle Sam—I've come down through history. An idea of liberty; I'm expressing what is meant. By our U.S. Government.

Aunt Sami—What we stand for side by side, Is a country taking pride, In the promise to stay free, And promote equality.

Uncle Sam—Now you're in the picture too, A twin symbol overdue, Sami, you're a team with me, Showing true EQUALITY.

Full chorus—A full life we will enjoy, As each girl and every body, Grows up knowing we're all free, To be all that we can be.

This presentation for children depicts gender equality as Uncle Sam and the twin sister symbol express who they are and what they represent.

It is recommended that as many children as possible express the parts of the speaking symbols Sam and Sami. If each child speaks a four-line verse, this could involve seven children. However, consider assigning each child two lines and involving fourteen students in solo recitations.

Full chorus might mean the seven or fourteen speakers or everyone who hasn't yet spoken.

RECYCLING AND PERMANENT PAPER

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to enter into the RECORD a recent letter from the Federal environmental executive to the New York Public Library on the subject of the administration's commitment to the use by the Government of permanent paper. Recently, a letter from New York Public Library President Paul LeClerc, New York Public Library Trustee Barbara Goldsmith, and Association of American Publishers President Nicholas Veliotas was sent to the White House Office of Environmental Policy seeking a clarification that the President's 1993 Executive order on Recycling did not conflict with Public Law 101-423's requirement to use permanent paper for Government documents of enduring value. As my colleagues know, this policy on permanent paper was one developed and enacted by Congress, and I applaud the administration for unequivocally stating its commitment to meeting the goals of the permanent paper resolution as the Federal Government moves to an increased use of recycled paper. I would like to introduce into the RECORD the administration's response in order to make completely clear that there is no conflict between these highly important goals.

OFFICE OF THE FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXECUTIVE, Washington, DC, July 19, 1994.

Mr. PAUL LECLERC, President, the New York Public Library, New York, NY.

DEAR MR. LECLERC: As the Federal Environmental Executive appointed by authority of the President's Executive Order On Recycling, I am in receipt of your communication regarding the necessity to ensure that the federal government's use of recycled paper not be perceived to be in conflict with P.L. 101-423's requirement to use permanent paper for documents of enduring historical value. I am writing to assure you that there is no such conflict, and to tell you of the steps this Administration is taking to ensure that the recycled paper requirements are not implemented in such a way as to result in the inappropriate use of acidic paper.

The Administration is completely aware of and strongly supports the Joint Resolution on permanent paper and its goals. Paper which contains recycled material and is either permanent or alkaline is available for purchase, and it is our intention to continue to use these papers for documents of enduring value.

I will be working with the individual agencies to develop specifications to fulfill the goals of the Executive Order and the Joint Resolution. Executive Order 12873 called for the appointment of Agency Environmental Executives for each Executive department and major procuring agency, in addition to a Federal Environmental Executive within EPA, the position to which I have recently been appointed. I intend to transmit a copy of this letter to all Agency Environmental Executives in order to restate our position that the requirements for use of recycled paper are not to conflict in any way with the concurrent requirement for permanent paper use. Furthermore, I am meeting this week with the Agency Environmental Executives, and I intend to discuss and reaffirm our commitment to the use of permanent or alkaline paper during this meeting. I will be continuing to work closely with these executives to ensure on-going sensitivity to this issue as we implement Executive Order 12873.

I very much appreciate your interest and concern for the permanence of historical documents, and applaud your efforts to reduce the use of acid papers by the federal government. We fully share your concern, and I look forward to continuing to work with you on issues of recycling and paper permanence.

Sincerely,

FRAN MCPOLAND,
Federal Environmental Executive.